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THE
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OF THE ROYAL HOUSES OF TUDOR AND

York, d. 1503.

James IV. of Scotland, = *MARGARET*, = (2) Earl of Angus. Elizabeth, d. in infancy. (1) Louis XII. = Mary II. of France. b. 1489, d. 1539. b. 1494, d. 1515.

1542. Stuart, E. of Lennox = Margaret.

Henry Grey, Duke of Suffolk

Stuart, Lord Darnley, d. 1567.

Chas. Stuart, E. of Lennox.

JANE GREY, d. 1554, m. Guildford Dudley, d. s.p.

Katharine Grey, d. 1569, m. (2) Edward Seymour, E. of Hertford.

1566, d. 1625.

Edward Seymour, Lord Beauchamp

Arabella Stuart, m. 1610, secretly, to = William Seymour, afterwards 2nd D. of Somerset.

Descendants (by his 2nd wife, d. of England)

Heir of line, Mary, Baroness Kinloch

and d. 1602. Margaret, Mary, Sophia, d. in infancy.

ELIZABETH, b. 1596, d. 1662 = Frederick

Charles

Anne, b. 1637, d. 1640.

(1) *HENRIETTA ANNE*, b. 1644, d. 1670.

Philip I., D. of Orleans, = brother of Louis XIV.

Charles Louis (2nd son), Elector Palatine, m. Charlotte of Hesse

= (2) Charlotte Elizabeth, 1652-1722.

ANNE MARY, b. 1669, d. 1728, m. Victor Amadeus II., D. of Savoy, afterwards K. of Sardinia.

Philip II., D. of Orleans, 1674-1723.

Elizabeth Charlotte, 1676-1744, m. Leopold, D. of Lorraine.

Louisa, d. m. Prince of Salm.

Louisa, 1714, m. Philip V. of Spain.

Victor Philip, 1699-1715, d. s.p.

Charles Emmanuel III., K. of Sardinia, 1701-1773, m. (2) Polyxena Christine of Hesse-Rotenbourg.

Descendants, the house of Orleans.

Francis I., Emperor, 1708-64, m. Maria Theresa, Q. of Hungary.

Descendants, princely houses of Saxony and Westphalia.

Victor Amadeus III., K. of Sardinia, 1726-1796, m. Marie Antoinette, d. of Philip V. of Spain (by 2nd wife, Eliz. Farnese).

Leopold II., 1747-92, Emperor.

Joseph II., 1741-90, Emperor.

Descendants, reigning house of Austria, and late reigning house of Tuscany.

Mary Theresa, Fred. Chris. of Saxony, 1722-63, Descendants, reigning house of Saxony.

Charlotte, 1775-1830, m. John VI. of Portugal. Descendants, reigning house of Portugal.

Eliza, 1811, d. 1831, s.p.

Mary Josephine, m. Louis XVIII. of France, d. s.p.

Mary Theresa, m. Charles X. of France, line extinct, 1883.

Caroline Mary, m. Anthony, K. of Saxony, d. s.p.

Isabella, m. Francis IV., D. of Modena.

MARY THERESA, 1803-79, m. Charles II., Duke of Parma. (*Theresa I.*)

Mary Anne, 1803-75, d. s.p. m. Ferdinand I., Emp. of Austria.

Theresa, d. 1886, The Chamberlain of France, 1833, s.p.

Mary Beatrix, b. 1824, m. John of Spain, d. 1887.

Charles III., D. of Parma, 1823-54, m. Louisa of France, d. 1864.

Don Carlos (3rd), b. 1848, present head of the house of Bourbon.

Robert I., Duke of Parma, b. 1848, m. (1) Maria Pia of the Two Sicilies, d. 1882. (2) Marie Antonia, d. of Miguel I. of Portugal. (*Robert I. and IV.*)

Henry, b. 1851, Count of Barcelona.

Descendants.

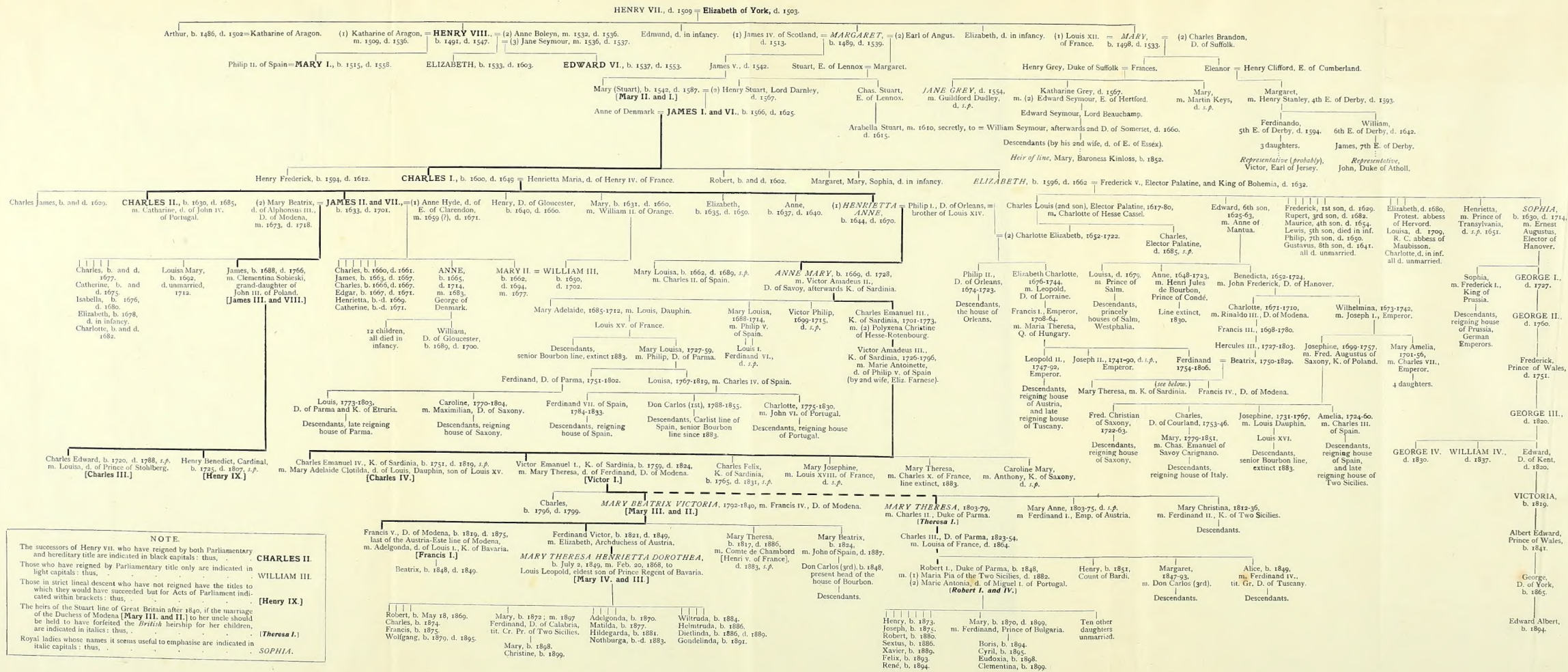
Henry, b. 1873, Joseph, b. 1875, Robert, b. 1880, Sextus, b. 1886, Xavier, b. 1889, Felix, b. 1893, René, b. 1894.

Mary, b. 1870, d. 1899, m. Ferdinand, Prince of Bulgaria. Boris, b. 1894, Cyril, b. 1895, Eudoxia, b. 1896, Clementina, b. 1899.

Ten other daughters unmarried.

TABLE OF THE PRINCIPAL DESCENDANTS OF THE ROYAL HOUSES OF TUDOR AND STUART.

[GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE, May 1900.]



NOTE.

The successors of Henry VII. who have reigned by both Parliamentary and hereditary title are indicated in black capitals: thus, CHARLES II. Those who have reigned by Parliamentary title only are indicated in light capitals: thus, WILLIAM III. Those in strict lineal descent who have not reigned have the titles to which they would have succeeded but for Acts of Parliament indicated within brackets: thus, [Henry IX.] The heirs of the Stuart line of Great Britain after 1840, if the marriage of the Duchess of Modena [Mary III. and II.] to her uncle should be held to have forfeited the British heirship for her children, are indicated in italics: thus, [Theresa I.] Royal ladies whose names it seems useful to emphasise are indicated in italic capitals: thus, SOPHIA.

Y, = (2) Charles Brandon,
1533. D. of Suffolk.

nces. Eleanor = Henry Clifford, E. of Cumberland.

d. Mary, m. Martin Keys, d. s.p.
Margaret, m. Henry Stanley, 4th E. of Derby, d. 1593.

set, d. 1660.
Essex).
1852.
Ferdinando, 5th E. of Derby, d. 1594.
3 daughters.
James, 7th E. of Derby.

Representative (probably),
Victor, Earl of Jersey.
Representative,
John, Duke of Atholl.

Elector Palatine, and King of Bohemia, d. 1632.

1617-80,
Charles, Elector Palatine, d. 1685, s.p.
Edward, 6th son, 1625-63, m. Anne of Mantua.
Frederick, 1st son, d. 1629.
Rupert, 3rd son, d. 1682.
Maurice, 4th son, d. 1654.
Lewis, 5th son, died in inf.
Philip, 7th son, d. 1650.
Gustavus, 8th son, d. 1641.
all d. unmarried.

Anne, 1648-1723, m. Henri Jules de Bourbon, Prince of Condé.
Benedicta, 1652-1724, m. John Frederick, D. of Hanover.

Line extinct, 1830.
Charlotte, 1671-1710, m. Rinaldo III., D. of Modena.

Francis III., 1698-1780.
Hercules III., 1727-1803.
Josephine, 1699-1757, m. Fred. Augustus of Saxony, K. of Poland.
= Beatrix, 1750-1829.

(see below.)
K. of Sardinia. Francis IV., D. of Modena.

Charles, D. of Courland, 1753-46.
Josephine, 1731-1767, m. Louis Dauphin.
Amelia, 1724-60, m. Charles III. of Spain.

Mary, 1779-1851, m. Chas. Emanuel of Savoy Carignano.
Louis XVI.
Descendants, senior Bourbon line, extinct 1883.
Descendants, reigning house of Spain, and late reigning house of Two Sicilies.

Mary Christina, 1812-36, m. Ferdinand II., K. of Two Sicilies.
Descendants.

Margaret, 1847-93, m. Don Carlos (3rd).
Alice, b. 1849, m. Ferdinand IV., tit. Gr. D. of Tuscany.
Descendants.

Elizabeth, d. 1680, Protest. abess of Hervord.
Louisa, d. 1709, R. C. abess of Maubisson.
Charlotte, d. in inf. all d. unmarried.

Henrietta, m. Prince of Transylvania, d. s.p. 1651.

Sophia, m. Frederick I., King of Prussia.

Descendants, reigning house of Prussia, German Emperors.

Mary Amelia, 1701-56, m. Charles VII., Emperor.
4 daughters.

GEORGE IV., d. 1830.

WILLIAM IV., d. 1837.

Edward, D. of Kent, d. 1820.

VICTORIA, b. 1819.

Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, b. 1841.

George, D. of York, b. 1865.

Edward Albert, b. 1894.

SOPHIA, b. 1630, d. 1714, m. Ernest Augustus, Elector of Hanover.

GEORGE I., d. 1727.

GEORGE II., d. 1760.

Frederick, Prince of Wales, d. 1751.

GEORGE III., d. 1820.



The
Genealogical Magazine.

MAY, 1900.

THE STUART DESCENDANTS.

BY WALTER B. BLAIKIE.



THE Editor¹ has asked me to give his readers an explanation of the descent of a royal lady recently referred to in the newspapers as "Mary IV. and III.," a designation given to the wife of a Bavarian Prince as heir of line of the Stuart family of Great Britain.

The subject has obtained considerable prominence by the issue in recent years of the organ of the "Order of the White Rose," a society founded to promote "Legitimist" principles, and by the publication of the "Legitimist Kalendar,"² a work of great genealogical research, which gives the names and titles of royal personages who would now be reigning in Europe if the ancient systems of royal succession had not been superseded through revolutions or by changes of law.

Whether this Bavarian Princess is the true representative of the Stuart line of Great Britain the reader must judge from the sequel, but the tracing of the members of the Stuart family excluded from the British throne is not without considerable historical interest.

¹ These notes are enlarged from a paper which originally appeared in *Caledonian Jottings*, a journal printed for private circulation (Edinburgh, April, 1899).

² The "Legitimist Kalendar" for 1895, edited by the Marquis de Ruigny and Rainéval; the same for 1899, edited by the Marquis de Ruigny and Cranstoun Metcalfe (London, 1895 and 1899).

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Before going into genealogical details, it may be well to take a brief glance at the evolution of royal succession in English history.

It was the glory of the English people that the succession to their throne was not subject to written law, but to the ancient customs of the English race.¹ In early English times the succession to the kingship was not regulated by primogeniture; the King was elected by the Witenagemot, or Parliament, from among the members of the royal family. Even William the Conqueror, after he had revolutionized the old order by his victory at Hastings, thought it necessary to be elected to the monarchy, and all his successors were similarly elected down to the end of the thirteenth century. Edward II. was the first King of England who succeeded to the throne without the formality of Parliamentary election. Even in this early period, although the strictly hereditary heir was passed over several times, we find the germs of the instinct of hereditary right. Though Henry I. was elected King, he found it advisable to marry a Princess of the old English monarchy. Though Stephen obtained the crown, Matilda, the "Legitimist" heir, had a large following, and the rival claims were settled in practical English fashion by a compromise.

When, later, Richard II. attempted to found a despotism, the people rose, deposed King Richard, and, passing over the "Legitimist" heir, elected Henry IV.; yet it shows the trend of public opinion that, although political reasons rather than dynastic occasioned the Wars of the Roses, both sides advanced the claim of primogeniture. The Lancastrian King advanced an apocryphal claim to be nearest heir of line to Henry III. through his mother, the descendant of Edmund Crouchback, whom he declared to have been older than his brother, Edward I. The Duke of York, the heir of line to Edward III., claimed to be "right inheritor of said crowns as it accords with God's law and all natural laws." This Yorkist claim is the first indication in English history of the theory of indefeasible Divine hereditary right (now called "Legitimism"), and it is worthy of note that when York's son, Edward IV., did succeed to the throne on the deposition of Henry VI., Parliament passed no Act granting him the crown; it merely declared that he took to him the right on the death of his father.² This is remark-

¹ J. N. Figgis, "The Theory of the Divine Right of Kings," p. 30.

² "In the patents and charters of Edward IV. whenever a grant of Henry IV., V., or VI. is cited, the words *de facto sed non de jure Regis Angliæ* are invariably added to the King's name."—Gairdner and Spedding, "Studies in Eng. Hist.," p. 251.

able, as twenty-four years later it was thought necessary to pass an Act entailing the throne on Henry VII., and another still later to ratify the succession of James I.¹

Henry VII.'s claim even to Lancastrian descent was merely Parliamentary, seeing that the children of his ancestress, Katharine Swynford, had been legitimated by Parliament as a reward of their father's service to Richard II. Henry's real right to the throne was that of conquest, and though Parliament accepted him as King, yet it requested him to "deign" to marry Elizabeth of York, the daughter and heiress of Edward IV., in order that his children might inherit the true strain of royal blood.

Henry VIII. arbitrarily fixed the succession by Testament, yet he did so with the constitutional authority of Parliament, and the first part of his arrangement was carried out. Edward VI. attempted to change the succession, but his nomination of Lady Jane Grey was not only against the principle of hereditary right, it was also without Parliamentary sanction, and his attempt failed miserably. Mary at the last was loyal to Parliament and her father's will, and accepted Elizabeth as her heir, Protestant though she became, and illegitimate as Mary must have considered her.

Strange to say, it was under the Protestant Elizabeth, whose hereditary claim was of the weakest, that the doctrine of the Divine right of kings became a living reality in England. When Elizabeth stood alone, in imminent danger, deposed by the Pope and threatened by Spain, her subjects rallied round her with an enthusiastic devotion akin to worship. It was a religious age; religious sanction was sought for every dogma. The Pope asserted a Divine right to depose her; he was met by her claim of a Divine right to reign, though her claim was founded on Parliamentary sanction rather than on hereditary descent. It became a religion for patriotic Englishmen to exalt the dignity and authority of her office; her sovereignty was independent of Pope or Council; it came from God alone; and thus the theory of Divine right to reign became a living belief. As long as Mary Stuart lived the necessary corollary of indefeasible hereditary right was kept in the background, but with the death of Mary the fear of a Roman Catholic reaction was removed. The national instincts in favour of the "Legitimist" heir became overpowering, and on Elizabeth's death her Council, without consulting Parliament, and, indeed, in defiance of two Acts of Parliament, declared James Stuart King of England. The

¹ See Figgis, *op. cit.*, p. 83 *et ante*.

unopposed succession of the King of Scots marked the triumph of the hereditary principle.¹

During the reign of Charles I. and throughout the Civil War the doctrine of Divine right became the watchword of the Cavaliers, their expression of passionate loyalty. With the Restoration it received a fresh impetus, but gradually a reaction set in. It shows how the popularity of the doctrine had sunk when, in 1680, a Bill to exclude the Roman Catholic Duke of York (afterwards James II.) from the succession passed the House of Commons with little opposition. The Bill was thrown out by the Lords, and James II. duly succeeded, but after reigning four years he was forced to abdicate. With the Revolution the theory of the Divine right of kings and of indefeasible hereditary right ceased to be a principle of the British Constitution.

A modern writer has pointed out the three stages through which the doctrine passed. In the sixteenth century it was a religion, a

¹ Mr. Figgis (*op. cit.*, pp. 267-270) quotes several statutes to show the transformation from the principle of election to that of hereditary right. When Parliament confirmed the throne to Richard III., the language used was this: "We . . . by this our writing . . . choose you . . . our king and sovereign lord, to whom we know it appertaineth so to be chosen." The statute granting the throne to Henry VII. simply declares: "Be it ordained, established, and enacted by authority of this present Parliament that the inheritance of the realms of England . . . be, rest, remain, and abide in the most royal person of our now sovereign lord King Henry the Seventh and the heirs of his body and in none other." The statute confirming the throne to Elizabeth first affirms that "her highness is rightly, lineally and lawfully descended and come out of the blood royal of this realm of England"; but the "royal estate, place, dignity, and crown" are merely confirmed to her by Parliament, "as the same were since the Act of Parliament made in the thirty-fifth year of King Henry the Eighth." The Act ratifying the succession of James I. is entirely founded on hereditary right: "We recognise and acknowledge . . . that the imperial crown of England did by inherent birthright . . . descend and come to your most excellent majesty as being lineally, justly and lawfully next and sole heir of the blood royal of this realm."

This principle of indefeasible hereditary right was not then shared by all the Roman Catholic party. Mary Stuart bequeathed her claims to the English throne, not to her "Legitimist" heir, James, but to a daughter of Philip of Spain by his first wife, a Princess of Portugal, descended from John of Gaunt. Father Parsons, the Jesuit, under the pseudonym of R. Doleman, published a book in 1594 entitled "A Conference about the Next Succession," of which the heading of the first chapter is "Succession to Government by nearness of Blood is not by law of Nature and Divine, but only by Humane and Positive Laws of every particular Commonwealth, and consequently may upon just causes be altered by the same." By the irony of fate this treatise, written to promote the exclusion of the Protestant James I., was reprinted in 1681, and used as an argument to exclude the Roman Catholic James II. The book was publicly burned at Oxford in 1683.

weapon forged to resist ecclesiastical and foreign aggression ; in the seventeenth century it was a policy ; in the eighteenth century it became a romance.¹

It was not to be expected that a belief so deeply seated could perish quickly. At the Revolution hundreds of the clergy, including nine of the Bishops, gave up their livings rather than give their adherence to the new order of things, and the body of "non-jurors" did not entirely die out until the middle of the present century. Many of the laity clung to the lost cause with passionate fervour for generations, and many died for their principles. Yet the comparatively feeble support given to the Jacobite insurrections of 1715 and 1745, even by those who professed Jacobite principles, shows how the vitality of the belief had departed. In 1807, on the death of Henry Stuart, the last of the direct male line, most of the Scots Jacobites tacitly accepted King George as his heir,² influenced undoubtedly by the King's kindness to the Cardinal who had fallen into poverty at the French Revolution.³ That the sentiment still lingered as late as 1824 is proved by a letter from the Prime Minister to Canning directing Court mourning on the death of the Sardinian ex-King, Victor Emmanuel I., whom some Jacobites even then recognised as having been their rightful Sovereign.⁴

At the Revolution, when rearranging the succession, Parliament did not depart from the old English tradition—election from among the royal family. Although determined to have a Protestant monarchy, the new Sovereigns were chosen from the old King's family. The throne was offered to James's daughter, and to her husband, who was his nephew. When, twelve years later, children failed to both King James's daughters, it was not to complete strangers that the country turned, but to the nearest Protestant heir of the old royal house of Stuart.

¹ Figgis, *op. cit.*, pp. 143, 163.

² See Stewart's "Sketches of the Highlanders," ii. 6 (second edition, 1822).

³ George III., in 1800, granted an annuity of £4,000 a year to Henry, which the Cardinal gratefully accepted and reciprocated by bequeathing to the Prince of Wales (George IV.) the Stuart Papers now at Windsor, and the Crown jewels carried off by James II., including the Ribbon and Order of the Garter worn by Charles I.

⁴ Mr. Canning to Lord Liverpool, February 21, 1824: "The ex-King of Sardinia is dead—the abdicated King. Ought the Court to go into mourning for him?" Lord Liverpool to Mr. Canning: "As to the abstract title of King I could not answer, but the Sardinians are all relations, and there are those who think that the ex-King was the lawful King of Great Britain to the day of his death. We must, I think, therefore mourn for him." (See "Correspondence of George Canning," quoted in the "Legitimist Kalendar," 1895.

To understand the designation "Mary IV. and III." it is necessary to go back to Henry VII., and the succession from that Sovereign will be best understood with the assistance of a genealogical table. That which accompanies these notes shows pretty fully, thought not exhaustively, the various relationships of the royal houses of Tudor and Stuart, particularly of the Stuart descendants excluded by the Act of Settlement of 1701. It has not been thought necessary to go with minuteness into the genealogy and alliances of the house of Hanover, as such details are easily accessible in English histories and peerages. The table has been compiled from various accessible sources, the most useful of which has been the "Legitimist Kalendar."¹

HENRY VII., the theoretical representative of the house of Lancaster, by marrying **Elizabeth** of York, daughter of Edward IV., united on the throne the two branches of the ancient Plantagenet line.

HENRY VII. had two sons—Arthur, who predeceased him, and **HENRY VIII.**, who succeeded him. He left also two daughters—the elder, **MARGARET**, who married (1) James IV. of Scotland, and (2) the Earl of Angus; and the younger, **MARY**, who was the wife of (1) Louis XII. of France, and (2) of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk. Arthur, the elder son, had married Katharine of Aragon, and died without issue in 1502. The following year a license was obtained from the Pope permitting Henry to espouse his brother's widow, and this permission was exercised six years later, a few weeks after the death of Henry VII. Five years later Mary (Tudor) was born, the only survivor of several children borne by Katharine to Henry VIII. In 1527 Henry first expressed doubt as to the lawfulness of his marriage. In 1533 the Pope pronounced it valid, but the Archbishop of Canterbury, and subsequently Parliament, declared the marriage illegal. Towards the close of 1532, before these pronouncements were made, Henry had secretly married Anne Boleyn, and in September, 1533, their only daughter, Elizabeth, was born. In the year 1536 Queen Katharine died on January 8, Queen Anne (Boleyn) was executed on May 19, and Henry married Jane Seymour on May 20. The same year, on June 8, Parliament, at the King's request, pronounced both Mary

¹ This "Kalendar" for 1899 gives lists of nearly 1,200 now living descended from James I. and VI., and shows incidentally that the head of every reigning and ex-reigning house in Europe is descended from that Sovereign, with the exception of the Kings of Sweden and Servia and the Princes of Montenegro and Monaco.

and Elizabeth to be illegitimate, and incapable of succeeding to the throne, and the same Act permitted the King to name his successors, failing heirs by Queen Jane (Seymour). Edward was born in October, 1537, and a few days later his mother died. Of Edward's legitimacy there was, of course, no doubt, as Henry's marriage with Queen Jane took place after the death of both his first and second wives. In the case of Henry's daughters, however, this dilemma occurred: If his marriage with Katharine was valid, Elizabeth was illegitimate; if it was invalid, Mary was illegitimate.¹ Henry solved the problem very practically. When preparing to go to war with France in 1544, he caused Parliament to pass an Act relegitimizing both Mary and Elizabeth, and renewing his power to settle the succession by will. In his will he left the crown to Edward, and, failing issue, to Mary and to Elizabeth. Should none of his children leave descendants, the line of his elder sister Margaret (Queen of James IV.) was to be passed over, and the succession to go to the descendants of his younger sister Mary, Queen Dowager of France, and Duchess of Suffolk.

In 1547 Henry died, and **EDWARD VI.** succeeded. He, too, attempted to fix the succession by will, and to overturn his father's arrangements. On his death, in 1553, he bequeathed the crown to Lady *JANE GREY*, grand-daughter of Henry's younger sister Mary. The will, not having been sanctioned by Parliament, was illegal. The country supported King Henry's arrangements: **MARY** succeeded to the throne, and Lady Jane Grey died on the scaffold. Mary died in 1558, having on her deathbed nominated Elizabeth as her heir. **ELIZABETH** succeeded, and at this point our inquiry becomes interesting. To those who believe in indefeasible hereditary right, Henry's arrangements, though sanctioned by Parliament, were illegal. If Mary was legitimate, then Elizabeth was illegitimate. The next heir by blood-royal to the English throne was Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots, the grand-daughter of Henry's elder sister *MARGARET*. Mary, who was acknowledged by the Pope, accentuated her claim by using the style of "Queen of England," and by quartering the English royal arms. Her very existence was a constant source of danger to Elizabeth, which ceased only with Mary's execution, twenty-nine years after Elizabeth's succession. By the true Legitimist Elizabeth's succession is ignored; in his "Kalendar" **MARY I.** of England (Mary Tudor) is succeeded by Mary Stuart as **MARY II.** of England and **I.** of Scotland.

¹ The popular uncertainty of the legitimacy of Henry's daughters is dramatically expressed in the opening scene of Lord Tennyson's "Queen Mary."

Had Henry VIII's will been carried out at Elizabeth's death, her successor *de facto* would have been William Seymour, afterwards second Duke of Somerset, grandson of Katharine, the sister of Lady Jane Grey, but there had been something irregular in Katharine's marriage with the Earl of Hertford,¹ and Seymour's claim was never seriously entertained. James Stuart, partly, no doubt, for reasons of high State policy, but mainly in consequence of his descent, became, by the almost unanimous will of the English people, King of England, and his title was subsequently ratified by Act of Parliament. He is the successor of ELIZABETH according to history, but by "Legitimist" reckoning the successor of his mother, Queen **Mary II. and I.**

JAMES I. and VI. was succeeded in the ordinary course by his son and grandsons until the Revolution of 1688, when history and the "Legitimist Kalendar" finally part company.

In 1688 **JAMES II. and VII.** fled to France. The English Parliament declared that the King had abdicated and the Crown was vacant. The "Bill of Rights" was passed, in which WILLIAM of Orange and MARY Stuart were declared King and Queen of England, and the succession fixed to their children, if any; failing issue, to the Princess Anne, the second daughter of James II., and her children, whom failing, to the heirs of William by any other wife. It was further enacted that all Papists, or those who shall marry Papists, were incapable of possessing the crown.

The Scottish Parliament independently found and declared that James had "forefaulted the right to the crown and the throne is become vacant," and the Scottish crown was also settled on William and Mary.

In the "Legitimist's" reckoning, WILLIAM and the Stuart Queens MARY and ANNE are accounted usurpers.

In 1701, owing to the failure of children to William and Mary, and to the death, at the age of eleven, of the Duke of Gloucester, the only one of Anne's numerous children who survived infancy, it was considered necessary to pass a new Act of Settlement. The Jacobites supported James, the only son of James II. and VII., but Parliament determined to fix a Protestant succession, so James and his line, being Roman Catholic, were passed over. The next line in descent was that of *HENRIETTA ANNE*, youngest daughter of Charles I. Brought up by her mother as a Roman Catholic, she had married Philip, Duke of Orleans, brother of Louis XIV. One

¹ This marriage was subsequently declared valid by the Law Courts (see Burke's "Peerage").

daughter had been Queen of Spain, but had died childless in 1689. Her only surviving child was *ANNE MARY*, who had been early married to Victor Amadeus II., Duke of Savoy. The marriage was not considered a brilliant one, but her husband, by his military and diplomatic talents, subsequently obtained, in 1713, an accession of territory on the mainland, as well as Sicily, with the title of King of that island. In 1720 he was forced by the Emperor to exchange Sicily for the island of Sardinia, and then assumed the title of King of Sardinia. In 1700 Anne Mary vigorously protested against the proposed Act of Settlement, and was informed that if her son were sent to England to be educated as a Protestant, he might eventually succeed to the English throne; but this was not done, and her line was consequently passed over. Although excluded from the English succession, four of Anne Mary's grandchildren occupied Roman Catholic thrones—the King of France, two Kings of Spain, and the King of Sardinia.

With the exclusion of the line of Charles I., it became necessary to go back another generation to a daughter of James I. and VI., *ELIZABETH*, who had married Frederick V., Elector Palatine of the Rhine, who was for one winter King of Bohemia. Her husband lost his dominions in war, and Elizabeth had spent most of her life in poverty and seclusion. She was the mother of eight sons and five daughters. Six of her sons had died unmarried. The eldest, Frederick, had been accidentally drowned at the age of fourteen; Rupert, the Cavalier leader, died peacefully in London; Maurice, the buccaneer, was lost by shipwreck in the West Indies; Philip, after killing a man in Holland, fled to France, and fell in the Fronde wars at the Battle of Rethel; two other sons had died in childhood. Her eldest daughter, Elizabeth, a woman of noted piety, and a firm friend of William Penn, died unmarried as the Protestant Abbess of Hervorden, in Westphalia. The second daughter, Louisa, had joined the Church of Rome in 1647, and seven years later became Abbess of Maubisson, near Paris, where she survived until 1709, and was one of the excluded Princesses. The third daughter, Henrietta, had, in 1651, married Sigismund Ragotski, Prince of Transylvania, and died three months later, while a fourth daughter had died in childhood. Of the remaining three children, the eldest, Charles Louis, had been restored to his Palatinate, and, dying in 1680, was succeeded by his only son Charles (the last Protestant Elector Palatine), who died without descendants in 1685, when the Palatinate passed away from the Stuart-Simmern line. Charles Louis also left an only daughter, Charlotte Elizabeth, who

had become the second wife of Philip, Duke of Orleans, and on her marriage had joined the Church of Rome. Being Roman Catholic, her line was also passed over, but from this marriage sprang the present royal house of Orleans.

Elizabeth's sixth son, Edward, had become a Roman Catholic to obtain the hand of his wife, Anne of Mantua. He left three daughters, married respectively to the Prince of Salm, the Prince of Condé, and the Duke of Hanover, uncle of George I. These families, being Roman Catholic, were passed over, and the thirteenth and youngest child of Elizabeth, *SOPHIA*, widow of the Protestant Elector of Hanover, was selected as heir to the English throne.¹ The Electress Sophia died in June, 1714, seven weeks before Queen Anne. Her son, GEORGE, Elector of Hanover, succeeded to the throne of Great Britain and Ireland, and is the ancestor of Her

¹ When the Act of Settlement was passed, thirty-eight living descendants of James I. and VI. appear to have been excluded on account of their religion, viz. :

- 2 children of James II. :—James, Chevalier de St. George, and his sister Louisa.
- 4 descendants of Henrietta, daughter of Charles I. :—the Duchess of Savoy and 3 children.
- 4 descendants of Charles Louis, Elector Palatine :—the Duchess of Orleans, 2 children, 1 grandchild.
- 27 descendants of Edward, Prince Palatine :—3 children of the Princess of Salm ; the Princess of Condé, 4 children and 10 grandchildren ; the Duchess of Hanover, 2 children and 6 grandchildren.
- 1 grand-daughter of James I. :—Louisa, Abbess of Maubisson.

Sophia and her family were in 1701 the only surviving Protestant descendants of James I. and VI. It may not be uninteresting to inquire who would have been the Protestant heirs to the Crowns of England and Scotland at the death of Queen Anne (1714) if Sophia, like all her surviving relations, had become Roman Catholic.

The next heir to the *English* throne was Thomas, Lord Bruce, afterwards fourth Earl of Elgin and third Earl of Ailesbury, through his mother, Lady Elizabeth Seymour (died 1697), grand-daughter of the second Duke of Somerset, who was grandson of Lady Katharine Grey, grand-daughter of Mary Tudor, the younger daughter of Henry VII. Lord Bruce's father had refused to accept the Revolution, and was then living in exile in Flanders. The present representative of this line is Mary, Baroness Kinloss, a Scots peeress. This lady, it may be noted, would also be heir to the English throne had the will of Henry VIII. (confirmed by two Acts of Parliament) been carried out.

The next heir to the *Scottish* throne was James, fifth Duke of Hamilton, whose ancestor, James, first Lord Hamilton, had in 1474 married the Princess Mary Stuart, daughter of James II. This fifth Duke of Hamilton (died 1743) was looked upon as the leader of the Jacobite party in Great Britain. The present representative of this line is Frederick, Earl of Derby, through his great grandmother, daughter of the sixth Duke of Hamilton, who married the twelfth Earl of Derby.

Majesty Queen Victoria. This "Act of Settlement" was passed by the English Parliament in 1701 by a majority of one vote in the House of Commons, and it was accepted for Scotland by the Scottish Parliament in 1706 as a necessary preliminary to the Treaty of Union.

We may now go back to the strictly hereditary line which ceased to be the reigning line at the Revolution of 1688.

JAMES II. and VII. was succeeded in his hereditary rights by his only surviving son, known to history as the "Chevalier de St. George," sometimes termed "the Old Pretender," but called by all Jacobites **JAMES III. and VIII.** He died on January 1, 1766, and the succession passed to his eldest son, the "Young Chevalier," or "Bonnie Prince Charlie," as **Charles III.** Charles Edward died in 1788 without legitimate issue, and his hereditary claims fell to his brother the Cardinal, Duke of York, who designated himself **Henry IX.,** *Dei gratia sed non voluntate hominum.*

With Henry's death, in 1807, the male line of the house of Stuart became extinct, and the *jus hereditarium* passed to the female line. The *senior* female line was that of **HENRIETTA ANNE,** the only child of Charles I. to whom direct descendants remained. Henrietta Anne had been the first wife of Louis XIV.'s brother Philip, Duke of Orleans. The only daughter of Henrietta who left descendants was **ANNE MARY,** whose husband was King of Sardinia. The hereditary rights accordingly passed to her representative — her great-grandson, Charles Emanuel IV., who by descent would have become **Charles IV.** of Great Britain. This Prince had been King of Sardinia during the French Revolution, when Piedmont was practically annexed to France, and in 1802 he resigned his Sardinian rights to his brother, Victor Emanuel.¹ Charles Emanuel had married Mary Adelaide Clotilda, sister of Louis XVI., and, dying in 1819 without issue, he was succeeded by his brother, Victor Emanuel I. of Sardinia, who by Stuart descent

¹ Charles Emanuel was the eldest of twenty-one children borne by the daughter of Philip V. of Spain and Elizabeth Farnese to Victor Amadeus. The family was celebrated for its extreme dwarfishness. Charles Emanuel succeeded to the Sardinian throne a few months after Napoleon had, by the treaty of Cherasco, wrested Savoy from his father. He reigned for two years in Turin, but in 1798 the French annexed Piedmont to the Cisalpine Republic, and Charles Emanuel retired to the Island of Sardinia. Early in 1802 his wife died, and three months later he resigned the Sardinian throne to his brother, Victor Emanuel. Broken in health and spirits, he joined the Society of Jesus in 1815, and died a Jesuit in Rome in 1819. Six years after the death of Queen Clotilda, Pope Pius VII. took the first step towards her canonization, and by edict she received the title of "Venerable."

became **Victor I.** He, on his brother's abdication, had succeeded to the Sardinian rights, and Piedmont was restored to him in 1814 by the Congress of Vienna. He abdicated the Sardinian throne in 1821, and was succeeded in it, owing to Salic law, by his younger brother, Charles Felix, on whose death, in 1831, without descendants, the throne of Sardinia passed from the Stuart-Savoy line to the distant branch of Savoy-Carignano. Victor had married a daughter of Ferdinand, Duke of Modena,¹ and as his only son died in infancy, his hereditary British rights passed, on his death, in 1824, to his eldest daughter, Mary Beatrix Victoria, who is termed **Mary III. and II.** In 1812 Mary married Francis IV., Duke of Modena, her mother's brother.² At the time of the marriage her husband was in exile, as his dominions had been united by Napoleon to the French Kingdom of Italy; but in 1814 the duchy was restored to him by the Congress of Vienna. Mary Beatrix died in 1840, and was succeeded in her British claims by her son, afterwards Francis V., Duke of Modena, as **Francis I.** Francis was driven from Modena in 1848, but restored by the Austrians in 1849. In 1859 he was again expelled, and in 1860 he finally lost the duchy, which, by plebiscite, became part of the kingdom of Italy. He died on November 20, 1875, predeceased by an only daughter, upon which his British hereditary rights descended to his niece, the Archduchess **MARY-THERESA-HENRIETTA-DOROTHEA**, who was born on July 2, 1849, and was married in 1868 to Prince Louis Leopold, eldest son of the Prince Regent of Bavaria, heir-presumptive to the Bavarian throne. This is the royal lady known to "Jacobite Legitimists" as **Mary IV. and III.**

POSTSCRIPT.

These notes would not be complete without a reference to the marriage of Mary Beatrix of Savoy, Duchess of Modena, **Mary III. and II.**, who was married to Francis IV., Duke of Modena, the brother of her own mother. This marriage, though sanctioned by Italian custom and by Papal dispensation, is directly contrary to British law; and it therefore comes to be a question whether by this

¹ Ferdinand of Austria, a younger son of the Empress Maria Theresa, married (1771) Beatrix, the only daughter of Hercules III., the last of the Este Dukes of Modena. At the time of the marriage it was arranged that Ferdinand should inherit the duchy on the death of Hercules. He never really reigned, although he bore the title of Duke. Modena was seized by the French in 1797. Hercules died in exile in 1803, and Ferdinand three years later.

² For the validity of this marriage, see Postscript.

marriage the Duchess of Modena did not forfeit all *British* claims for her children. If this view is taken, the true heir of the Stuart line of Great Britain is the descendant of *MARY THERESA* of Savoy, younger sister of the Duchess of Modena, and wife of Charles II., Duke of Parma. Charles II. (1799-1883) obtained the duchy in 1847 on the death of Marie Louise, widow of Napoleon I.¹ He was expelled by his subjects in 1848, and in 1849 he abdicated in favour of his son, Duke Charles II., who was restored by the Austrians in the same year. The wife of Charles II. was Louisa of France, sister of the Comte de Chambord, "Henri V." The Duke was assassinated in 1854, and his widow then became Regent for her son Robert, who was no sooner come of age than the duchy of Parma was, like Modena, incorporated with the kingdom of Italy in 1860.

If the marriage of the Duchess of Modena, *Mary III. and II.*, was invalid, the heirship of the Stuart line of Great Britain passed, on her death, to her sister, Mary Theresa, Duchess of Parma, as *Theresa I.*, who, dying in 1879, predeceased by her son Charles, was succeeded by her grandson, Robert Charles Louis Marie de Bourbon, titular Duke of Parma, as *Robert I. of England and IV. of Scotland.*

This Prince, who is also an Infant of Spain, was born 1848, and is now living. He married (1) Maria Pia des Grâces (died 1882), daughter of Ferdinand II., late King of the Two Sicilies; and (2) Marie Antonia (born 1862), daughter of the late Miguel I., from 1828 to 1834 *de facto* King of Portugal. The Duke of Parma is the father of seven sons and eleven daughters, of whom the eldest son is Henry, Hereditary Prince of Parma, born 1873. Of his eighteen children the eldest daughter only, the Princess Mary, has been married. She was the wife of Ferdinand, reigning Prince of Bulgaria, and died in January, 1899, leaving two sons and two daughters, of whom the eldest is Boris, Prince of Tirnova, born 1894.

¹ Charles II. was the son of Louis, Duke of Parma, whom Napoleon made King of Etruria, a kingdom which he afterwards incorporated in the French kingdom of Italy. At the Congress of Vienna, Parma was assigned for life to the Empress Marie Louise, the wife of Napoleon, while Charles temporarily received the duchy of Lucca. He was restored to his paternal dominions on the death of the Empress.



THINGS WHICH MIGHT BE ATTENDED TO.

THE BATON OF A FIELD-MARSHAL.

BY A. C. FOX-DAVIES.



IN this imperfect world of ours there are many things which *might* be done. That doubtless is a platitude; but I am not herein referring to the sins of omission and commission which lie so thickly about heraldic footsteps. I am not initiating a campaign against heraldic abuses, much less against the officers of the Crown who have to administer the laws of armory as it is. There are many alterations which might with advantage be made in these laws of armory.

Many people will only regard armory as a quaint survival of a bygone age, and seek only to control it by the regulations of that age. But circumstances alter, and with altered circumstances comes the necessity of altered laws. Armory in that bygone age existed as the symbol of the lowest hereditary rank, and was worn and used in warfare, for purposes of pageantry, for the indication of ownership, for decorative purposes, for the needs of authenticity in seals, and for the purpose of memorialization in records, pedigrees and monuments. All those uses and purposes of armory can be traced back to a period coeval with that to which our certain knowledge of the existence of armory runs. Of all those usages and purposes, one only, that of the use of armorial bearings in actual battle, can be said to have come to an end, and even that not entirely so; the rest are still with us in actual and extensive existence. I am not versed in the minutiae of army matters or army history, but I think I am correct in saying that there was no such thing as a regular standing army or a national army until the reign of Henry VIII. Prior to that time the methods of the feudal system supplied the wants of the country. The actual troops were in the employment, not of the Crown, but of the individual leaders. The Sovereign called upon, and had the right to call upon, those leaders to provide troops; but as those troops were not in the direct employment of the Crown, they wore the liveries and heraldic devices of their leaders. The leaders wore their own devices, that they might be distinguished by their particular followers, hence the actual use in battle in former days of private armorial bearings. And even yet the practice is not wholly extinguished, for the tartans of the

Gordon and Cameron Highlanders are a relic of the usages of these former days. With the formation of a standing army, and the direct service of the troops to the Crown, the liveries and badges of those who had formerly been responsible for the troops gave way to the liveries and badges of the Crown. The uniform of the Beefeaters is a good example of the method in which in the old days a servant wore the badge and livery of his lord. The Beefeaters wear the scarlet livery of the Sovereign, and wear the badge of the Sovereign still. Many people will tell you, by the way, that the uniform of a Beefeater is identical now with what it was in the days of Henry VIII. It isn't. In accordance with the strictest laws of armory, the badge, embroidered front and back of the tunic, has changed, and is now the triple badge—the rose, the thistle, and the shamrock—of the triple kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. Every soldier who wears a scarlet coat, the livery of his Sovereign, every regiment that carries its colours, every saddle-cloth with a royal emblem thereupon, is evidence that the use of armory in battle still exists in a small degree to the present day; but circumstances have altered. The troops no longer attack to the cry of "A Warwick! a Warwick!" they serve Her Majesty the Queen and wear her livery and devices. They no longer carry the banner of their officer, whose servants and tenants they were; the regiment cherishes the banner of the armorial bearings of Her Majesty. Within the last few years, probably within the lifetime of all my readers, there has been striking evidence of the manner in which circumstances alter everything. The Zulu War put an end to the practice of taking the colours of a regiment into battle; the present war has seen khaki substituted universally for the scarlet livery of Her Majesty; and to find upon a South African battlefield the last remnant of the armorial practices of the days of chivalry, one would need, I am afraid, to examine the buttons of the troopers. Still the scarlet coat exists in the army on parade, the Life Guards wear the Royal Cross of St. George and the Star of the Garter, the Scots Greys have the Royal Saltire of St. Andrew, and the Gordon Highlanders have the Gordon crest of the Duke of Richmond and Gordon; and there are many other similar instances.

There is yet another point. The band of a regiment is maintained by the officers of the regiment, and at the present day in the Scottish regiments the pipers have attached to their pipes banners bearing the various *personal* armorial bearings of the officers of the regiment. So that perhaps one is justified in saying that the use of armorial bearings in warfare has not yet come to an end. The

other ancient usages of armory exist now as they existed in the earliest times. So that it is foolish to contend that armory has ceased to exist, save as an interesting survival of the past. It is a living reality, more widely in use at the present day than ever before. Still, circumstances alter, and unless heraldry is to present to us glaring anomalies, and thus create for itself ridicule and disrepute, its laws must be changed in conformity with the needs of the present day. Its laws have not stood still, for there are many general heraldic practices and regulations of quite modern date. I am not advocating unauthorized assumptions, nor am I attempting to assume the silly position adopted by the compiler of a certain peerage book, defunct some years ago, who, not liking the existing laws regulating the use of helmets in armorial achievements, ignored them *in toto*, and assumed unto himself credit for having done so. When a reform is wanted in the laws of the realm, a reformer endeavours to get an Act of Parliament passed, if it be a matter to be regulated by law, an Act of Parliament being the properly constituted method of obtaining such reform. The properly constituted way to institute armorial reform is by obtaining a Royal warrant, declaring the pleasure of the Sovereign. Now, there are many altered circumstances in the last two centuries which armory ignores—unfortunately for armory—and one cannot entirely understand with whom lies the fault. Whose business is it to keep pace with the changes which occur? Probably the fault lies with those in each instance who would have benefited by the change, and who should have petitioned the favour from the Sovereign. In this and in several other articles I hope to contribute under the title I have placed at the head hereof, I purpose to call attention to various little anomalies which now exist, and exist simply from the reason that no one has hitherto troubled to take the needful steps. And yet it is these little points which emphasize the reality of heraldry, that emphasize the fact that armory is not a little game of make-believe. The first of the points to which I wish to draw attention is the baton of a Field-Marshal. The Earl Marshal places in saltire behind his escutcheon the two golden batons tipped with black. His right to carry the baton in the Royal presence is derived from the letters patent under which he enjoys the Marshalship. When the office is performed by a deputy, one baton is placed behind the shield of the deputy in bend. Though the baton of the Earl Marshal was, and is, I suppose, theoretically still, the token of military command, and though a Field-Marshal receives his baton from the hands of the Sovereign, there has never been any warrant issued conferring the privilege of adding the baton

to the armorial achievement of a Field-Marshal. He wears the crossed batons on his uniform and on his saddle-cloth, but a warrant is still needed to enable him to place them behind his arms. In fact, there is a very old warrant (dating back to the time when the rank of Field-Marshal did not exist) declaring that the Earl Marshal was the only person who had the privilege of carrying or using a baton, and this old warrant, which present circumstances are in conflict with, effectually prevented the baton of Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington being borne amongst his insignia at his State Funeral, and stands in the way of a Field-Marshal placing his crossed batons behind his arms. This surely is an anomaly, and there can be little doubt that any Sovereign whose attention had been drawn to it would have issued the necessary warrant. The Field-Marshals at the moment are H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Viscount Wolsley, Lord Roberts, Sir Paul Haines, Sir Lintorn Simmons and Sir Neville Chamberlain. Bearing in mind the scores of gracious acts by which Her Majesty has endeared herself to everyone, is it likely that a petition from the present Field-Marshals for the privilege to be conceded would be met by a refusal?



A NEW PEERAGE ROMANCE.

THE VISCOUNTY OF KENMURE.



It is stated that in a few weeks a romantic story will be told to the House of Lords by a schoolmaster who claims to be Viscount Kenmure, and who seeks estates in Kirkcudbrightshire. At present the residence known as Kenmure Castle, New Galloway, is occupied by a lady whose mother was the sister of Adam, the last Viscount Kenmure, who died in 1847.

The memorialist, Mr. John Gordon, in his pleadings recites a curious tale. Viscount Kenmure, who joined the rebellion of 1715, and who was beheaded on Tower Hill the following year, left two sons, both of whom died unmarried. His widow, *née* Mary Dalziel, shortly afterwards married her footman, John Lumsden, and their children took the name of Kenmure. In several ways, according to Mr. Gordon, did she attempt to oust her husband's brother John

from the position and the family possessions to which he had succeeded. On one occasion she tried to burn Kenmure Castle at an hour when her brother-in-law, his wife and his child were asleep in the Baliol Tower. During that night a box containing deeds, the property of the Viscount, mysteriously disappeared. It was reported that Mary Dalziel had stolen the box. On the other hand, she swore that it had been burnt.

John Gordon, Viscount Kenmure, afterwards went to France, and while in Paris he was attacked by two masked men. Being a skilful swordsman, he succeeded in killing both. These two men had been engaged by Mary Dalziel to kill him. In order to see their work done thoroughly, she braved the Channel passage and a long journey on horseback. This plan having failed, she represented that the nobleman was guilty of fraud, and he was thereupon put into prison, and remained in chains for eleven years.

On the Viscount's return to Kenmure from France, Mary Dalziel visited him, and drank wine with him at one of the feasts given in his honour. The glass he drank from, however, was poisoned by her, and he died. The Viscount left two sons, one of whom, William, was drowned whilst boating in America. He was unmarried. The other, James, found that Mary Dalziel had taken possession of Kenmure Castle, and had spread the story that she had bought it from his father, her brother-in-law John. Eventually the rest of the property, going with the title, was seized by other people, and these succeeded in keeping James out of his rights. One of Mary Dalziel's children, by her second marriage to the footman Lumsden, forthwith usurped the title of Viscount Kenmure in 1824, and on his death in 1840 was succeeded by his nephew, Adam Gordon, the last Viscount.

In 1847 the plaintiff's grandfather began to move in the matter, claiming to be the only male heir to the title and estates, as the nearest male heir to the man who was beheaded on Tower Hill. Mr. John Gordon, the present claimant, pleads that he establishes his right to the title and Kenmure estates through the relationship he can trace to John Gordon, who was poisoned by Mary Dalziel. It makes a fascinating and mysterious narrative.



DEBRETTS "PEERAGE."



At the beginning of the year the volume of this Peerage Book for 1900 duly reached us, and it has been a matter of regret that we have been unable hitherto, to refer to it in our pages. We have little to add to the well-merited praise we have bestowed upon it in previous years for the marvellous accuracy with which its current information is kept up to date. This year, for the first time, the introduction to "Debrett" contains a short paragraph on the status of foreign titles. No special attention, however, is called in "Debrett" to this paragraph, which, however, is of such importance that we think it well to quote its wording in full:

FOREIGN TITLES.

Foreign titles of nobility borne by British subjects afford their holders no precedence whatever in this country, and, strictly speaking, a royal license should be obtained for their use. It should also be borne in mind that foreign titles must not be valued in comparison with English ones, according to their nominal rank, but their relative value has to be judged by the fact whether their possessors belong to the *nobiles majores* or *nobiles minores* of their respective countries.

Foreign authorities generally assume that an hereditary seat in the Diet or Parliament constitutes high nobility, and in France and Germany this is practically co-extensive with the ducal houses only. In England, however, the *nobiles majores* (or high nobility) are co-extensive with the whole peerage (dukes, marquesses, earls, viscounts, and barons), such having an hereditary seat in the Upper House. It therefore follows that only those families of the high nobility abroad, viz., the herzogs and a few landgraves in Germany, and in France the dukes and two or three of the feudatory comtes, can claim our peerage (dukes to barons) as equals, while the marquesses in France and the margraves and grafs of the Empire in Germany—if the latter are the titular chiefs of their families—are equal to our rank of baronet, the next rank (but without parliamentary seat) in England below the peerage; further, the *nobiles minores* of Germany and France, varying between in France the rank of comte to that of baron

or plain ecuyer gentilhomme, and in Germany the grafs of the new Empire down to, and including, the freiherrs and herr vons, rank according to the antiquity of their families with the families in England who are also of the *nobiles minores* (knights, esquires, and gentlemen).

"Debrett," in recent years, has often had some startling little discovery to make public. Here is its find for the current year.

In the preface in the 1897 edition of "Debrett," the anomalous nature of the precedence accorded to the Commanders of the then newly constituted Royal Victorian Order was pointed out, and a doubt expressed as to whether the position assigned was intentional or inadvertent, giving them as it did—although only Esquires—place above all Knights Bachelors. A modest notice in the *London Gazette*, dated December 22, 1898, stated that Letters Patent had issued, altering the precedence of the various classes of the Royal Victorian Order; and this, while in no way stating what the alteration would be, and although no further intimation was published, in reality foreboded a change in this particular, the said Letters Patent (of December 20, 1898) ordaining "that in all solemn ceremonies, places, and assemblies, the Knights Grand Cross of this Order shall have place and precedence next to and after the Knights Grand Commanders of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire; that the Knights Commanders of this Order shall have place and precedence next to and immediately after Knights Commanders of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire; that the Commanders shall have place and precedence next to and immediately after Knights Bachelors of these our Realms; that the Members of the fourth class shall have place and precedence next to and immediately after the Companions of the said Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire; and that the Members of the fifth class shall have place and precedence next to and immediately after the eldest sons of Knights Bachelors of these our Realms." So that there is now one anomaly the less in the Table of Precedence.

For years past "Debrett" has repeatedly referred to the growing number of the claims put forward to ancient Baronetcies—dormant or presumably extinct—a point to which more recently the newly instituted Honourable Society of the Baronetage has also drawn attention, and it is probable that so long as human nature remains what it is, and no official steps are taken to prevent them, these claims will inevitably from time to time arise; but it is pleasant to record that at last more circumspection is apparently being shown

by claimants to these old dignities, the number of claims having been distinctly fewer in the course of the past year, while the claimants themselves have shown more moderation than previously by not at once assuming the title of Baronet offhand.

At the annual meeting of the Honourable Society of the Baronetage an announcement was made of the discovery of a patent of 4 Edward VI. on record, granting the "order, state, rank, honour, and dignity of a Baronet" to Ralph Fane (or Vane), Knight, who was subsequently arraigned as a Knight Banneret, and this, it is claimed, is a material point in favour of the old contention of the Baronets, that their proper precedence should be immediately after Barons; but the patent referred to does not make any provision whatever for succession, and as the grantee left no issue, this question of succession cannot be tested. The Society has recently issued a notice to the effect that "having decided in conformity with James I.'s decrees, and on the advice of Counsel, that a Baronet's hereditary rank is a 'necessary' addition to his name in all cases, Baronets are in the right who place it on their visiting-cards (a practice followed by other hereditary degrees), and also add it to their signatures. 'Baronet' has to be written in full on cards taken to Her Majesty's Levees, and in official signatures, but the abbreviation 'Bt.' (a contraction preferred to that of 'Bart.,' hitherto more usually in vogue) is used in most other cases."

The old Baronetcy of Dunbar of Hempriggs now reappears after having been dormant for a long period. Among the little matters which the editor might with profit investigate before the publication of the next edition, we would suggest the arms of Sir William Forbes of Pitsligo; the name and arms of Sir Edward Osborne Gibbes; the arms of Gordon of Embo; the arms and crests of Cradock-Hartopp; the arms of Sir Robert Head; and the arms of Kinloch of Kinloch. We think also that he will find that Kinloch of Gilmerton is a Baronet of Nova Scotia. These, however, are comparatively small inaccuracies in a book which can be described in no other way than as a marvel of industry and painstaking care.



WILLS.

BY W. P. W. PHILLIMORE.



HERE are, perhaps, no records which may not be found of use at one time or another in proving a pedigree or illustrating a family history, but some are obviously of special utility in genealogical work. It will probably be admitted by those who have had experience in pedigree searches that wills are in many respects the most valuable class of records which have been preserved to us. After the student has exhausted oral information, the documents in the actual possession of the family and any tombstone inscriptions, the next thing to do is to search for wills, and make careful and full abstracts of all that may relate to the family. The peculiar value of wills is obviously due to their nature. Being the expression of the testator's last wishes, they possess a solemnity which attaches probably to no other kind of record, and since as a rule they are concerned in making suitable provision for those nearest akin to the testator, they of necessity supply valuable information relative to the family connections. Further, and especially so with ancient wills, there is usually a vivid personality about them which is usually lacking in other documents. The bequests of personal effects, household goods and the like are often exceedingly interesting, and enable us to gain some idea of the social position of our ancestors. No pedigree or family history can be regarded as complete until this source of information has been thoroughly exhausted.

The facilities for consulting wills have been greatly increased in recent years. Formerly the student was viewed officially with great suspicion, and save at prohibitive expense search amongst wills was an impossibility. The first facility offered was the opening of a literary department at Somerset House, for the use of those who had obtained special search tickets. The room was only adapted for six persons at a time, and though for a long time this was adequate, it became needful a few years ago to enlarge the room set apart for the purpose. Application for literary tickets must be made to the Senior Probate Registrar, and should be accompanied by suitable credentials. Formerly the issue of these tickets was confined to searches in the Principal Registry, but now they are also granted for District Registries, though it must be remembered that owing

to limited facilities the use of such permits is subject to the exigencies of local business. These permits allow of the free use of all calendars and the inspection of *registered* wills proved more than a hundred years ago. If no registered copy exists, then a shilling must be paid for the production of each original will. Extracts or copies may be taken at the student's discretion. At Somerset House the reader is limited to the use of eight registers a day—a needful restriction when the bulkiness of the volumes is realized.

In perusing wills and taking notes from them, it is just as well to bear in mind (what some may regard as elementary maxims) the following rules:

Always note the date of the will and also the date of the probate, and by whom the will is proved. Note also the date of any "codicil," and the date and purport of any "sentence" or recorded judgment affecting the will. As a rule, also, unless the will is examined for some special fact only, it is desirable to note every place and all personal names mentioned in the will and their relation to the testator. In what degree of fulness the legacies should be abstracted of course depends on the object with which the extracts are made. In any case it should not be less full than this: "To my son John Smith, my house and lands, etc., at Whiteacre, also leather jerkin, etc."; "To my daughters Ann and Jane £10 each at 18 or at marriage." The existence of "inventories" must not be overlooked, for these schedules of the worldly possessions of our ancestors in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries are often of great interest.

Next we have to remember the existence of "letters of administration," which were issued when deceased persons died intestate, or in those cases where no executor could be found to prove the will, in which cases administration is granted to the next of kin "cum testamento annexo."

Lastly it must be remembered that, when a testator had property in more than one diocese, it became the practice to prove the will in the Prerogative Court, either York or Canterbury, of the province in which he lived.

In considering where we are likely to find the wills of any particular district to 1858, we have to bear in mind the ancient divisions of the dioceses and the existence of a very large number of "peculiar" jurisdictions, many of which were of a very insignificant character. The boundaries of Bishops' sees have undergone many changes. These changes, as far as wills are affected, have taken place chiefly in the sixteenth and nineteenth centuries. Henry VIII.

created six new bishoprics. These were Oxford and Peterborough, carved out of the vast see of Lincoln, which in those days extended from the Humber to the Thames; Chester, taken out of Lichfield; the bishopric of Gloucester, which was taken from Worcester; Bristol and Westminster. The last-named existed but a few years. In the nineteenth century many more alterations have been made. Buckinghamshire was detached from Lincoln and annexed to Oxford, and Nottinghamshire was taken from York and placed in Canterbury province to form part of the bishopric of Lincoln. Other alterations have been too recent to affect the subject of wills.

Unfortunately, the boundaries of the sees by no means coincide with those of the counties, a circumstance which adds greatly to the difficulty of tracing where wills are to be found.

Where, then, the student will ask, are these invaluable records to be found? Since 1858 all wills and letters of administration are recorded in the Principal Probate Registry at Somerset House, London. Wills which are proved in one of the District Registries are also recorded there as well as in London. But our chief concern is with the wills anterior to 1858. With the exception of certain wills, which, being recorded on manorial rolls or in episcopal registries, could not conveniently be removed from their ancient custody, it may be said that all ancient wills are preserved either at Somerset House or in one of the forty District Probate Registries.

Anciently the right of proving wills was assumed by the bishops or by authorities, manorial or ecclesiastic, claiming to be exempt from the episcopal jurisdiction. These were very numerous, some three or four hundred in all, and formed a very great difficulty in ascertaining the place of deposit of any particular will. Fortunately, these jurisdictions were all swept away in 1858, and a more simple and uniform system adopted. But the difficulty in respect to wills before that date largely remains.

The genealogist needs to know where he is likely to find the will of any individual, and as the county is the best-known division, it seems best for us to arrange our guide to the whereabouts of wills in the form of a county directory. Even then, we have to bear in mind that the ancient boundaries of counties have been modified, and in the case of detached portions of counties the probate jurisdiction seems to have regarded such as belonging to the county in which they were locally situated. Thus, the wills of the parish of Kingswood, a detached piece of Wiltshire situated in Gloucestershire and now incorporated with it, were proved at Gloucester. On the other hand, no wills relating to Minety, a detached piece of

Gloucestershire situated in Wiltshire and incorporated with it, can be found at Gloucester.

Subject to this proviso, the following list will show in what probate registries we must search for the wills of any county, and the date to which the earliest records go back :

Anglesea : See P.C.C. and Bangor (1635).

Bedfordshire : See P.C.C. and Northampton (1510). Before 1541 see also wills at Lincoln and (perhaps) the Bishops' registers at Lincoln. A Calendar of Northampton wills (1510-1652), with index, was printed by the British Record Society.

Berkshire : See P.C.C. and Salisbury and Oxford (1544) wills now at Somerset House ; the " papers " 1800-38 are at Oxford. A Calendar of Berkshire (Archdeaconry) wills, 1508-1652, was issued by the British Record Society and Oxford Historical Society.

Breconshire : See P.C.C. and Hereford (1442), and (perhaps) Carmarthen. The Brecon Archdeaconry Court at Hereford begins in 1625.

Buckinghamshire : See P.C.C. Some early wills are at Lincoln ; the Bucks (Archdeaconry) wills from 1483 are now at Somerset House, and have been recalendared. See Berks, *ante*.

Cambridgeshire : See P.C.C. ; Peterborough (1449) ; Ely diocesan registry, Bury St. Edmunds (1354) ; and, as to twelve parishes, Norwich (1521).

Cardiganshire : See P.C.C., Carmarthen (1564), and (perhaps) Hereford. No indexes at Carmarthen before 1600.

Carmarthenshire : See under Cardiganshire.

Carnarvonshire : See P.C.C., Bangor (1635), and, for two parishes, St. Asaph (1565).

Cheshire : See P.C.C. and Chester (1545). Before 1541 see Lichfield. The Chatham Society has printed three volumes of wills, edited by Rev. J. G. Piccope. The Lancashire and Cheshire Record Society has printed indexes to the wills at Chester from 1545.

Cornwall : See P.C.C., Bodmin (1570), and Exeter Consistory (1591).

Cumberland : See York P.C. and Carlisle (1564). The wills in the Bishops' registers begin earlier ; see *Testamenta Karleolensia*, 1353-86, printed by the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian Society. For the Deanery of Coneland, see Principal Registry, Somerset House.

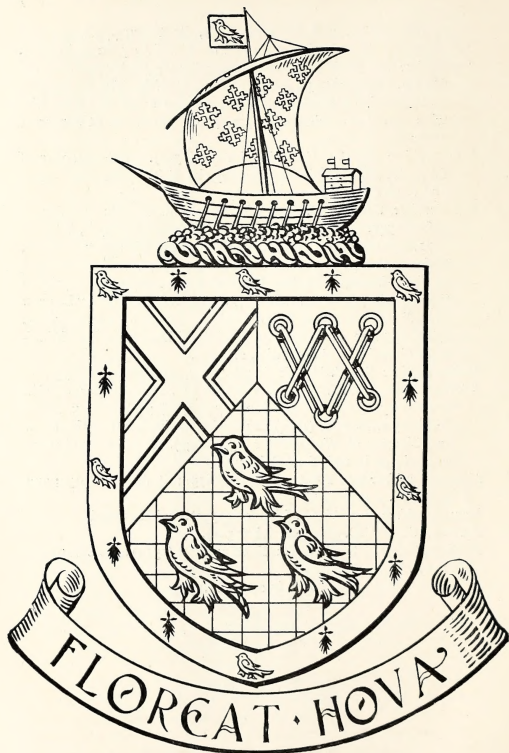
Denbighshire : See P.C.C., St. Asaph (1565) ; Bangor (1635) for nineteen parishes ; Chester (1545) and Lichfield (1490).

- Derbyshire* : See P.C.C., Lichfield (1490), and Derby for peculiar of Dale Abbey (1753-93); list printed in Calendar of Lichfield wills by British Record Society.
- Devon* : See P.C.C. and Exeter (1513), and Salisbury wills (at Somerset House) for one peculiar. There are eight courts of which wills are preserved in the Exeter Probate Registry. Calendars of these are now being printed by the British Record Society.
- Dorset* : See P.C.C. and Blandford (1568). Calendars of these have been printed by the British Record Society down to 1790. Mr. G. S. Fry has printed in *Somerset and Dorset N. and Q.* the Dorset administrations in P.C.C. down to the early part of the last century.
- Durham* : See York P.C. and Durham (1540). The Surtees Society has printed two vols.—2 and 38—of Durham wills, which include some in the registry of the Dean and Chapter (1311-1599).
- Essex* : See P.C.C. and also eleven other courts now at Somerset House. For three parishes in North Essex see Ipswich. The Essex Archdeaconry wills begin in 1480.
- Flintshire* : See P.C.C., St. Asaph (1565). The wills of five parishes are at Chester, and one or two at Lichfield.
- Glamorganshire* : See P.C.C., Llandaff (1590); Carmarthen (1564); and (perhaps) Hereford.
- Gloucestershire* : See P.C.C. and Gloucester (1541). Some sixty dispersed wills begin in 1508. The parishes near Bristol will be found mostly at Bristol (1590), and some wills before 1541 at Worcester. Perhaps some wills on the west side of Severn are at Hereford. The wills of Bibury peculiar are partly at Gloucester and partly at Somerset House. A calendar of Gloucester wills, 1541-1650, including dispersed wills, has been printed by the British Record Society, and a calendar from 1660 onwards is in progress.
- Hampshire* : See P.C.C. and Winchester (c. 1492). Wills are also recorded in the "Black Book" at Southampton, and in the "Great Book" at Andover.
- Herefordshire* : See P.C.C. and Hereford (1442). There are very few extant wills of this early period, though the calendars record many thousands which are now missing.
- Huntingdonshire* : See P.C.C. and Peterborough (1541), and for early wills Lincoln. The series known as "Hitchen" wills begins in 1557.

- Kent*: See P.C.C., and for East Kent, Canterbury. The Arch-deaconry Court begins 1449, and the Consistory Court in 1396.
- Lancashire*: See York P.C., also Lancaster (1748), for north of the Ribble, Chester (1545), and (perhaps) Carlisle. The Lancashire and Cheshire Record Society has printed a list of Lancashire wills proved at Richmond, 1457-1792. These are at Somerset House.
- Leicestershire*: See P.C.C. and Leicester (1500). The calendar of Leicester wills is being printed by the British Record Society and the local antiquarian society.
- Lincolnshire*: See P.C.C. and Lincoln. The records at Lincoln before 1541, including those in the Bishops' registers, begin in 1271, and relate to the whole of the ancient Diocese of Lincoln, which extended over nine counties, reaching from the Humber to the Thames. In the Lincoln Record Series was printed "Early Lincoln Wills, 1280-1547," Canon Maddison's "Lincoln Wills," 1500-1617, is in two vols. Some unindexed wills, 1580-1695, are calendared in vol. iii. of Dr. Howard's "*Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, 2nd Ser."
- Merionethshire*: See P.C.C., St. Asaph (1565), and Bangor (1635).
- Middlesex*: See P.C.C. and other courts at Somerset House, viz., Consistory Court of London (1540-1720); Middlesex Arch-deaconry wills from (1664); and wills in the Court of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster (1504-1830). A calendar of these was printed in 1864 for official use.
- Montgomeryshire*: See P.C.C., Bangor (1635); St. Asaph (1565); and Hereford.
- Monmouthshire*: See P.C.C., Llandaff (1590), and Hereford.
- Norfolk*: See P.C.C. and Norwich (1521).
- Northamptonshire*: See P.C.C.; Northampton (1510); Peterborough (1510).

(To be continued.)





THE ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF HOVE.

THE BOOK OF PUBLIC ARMS.

HOVE.



It has fallen to our lot on many occasions to criticise the ridiculous designs which have been adopted as arms by Crewe, Southend, and one or two other towns; and we feel tempted to criticise the arms which have been recently granted to Hove, in the county of Sussex, for we think it is about one of the most complicated coats-of-arms we have ever seen emanate from Her Majesty's College of Arms. We do not blame the College, for the coat is perfectly heraldic, and because, the rules of the College being first observed, those who pay the piper call the tune, or, rather, have a large "say" in the selection of the design. We feel pretty confident it is a case of an effort to comply with the wishes of Hove, and, whilst blaming no one, we cannot but regret that Hove wanted so much to be introduced into the shield. The date of the grant is December 16, 1899. The blazon is: *Per chevron the chief per pale or and gules; on the dexter a saltire azure surmounted by another argent, and on the sinister two pairs of leg-irons, one chevronwise, the other reversed and interlaced of the first: the base chequy azure and or, three martlets one and two of the last, all within a bordure ermine charged with six martlets also or. Crest: Upon a wreath of the colours, on a mount of shingle, an ancient ship proper, with the sail displayed azure, semée of cross crosslets or; and on a banner gules flying from the masthead to the dexter, a martlet as in the arms. Motto: "Floreat Hova."*



EDITORIAL NOTES.

We regret that, owing to pressure upon our pages, we are this month compelled to hold over the usual instalments of "Duchy of Lancaster Inquisitiones Post-Mortem" and "An Old Scottish Manuscript."

The writer of the articles "The Story of the Surname of Beaton" requests us to state that the concluding article of his series was sent to press without the whole of the corrections he had intended.

ABSTRACTS OF NELSON WILLS IN THE PREROGATIVE COURT OF CANTERBURY

(continued).



HE will of *Mathewe Nelson*, citizen and merchant tailor of London, dated 23 December, 1630.

My executors shall pay all such portions as I owe to my last wife's children by her former husband, viz., Anne and Rebecca Thomason. I bequeath all my lands, etc., in Bancrofte, Sandon, Longdon and elsewhere in co. Stafford (bought of my cousin, William Thomason), except a moiety of the profits, which I give to my brother, Nicholas Aldridge, for life, to my son, Edward Nelson, in tail, with contingent remainders to my sons, John and Mathewe Nelson. The lease I have from the Master of St. Katherine's beyond the Tower and two other leases shall be retained to raise annuities for my children, viz., my eldest son John and his wife, Mary, my son Mathewe, and my daughters, Anne, Mary and Martha Nelson; in case of the death of any one of them unmarried, John and Anne shall be heirs the one of the other, and Mathewe, Mary and Martha similarly. I give to my son John leases of two houses in St. Martin's Lane, now in the tenures of the Lady of Anglesey (*sic*) and Edward Corbett, and £200; to my son Mathewe, two gilt bowls with his name on them, to be delivered him when he comes to be a housekeeper; to my son Edward, £50 when twenty-one; to my brother-in-law, Mr. Doctor Argent, £5; to my brother, George Argent, a ring; to my sister, Mary Rowe, widow, 40s. for a ring; to my brother, Jeames Nelson, £5; to Rachel Swetefor, my servant, £3; to Anthony Baillye, 20s.; to the poor of Christ's Church, near Newgate, where I dwell, 40s. Executors:—my son and daughter, John and Anne. (*Signed*) Mathewe Nelson. Witnesses:—Henry Needler, Roger Harris, John Hayne, Mathewe Nelson jun.

Proved 10 January, 1631, by the executors named. (St. John, 8.)

The will of *John Nelson*, of Castleacre, co. Norfolk, glover, dated 11 December, 1630.

I give unto my son, John Nelson, all my lands, etc., in Castleacre or elsewhere in Norfolk, charged with an annuity of £4 to my daughter, Anne Myndham, widow; to John Nelson, my grandchild, son of George Nelson, £5 when twenty-four; and the like to the son

of my son Robert Nelson; to my sons, George, Edmond, James and Robert, 3s. 4d. apiece. Residuary legatee and executor:—my son John. The mark of John Nelson. Witnesses:—Ambrose Hasell, William Beaumont, Thomas Punder.

Proved 24 November, 1635, by the executor named. (Sadler, 112.)

The will of *Gilbert Nelson*, of St. Olave's, Southwark, citizen and merchant tailor of London, dated 8 December, 1636.

I desire to be buried as near my late wife as may be. I bequeath to the poor of St. Olave's, £10; to my son-in-law, Griffin Bayton, as much as will make up £40 with what I have already given him and my apparel; to his three children, £5 apiece when twenty-one; to the two daughters of Walter Mascall and Rachel, his wife, my wife's daughter, £5 apiece on their marriages; to Thomas, son of Michael Pebworth and Margaret, his wife, daughter-in-law of my said wife, £5 on the expiry of his apprenticeship; to my daughter-in-law, Agnes Rolfe, 12d.; to her two children by William Hawkes, viz., Gilbert and Hester Hawkes, £20 apiece; to my brother, William Nelson, £11 and my best cloak; to his three children, £5 apiece; to Ellen, daughter of William Wale, my late wife's daughter-in-law, £5; to John and Elizabeth Handes, children of John Handes, £5 apiece; to my servant, William Pierson, all debts set down in my book to be desperate; to my friends, Robert Wilson and his wife, Stephen Poore and his wife, Roger Henry Yonge and his wife, Robert Wilmott and his wife, William Knowling and his wife, Thomas Jefferyes and his wife, and my gossip, Margaret Denham, 40s. apiece to buy them rings. Residuary legatee and executor:—George Bayton, my son-in-law. The mark of Gilbert Nelson. Witnesses:—Robert Wilmott, Robert Osborne, Francis Fullshawe, notary public.

Proved 9 January, 1637, by the executor named. (Goare, 11.)

The will of *Thomas Nelson* [of London], dated 18 September, 1635.

I give to my sister Ellen, wife of Jonas Ramsden, dwelling in King Street, and to her two daughters, Marie and Ruth, £10 apiece; to Mr. Archer, minister of St. Maryovers, my part of a parcel of cloth in the hands of Charles Greene at Muslapatam, to be delivered to Mr. William Hall, minister at the same place, to be invested in what he shall think fitting, and sent home to Mr. Archer; to Mr. Christopher Morris, master of the *Speedwell*, a piece of striped taffetie; to George Travell, a piece of Persian taffetie; to Francis Bailey, 10 "Abashees"; to those that shall accompany me to the

grave, 20 "Abashees." Residuary legatees and executors:—my wife, Ruth, and son Thomas. (*Signed*) Thomas Nelson. Witness, Robert Seaton.

(*To be continued.*)



A Gazette of the Month,

BEING A

Chronicle of Creations, Deaths, and other Matters.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

March 16, 1900.

TREASURY CHAMBERS, March 14, 1900.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has appointed the Honourable Evelyn Hubbard to be Steward and Bailiff of the Chiltern Hundreds, in the room of Bernard Colliery, Esq.

FOREIGN OFFICE, March 8, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. F. Vander Heyde as Consul-General of Belgium for British Guiana; Baron Maximilian Tucker von Simmelsdorf as Consul of Germany at Leith; Mr. William Schoner as Consul of Sweden and Norway at Port of Spain; Mr. John Wilhelm Tornøe as Consul of Sweden and Norway at Leith; Mr. Alonzo Potter Holly as Consul of Hayti for the Bahama Islands, to reside at Inagua; and Sir John Harley Scott as Vice-Consul of Germany at Cork.

WHITEHALL, March 15, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to grant the dignity of a Baronet of the said United Kingdom unto the Right Honourable Samuel James Way, of Montefiore, North Adelaide, and Kadlunga Mintaro, both in the Colony of South Australia, Lieutenant-Governor, and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, of the said Colony, Chancellor of the University of Adelaide, and Member for the Australasian Colonies of the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

WHITEHALL, March 16, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased, by Warrant under Her Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, bearing date the 14th instant, to appoint Arthur, Baron Stanmore, G.C.M.G., to be a Member of the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts.

WHITEHALL, March 16, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Herbert Durell Terry, Esq. (late Captain in the Army and Chief Constable of Northumberland), to be one of the Inspectors under the Act 19 and 20 Victoria, cap. 69, intituled "An Act to render more effectual the Police in Counties and Boroughs in England and Wales."

WAR OFFICE, March 16, 1900.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to confer the Decoration of the Royal Red Cross upon Her Highness Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein.

FOREIGN OFFICE, March 2, 1900.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Captain Fritz Crowe to be Her Majesty's Consul-General for the Portuguese Possessions in East Africa, to reside at Lourenço-Marques.

FOREIGN OFFICE, March 2, 1900.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Major William Percy Chapman to be Her Majesty's Consul for the Republic of San Marino.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

March 20, 1900.

WHITEHALL, March 19, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Wilbraham, Earl Egerton of Tatton, to be Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Chester, and the City of Chester and County of the same, in the room of Hugh Lupus, Duke of Westminster, K.G., deceased.

FOREIGN OFFICE, February 24, 1900.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint: Alexander Hosie, Esq., to be Her Majesty's Consul at Kiukiang; John Noel Tratman, Esq., to be Her Majesty's Consul at Nanking; Charles William Campbell, Esq., to be Her Majesty's Consul at Wuchow;

Edward Theodore Chalmers Werner, Esq., to be Her Majesty's Consul at Kiungchow; Ernest Frederick Bennett, Esq., to be Her Majesty's Consul at Ssumao; Ambrose John Sundius, Esq., to be Her Majesty's Consul at Yochow; George Demetrius Pitzipios, Esq., to be one of Her Majesty's Vice-Consuls at Shanghai; and William Pollock Ker, Esq., to be Her Majesty's Vice-Consul at Pagoda Island.

FOREIGN OFFICE, March 2, 1900.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Alexander Telford Waugh, Esq., to be Her Majesty's Vice-Consul at Constantinople.

CROWN OFFICE, March 20, 1900.

Member returned to serve in the present Parliament (Borough of Lambeth, Brixton Division): Sir Robert Gray Cornish Mowbray, Bart., in the place of the Honourable Evelyn Hubbard, who has accepted the office of Steward or Bailiff of Her Majesty's Three Chiltern Hundreds of Stoke, Desborough, and Boneham, in the county of Buckingham.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, ST. JAMES'S PALACE, March 17, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Joseph, Lord Lister, P.R.S., F.R.C.S., and Surgeon Extraordinary to Her Majesty, to be Surgeon-General in Ordinary to Her Majesty, in the room of Sir James Paget, Bart., deceased.

The Queen has also been pleased to appoint Frederick Treves, Esq., F.R.C.S., to be one of the Surgeons Extraordinary to Her Majesty.

WINDSOR CASTLE, March 14, 1900.

This day had Audience of Her Majesty: Señor Don Sebastian de Mier, to present Señor Don Manuel Yturbe's Letters of Recall and his own Credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of Mexico.

AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR, March 15, 1900.

The Queen, as Sovereign of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, has been graciously pleased, by Letters Patent, under Her Royal Sign Manual and the Great Seal of the Order, bearing date this day, to dispense with all the Statutes and Regulations usually observed in regard to Installation, and to grant unto the Most Noble William John Arthur Charles James, Duke of Portland (Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order), Knight of the said Most Noble Order, and duly invested with the Ensigns thereof, full power and authority to exercise all rights and privileges belonging to a Knight Companion of the aforesaid Most Noble Order of the Garter, in as full and ample a manner as if his Grace had been

formally installed; any decree, rule, or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

March 23, 1900.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE EAST RIDING OF THE COUNTY OF YORK, AND OF THE TOWN AND COUNTY OF THE TOWN OF KINGSTON-UPON-HULL.

Alfred John Cholmley, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF SUTHERLAND.

Michael Edwin Sanderson, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF CORNWALL.

Major-General the Right Honourable Evelyn Edward Thomas, Viscount Falmouth, to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated March 19, 1900.

Sir Lewis William Molesworth, Bart., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated March 19, 1900.

Arthur Francis Basset, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated March 19, 1900.

[The following Notice is substituted for that which appeared in the London Gazette on the 16th instant.]

FOREIGN OFFICE, March 8, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Baron Maximilian Tucher von Simmelsdorf as Consul of Germany at Malta.

CROWN OFFICE, March 22, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased, by Warrant under Her Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, dated March 21, 1900, to appoint, in pursuance of 51 and 52 Vic., c. 41, Sir Forrest Fulton, Q.C., to exercise as Recorder of the City of London all such judicial functions as have heretofore been exercised by Recorders of the said city.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, March 19, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased, on the nomination of Lord Belper, to appoint Lieutenant-Colonel Basil Edward Spragge, D.S.O., late King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, to be one of Her Majesty's Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, vice Captain Henry J. Wallack, deceased.

SCOTTISH OFFICE, WHITEHALL, March 22, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased, by Warrant under Her Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, bearing date the 21st instant, to appoint Christopher Nicholson Johnston, Esq., Advocate, M.A., presently Sheriff of the

Sheriffdom of Caithness, Orkney, and Zetland, to be Sheriff of the Sheriffdom of Inverness, Elgin, and Nairn, in the room of Sheriff Ivory, resigned.

SCOTTISH OFFICE, WHITEHALL, March 22, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased by Warrant under Her Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, bearing date the 21st instant, to appoint John Wilson, Esq., Advocate, to be Sheriff of the Sheriffdom of Caithness, Orkney, and Zetland, in the room of Sheriff Johnston, appointed Sheriff of the Sheriffdom of Inverness, Elgin, and Nairn.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

March 27, 1900.

CROWN OFFICE, March 23, 1900.

Member returned to serve in the present Parliament (Borough of Finsbury, Holborn Division): James Farquharson Remnant, Esq., in the place of the Right Honourable Sir Charles Hall, K.C.M.G., deceased.

FACTORY DEPARTMENT, HOME OFFICE, March 22, 1900.

The Chief Inspector of Factories has appointed Dr. C. E. Cooper to be Certifying Surgeon, under the Factory Acts, for the Urban District of Ivybridge, the civil parish of Ughorrough in Totnes Rural District, and the civil parishes of Cornwood, Harford, and Ermington, in Plympton St. Mary Rural District.

MEMORANDUM.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of Colonel James Alexander Francis Humberston Stewart-Mackenzie of Seaforth being appointed Vice Lieutenant of the County of Ross and Cromarty. Dated March 22, 1900.

FOREIGN OFFICE, January 15, 1900.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Edmund Robert Spearman, Esq., to be an Acting First Secretary of Legation in Her Majesty's Diplomatic Service.

FOREIGN OFFICE, March 13, 1900.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint John Percy Burrell, Esq., to be a Third Secretary in Her Majesty's Diplomatic Service.

DOWNING STREET, March 24, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of the retention of the title of "Honourable" by Joseph Hector Carruthers, Esq. (Member of the Legislative Assembly), who has served for more than three years as a Member of the Executive Council of the Colony of New South Wales.

DOWNING STREET, March 24, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of the retention of the title of "Honourable"

by Frederick William Holder, Esq., John Greeley Jenkins, Esq., James Vincent O'Loughlin, Esq., and Laurence O'Loughlin, Esq., who have served for more than three years as Members of the Executive Council of the Colony of South Australia.

WHITEHALL, March 26, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date the 24th instant, to appoint the Reverend Francis James Chavasse, M.A., Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Exeter, to the Bishopric of Liverpool, void by the resignation of the Right Reverend Father in God, Doctor John Charles Kyle.

SCOTTISH OFFICE, WHITEHALL, March 26, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased, by Warrant under Her Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, dated 24th instant, to appoint the Reverend John Marshall Lang, D.D., to be Principal of the University of Aberdeen, in the room of Sir William Duguid Geddes, Knt., deceased.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

March 30, 1900.

DOWNING STREET, March 28, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Rear-Admiral William Hannam Henderson, Royal Navy, to be a Member of the Privy Council of the Island of Jamaica.

DOWNING STREET, March 28, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Louis John Bertram, Esq. (Auditor - General), Rear - Admiral William Hannam Henderson, R.N., William Fawcett, Esq. (Director of Public Gardens and Plantations), George H. Pearce, Esq. (Postmaster), and Jasper Farmer Cargill, Esq. (Acting Solicitor-General), to be nominated Members of the Legislative Council of the Island of Jamaica.

CROWN OFFICE, March 28, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased, by Warrant under Her Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, to appoint Frederick Albert Bosanquet, Esq., Q.C., to the office of Common Serjeant in the City of London.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

April 3, 1900.

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE, March 30, 1900.

This day, in the presence of the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., Lord President of the Council, was sworn President of the Board of Education.

FOREIGN OFFICE, March 1, 1900.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Sir Edward Loughlin O'Malley, Knt., to be Judge, and Havilland Walter de Saumarez, Esq., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law, to be Assistant-Judge, of Her Majesty's Supreme Consular Court for the Dominions of the Sublime Ottoman Porte, in accordance with the Ottoman Order in Council, 1899.

DOWNING STREET, March 30, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to give directions for the appointment of the Honourable Frederick Charles Moncreiff (Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Mauritius), to be a Puisne Justice of the Supreme Court of the Island of Ceylon.

DOWNING STREET, March 31, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to give directions for the appointment of Richard Myles Brown, Esq. (Judge of the Seychelles Islands), to be a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of the Colony of Mauritius.

DOWNING STREET, March 31, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of the retention of the title of "Honourable" by Thomas Thompson, Esq., who has served for more than three years as a Member of the Executive Council of the Colony of New Zealand.

WHITEHALL, March 31, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Reverend John Ching Barlett to the Vicarage of Mount Hawke, in the county of Cornwall, void by the cession of the Reverend John Stona, M.A.

WHITEHALL, April 2, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto Colonel John Grenfell Maxwell, D.S.O., Her Majesty's Royal license and authority that he may accept and wear the Insignia of the Imperial Order of the Medjidieh of the Second Class, conferred upon him, as a promotion in that Order, by His Highness the Khedive of Egypt, authorized by His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey, in recognition of his services as an Officer of His Highness's Army in Egypt and the Sudan.

WHITEHALL, April 2, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto each of the undermentioned Gentlemen Her Majesty's Royal license and authority that he may accept and wear the Insignia of the Imperial Order appearing against his name, the Decorations in question having been conferred by His Highness the Khedive of Egypt, authorized by His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey, in recognition of the services of these gentlemen to His Highness, either as Officers of the Public

Works Department or of the Railway Administration in Egypt:

OSMANIEH, SECOND CLASS.

Major Robert Hanbury Brown, C.M.G., Inspector-General of Irrigation, Lower Egypt. (A promotion in the Order.)

William John Wilson, Esq., Director-General of Reservoirs.

OSMANIEH, THIRD CLASS.

Arthur Lewis Webb, Esq., Inspector-General of Irrigation, Upper Egypt.

John Kynaston Edward Verschoyle, Esq., Inspector of Irrigation, Lower Egypt.

MEDJIDIEH, SECOND CLASS.

Frederick Harvey Trevithick, Esq., Chief Engineer of the Locomotive and Carriage Department in the Egyptian Railway Administration.

MEDJIDIEH, THIRD CLASS.

Herbert Gurney Sheppard, Esq., Inspector-General of Egyptian Railway Stores.

MEDJIDIEH, FOURTH CLASS.

Edward Henry Callender, Esq., Deputy Inspector-General of Egyptian Railway Stores.

CROWN OFFICE, March 31, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased, by Letters Patent, to present the Reverend Henry Percy Williams, M.A., to the Vicarage of Rampton, in the county of Nottingham and diocese of Southwell, void by the decease of the Reverend Frank George Green, the last Incumbent, and in Her Majesty's gift in full right.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF BERKS.

Charles Thomas Daniell Crews, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF KENT.

Francis Alexander Mackinnon, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant.

Rear-Admiral Henry Matthew Miller (retired) to be Deputy-Lieutenant.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

April 6, 1900.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF SURREY.

Charles Hoskins, Esq., Master of Oxted, to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated April 3, 1900.

WINDSOR CASTLE, March 29, 1900.

The Queen was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on William Purdie Treloar, Esq., Alderman and Sheriff of the City of London.

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WINDSOR CASTLE, March 29, 1900.

The Queen was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on Alfred Henry Bevan, Esq., Sheriff of the City of London.

FOREIGN OFFICE, March 9, 1900.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint George Jardine Kidston, Esq., to be a Third Secretary in Her Majesty's Diplomatic Service.

FOREIGN OFFICE, March 24, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Cavaliere Francesco Bruni Grimaldi as Consul-General of Italy at Singapore, with jurisdiction over the Islands of Singapore, Malacca, and the Pulo-Penang group; Mr. Nicolas Passek as Consul of Russia at Melbourne; Señor Enrique Silva, hijo, as Consul of Venezuela at Southampton; and Señor Andres Bosano as Consul of Nicaragua at Gibraltar.

FOREIGN OFFICE, April 1, 1900.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Henry Montagu Villiers, Esq., to be Her Majesty's Consul in the Faroe Islands.

WHITEHALL, April 4, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto Arnold Perry, Esq., Her Majesty's Royal license and authority that he may accept and wear the Insignia of the Imperial Order of the Medjidieh of the Second Class, which decoration has been conferred upon him by His Highness the Khedive of Egypt, authorized by His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey, in recognition of his services to His Highness as Director-General of Towns and State Buildings.

SCOTTISH OFFICE, WHITEHALL,

April 5, 1900.

The Secretary for Scotland has, by Warrant under his hand and seal, dated the 4th instant, appointed Captain Norman Magnus Macleod of Macleod, C.M.G., to be a Commissioner for the purposes of the Congested Districts (Scotland) Act, in the room of Sir Kenneth Smith Mackenzie, Bart., of Gairloch, deceased.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

April 10, 1900.

CHANCERY OF THE ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER, ST. JAMES'S PALACE, March 31, 1900.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the Royal Victorian Order:

TO BE HONORARY KNIGHTS GRAND CROSS.

Gustavus Ernest, Count of Erbach-Schönberg, K.C.V.O.

Freiherr August von Woellwarth-Lauter-

burg, Oberhofmarschall to His Majesty the King of Wurtemberg.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF BERKS.

Archie Kirkman Loyd, Esq., Q.C., M.P., to be Deputy-Lieutenant.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

April 6, 1900.

THE IRISH FOOT GUARDS.

The following official instruction has been issued as an Army Order:

"Her Majesty the Queen, having deemed it desirable to commemorate the bravery shown by the Irish regiments in the recent operations in South Africa, has been graciously pleased to command that an Irish Regiment of Foot Guards be formed. This regiment will be designated the 'Irish Guards.'"

Mr. Otto Jaffe, ex-Lord Mayor of Belfast, has been knighted at Dublin Castle by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

The Queen, on the recommendation of the Home Secretary, has appointed Mr. Abel John Ram, Q.C., to be Recorder of Wolverhampton, in the place of Mr. F. A. Bosanquet, Q.C., resigned.

The Queen has announced her intention of conferring a Baronetcy upon the Lord Mayor, and the dignity of Knighthood upon the Sheriffs, upon the occasion of her visit to the City of London. [The Knighthoods will be found in the extracts from the "London Gazette."]

The Queen has been pleased, on the recommendation of Mr. Speaker, to appoint Mr. Francis Broxholme Grey Jenkinson to be clerk assistant, and Mr. Arthur William Nicholson to be second clerk assistant of the House of Commons. Mr. Jenkinson has held the last-named post since 1886, while Mr. Nicholson has been chief committee clerk for thirteen years, and acted as clerk to the South African Committee in 1897. The appointments have given great satisfaction to Members, who have had long experience of the courtesy and ability of both gentlemen in their respective posts.

The Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment of the Marquis of Londonderry, K.G., to be Postmaster-General in place of the Duke of Norfolk, resigned.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Mr. William Edward Goschen, now Minister at Belgrade, to be Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Copenhagen.

The Queen, on the recommendation of the Home Secretary, has appointed Captain Herbert D. Terry, Chief Constable of Northumberland, to be Inspector of Con-

stabulary for England and Wales on the retirement of Captain Francis J. Parry.

The Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment of Mr. William Tillir, senior, to be Her Majesty's Lieutenant for the County of the City of Londonderry.

The Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment of the Earl of Leven and Melville to be Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

The Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment of the Marquis of Zetland to be a Knight of the Order of the Thistle, in the room of the late Marquis of Lothian.

The Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment of Lord Sandhurst, G.C.I.E., to be a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

ASSUMPTION OF AN ALIAS.

I, FRANK ERNEST DE GUERRIER (lately called Frank Ernest Guerrier), originally of 177, Camden Road, in the County of London, sometime heretofore residing at Lough-

borough, in the County of Leicester, later at Derby, in the County of Derby, then at Dover, in the County of Kent, subsequently at Madrid, in the Kingdom of Spain, late of 177, Camden Road aforesaid, and now temporarily resident at Swansea, in the County of Glamorgan, in South Wales, DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE That, by a Deed enrolled in the Central Office of the Supreme Court of Judicature, on the sixteenth day of February, 1900, under my hand and Seal, I have ASSUMED, and intend henceforth to USE the SURNAME of "DE GUERRIER," instead of my former name of "Guerrier," and that I intend in all legal and other Documents henceforth to ADOPT and USE the SURNAME of "DE GUERRIER," and on all occasions to be KNOWN and DESIGNATED as "FRANK ERNEST DE GUERRIER," instead of as heretofore "Frank Ernest Guerrier."

Dated this 9th day of March, 1900.

FRANK ERNEST DE GUERRIER.

Witness—

DANIEL F. SUGRUE, 1, St. Helen's Crescent, Swansea.

A Justice of the Peace for the County Borough of Swansea.

Deaths.

PEERS.

Rt. Hon. Dudley Francis Stuart Ryder, third Earl of Harrowby, is succeeded by his brother, the Hon. Henry Dudley Ryder.

Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Donough O'Brien, fourteenth Baron Inchiquin, K.P. (April 8), is succeeded by his son, Hon. Lucius William O'Brien.

PEERESSES.

Rt. Hon. Mary Hamilton-Gordon, Countess of Aberdeen (April 3), widow of the fifth Earl.

Rt. Hon. Lucy Charlotte Jervis, Viscountess St. Vincent (April 3), widow of the third Viscount.

BARONETS.

Field-Marshal Sir Donald Martin Stewart, first Bart., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E., D.C.L., LL.D. (March 26), is succeeded by his son, Col. Norman Robert Stewart.

Sir Thomas Thornhill, first Bart. (April 2), is succeeded by his son, Anthony John Thornhill, Esq.

Sir Geers Henry Cotterell, third Bart. (March 17), is succeeded by his son, John Richard Geers, Esq.

Rev. Sir Talbot Hastings Bendall Baker, third Bart. (April 7), is succeeded by his son, Randolph Littlehales Baker, Esq.

KNIGHTS.

General Sir William Stephen Lockhart, G.C.B., K.C.S.I.

Admiral Sir Henry Fairfax, K.C.B. (March 20).

Sir Edmund Fane, K.C.M.G. (March 20). Major-Gen. Edward Robert Prevost Woodgate, C.B., C.M.G., (March 23), after wounds received on Spion Kop.

Sir William Kenny Watson (April 7).

Sir Andrew Douglas MacLagan (April 5). Sir Frederick William Burton, R.H.A. (March 16).

General Henry Renny, C.S.I. (April 4).

Lieut.-Gen. Wrey, C.M.G. (April 6).

DAMES.

Dame Elizabeth Wheler, widow of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Francis Wheler, tenth Bart., C.B.

Dame Elizabeth French Booker (April 7), wife of Sir William Lane Booker, C.M.G.

BEARING COURTESY TITLES.

The Hon. Edward Hugh Lygon (March 23).

Col. Hon. George Hugh Gough, C.B.

Lady Susanna Blunt (April 8).

OTHERS.

William Henry Monckton (March 19), eldest son of the late Colonel the Hon. Edmund Gambier Monckton, of The Manor House, Southwell, Notts.

Henrietta Margaret Sim (March 19), third daughter of the late James Duncan Sim, C.S.I., Madras Civil Service.

Henry Ann Norman, of Winstor, Esq. (March 17), sole survivor of the family of the late Richard Norman, Esq., and Lady Elizabeth Norman, of Melton Mowbray.

Beatrice (March 22), wife of Count Massimo di Frassineto, and daughter of Richard M. Verity, Esq.

The Ven. Benjamin Frederick Smith, Archdeacon of Maidstone and Canon of Canterbury (March 25).

Charlotte Frances Troubridge (March 25), daughter of Rear-Admiral Sir Edward Thomas Troubridge, Bart., C.B.

Jane Maria Adrian (March 22), wife of Frederick Obadiah Adrian, C.M.G.

Sydney Bellingham, brother of the late Sir Alan Bellingham, and uncle of the present Baronet of Castlebellingham, co. Louth.

Colour-Sergeant Brind, at Ladysmith from fever, son of the late General Sir James Brind.

Major Richard Molesworth, Military Knight of Windsor, late Royal Dragoons and 19th Regt. (April 2), eldest son of the late

Captain the Hon. A. O. Molesworth, R.A., aged sixty-three.

Francis Horatio FitzRoy, D.L. (March 20), only son of Admiral Lord William FitzRoy, K.C.B.

On April 3, at Modderspruit, near Ladysmith, George E. Stevenson Salt, Lieutenant Royal Welsh Fusiliers, third son of Sir Thomas and Lady Salt, Weeping Cross, Stafford, of enteric fever.

Louisa Anne Murray Scarlett (March 19), daughter of the late Lord Cringletie, and widow of the late Hon. P. Campbell Scarlett, C.B.

William Peter Bodkin, J.P., D.L., London and Middlesex (April 4), son of the late Sir William Henry Bodkin.

Henrietta (March 30), widow of Richard Beachcroft, and eldest daughter of the late Sir James Cosmo Melvill, K.C.B.

Randolphus Cathcart de Trafford (March 31).



By the Way.

At the last meeting of the Darwen Town Council one of the members asked if the Council approved the following lines being admitted to the cemetery:

My anvil and my hammer are declined,
My bellows, too, have lost their wind;
My fire's extinct, my forge decayed,
And in the dust my vice is laid.
My coal is spent, my iron gone,
My last nail's driven, and my work is done.

The lines were rejected by the Cemetery Committee, but it was stated that it was the wish of the deceased that they should be placed on his headstone, which had been carved at the expense of his fellow-workmen. On a division it was decided that the lines should be allowed.

Dr. Tristram, Chancellor of London, has decreed a faculty to issue on the application of the Rev. T. W. Wood, rector of St. John's, Clerkenwell, for the restoration of the ancient Norman crypt which extends under the whole length of the parish church. The work is to cost £1,400, to which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have contributed £400. The balance is to be provided by voluntary subscriptions.

The flag of the City of Dublin has been altered in design since Her Majesty paid her previous visit to Ireland—a change, it will be remembered, which was brought about fifteen years ago. On June 25, 1885, the Dublin Corporation, in full committee, decided to substitute for the hitherto existing city flag (three flaming castles on a blue ground—the City Arms) a harp on a green ground, and, in one quarter, three white castles on a blue ground.



THE ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF DUKINFIELD.

(See opposite page.)



The
Genealogical Magazine.

JUNE, 1900.

THE BOOK OF PUBLIC ARMS.

THE ARMS OF THE BOROUGH OF DUKINFIELD.



THE new borough of Dukinfield, avoiding the errors of other Corporations, has from the beginning of its corporate existence eschewed unauthorized arms. The grant, which bears date in the present year, blazons the new arms as follows: Quarterly, azure and argent, a cross pointed and voided quarterly of the last and sable, between in the first quarter a raven close and in the fourth a garb, both or. *Crest*: Out of a crown palisado or, a cubit arm vested azure, cuffed argent, the hand proper, holding an escutcheon of the second, charged with the sun in his splendour of the first between two ostrich-feathers of the third. *Motto*: "Integrity."

These arms are closely modelled upon the arms of the ancient family of Dukinfield, now, we believe, extinct in the male line, but one branch of which is represented by a family of the name of Darbshire. The chief seat of this family was Dukinfield Hall, and it is quite appropriate that a coat of arms modelled upon the ancient arms of the lords of the soil, upon which the town now stands, should be granted to the new Corporation. The coat is a good example of the practice which many heralds uphold, but which an equal number condemn, of modelling a new coat upon an old one; but there can be no possible objections to it in the peculiar circumstances of the town of Dukinfield. The old shield was: Argent, a

cross pointed and voided sable; the new one shows the field quarterly, azure and argent; the cross also is made quarterly, and two charges, the raven and the garb, are introduced. That is, on the shield alone there are four distinct differences, and anyone knowing the old Dukinfield coat would see at once not only that the town arms were not the same thing, and that they were a new coat, but also that they had some intimate connection with the ancient shield. The garb is of course taken from the arms of the Earldom of Chester, but whence the raven? An ordinary heraldic inquirer might search long amongst the arms of families connected with the neighbourhood without finding the clue. We confess it puzzled us until we made inquiry. We learn, however, that the local name for a raven is a "docken," and that this is believed to be the origin of the name of Dukinfield. The old crest of the Dukinfield family was: Out of a ducal coronet or, a dexter arm erect, habited gules, holding a sun in splendour. Here, again, we notice the differences introduced in the new design; the ducal crown gives place to a crown palisado, the arm is habited azure instead of gules, and in place of holding a sun in splendour, it holds an escutcheon charged with the sun in splendour. That, however, still leaves the new crest too closely resembling the old one, and the two ostrich-feathers are introduced for the purpose of further distinction.



THINGS WHICH MIGHT BE ATTENDED TO.

THE MITRE OF AN ARCHBISHOP.

By A. C. FOX-DAVIES.



N the table of precedence, next after the Blood Royal of this kingdom comes the Right Hon. and Most Rev. Frederick Temple, by Divine Providence Lord Archbishop of Canterbury and Lord Primate of all England. Next but one comes his colleague of York. The two Archbishops take precedence of all Dukes, save those of the Blood Royal.

The armorial marks of rank belonging to an Archbishop are: (1) his mitre, (2) the impersonal coat of arms attached to his office, (3) the crosiers placed in saltire behind his shield. But there is much doubt and uncertainty bound up with the whole subject.

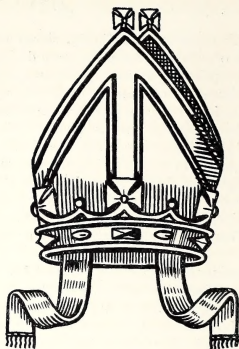
It is a curious fact that the official coat of arms of every archi-

episcopal see, with one exception (York), shows with trivial and minute differences of colour or detail the same design, in which the chief charge is the pall or pallium. Whilst wishing to avoid any appearance of discussion concerning religious vestments, with which I prefer to leave more competent authorities to deal, it may be stated that most antiquaries who have investigated the matter are agreed that the pallium was not originally a charge upon a specific coat attaching to a specific see, but was in itself the sign of the rank and dignity of Archbishop. The one case in which the arms of office do not show the pallium is the coat of York—the crossed keys and crown. But there are instances even of the Archbishops of York having used the pallium like the others of their rank.

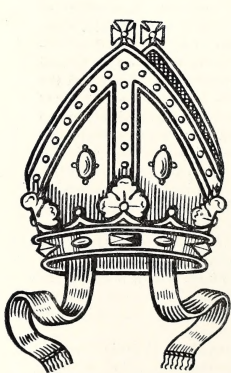
But the uncertainty about the mitre is, and has been for a long period, very great. The mitres placed above the shields, both of an Archbishop and of a Bishop, were anciently, and are now properly, exactly alike, and the illustration on the next page is a correct rendering of the heraldic form of a mitre.

Now, from the earliest times the Bishop of Durham, in addition to his ecclesiastical rights and privileges, was temporal Lord of the Palatinate of Durham, exercising under the King rights of sovereignty little short, save in name, of actual regality. The consequence of this peculiar conjunction of temporal and ecclesiastical functions and privileges helped to make history on a small scale in the bishopric—history and politics often with which the rest of the kingdom had no concern. The armorial consequences of the dual character were curious, and no other ecclesiastic attempted until recent years to usurp the peculiarities of the achievement of the Bishops of Durham, differences and peculiarities which, it should be remembered, were entirely due to the civil jurisdiction of the Bishop of Durham, and had no relation to his ecclesiastical office. The peculiarities were three. Instead of two crosiers being placed in saltire behind his shield, as is the case with all other Bishops and Archbishops, the Bishops of Durham always made use of a sword and a crosier. In the next place, the Bishop of Durham is sometimes found to have *surmounted his shield with a helmet*, and placed his mitre upon the helmet. The last difference was that the Bishops of Durham have always encircled the rim of the mitre *with a coronet*.

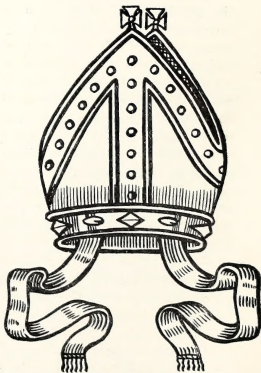
Over this coronet has been all the trouble. It is an everyday gibe of the multitude against the fair sex that they will do anything for the sake of a coronet, but the Archbishops are also at fault. In spite of sundry Biblical instructions to the effect that other people's



THE PROPOSED MITRE FOR AN ARCHBISHOP.



THE MITRE OF THE BISHOP OF DURHAM.



THE MITRE OF A BISHOP AND ARCHBISHOP.

property is to be neither coveted nor stolen, and likewise in spite of exhortations and advocacy in favour of humility, Archbishop after Archbishop has of recent years fallen a victim to the insidious temptation of the coroneted mitre of the Bishop of Durham—of which the annexed is an illustration—and appropriated the coronet to his own use and to the decoration of his own more homely mitre. Now, two facts stand out plainly. One is that the mitre, with its rim encircled by a ducal coronet, is the peculiar privilege of the Bishop of Durham, and that the Archbishops have no right to it. The other fact is that, once a man has made use of a coronet, he can never be persuaded to relinquish the ornament. The Bishop of Durham ranks above all Barons; an Archbishop, as has been said, ranks above all Dukes, and the difference in rank and precedence between the two is doubtless great. It certainly is a plausible idea that, if the addition of a coronet to a mitre is to be made, the Archbishop would seem on the face of it to have the better claim, were it not that in the existing coroneted mitre the coronet is the relic of civil dignity and jurisdiction, and has nothing to do with ecclesiastical right.

But ignoring that special issue, most people will agree that the mere difference in rank between a Bishop and an Archbishop warrants some distinction between their mitres. Why not give the Archbishops a mitre and a coronet of their own? The mitre with a ducal coronet encircling the rim belongs already to the Bishop of Durham, and consequently some other coronet must be designed for the rims of the Archbishops' mitres. The rim of the coronet of the children of the Sovereign is composed of crosses pattée and fleurs-de-lis; other members of the Royal Family have crosses pattée, fleurs-de-lis and strawberry-leaves; and others more distant in relation to the Sovereign have crosses pattée and strawberry-leaves—all as are prescribed in various royal warrants. All the foregoing in the scale of precedence have place before the Archbishops. Immediately below the Archbishops come the Dukes, the rims of whose coronets are composed entirely of strawberry-leaves. Does not this gradation, no less than the character of their ecclesiastical office, point infallibly to the rim of the mitre of an Archbishop being encircled by a coronet composed of crosses pattée. I suggest, therefore, to their Graces of Canterbury and York that they petition Her Majesty to issue her warrant that the mitre of an Archbishop shall in future be represented with the rim encircled by a coronet of crosses pattée, and I add an illustration for the benefit of their Graces, to show them what this would be like. I commend this little matter to their due consideration, together with certain of the commandments.

TONGE OF TONGE,

CO. PAL., LANC.; WORKSOP PARK, CO. NOTTS; AND
LONDON.*London Visitation, 1633-34.*

BY WILLIAM ASHETON TONGE.



N March, 1895, a query of mine appeared in Notts and Derbyshire *Notes and Queries* with respect to the Lancashire ancestry of German Tonge, who signed the above pedigree in 1634. Quite recently I have come across "reasonable proofs" that the direct male line from the above-mentioned German did not terminate with the death of German Tonge in 1649, although this would be the natural conclusion one would arrive at on perusal of the pedigree, as the only sons therein mentioned are stated to have died "without issue."

The Registers of St. Vedast, Foster Lane, London; Merchant Taylors' School Register; and the Admons. at Somerset House, however, furnish proof to the contrary.

The St. Vedast Registers contain the following:

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| " Bap. 1635, Aug. 23. | Francis, S. German Tongue. |
| " id. 1636, Nov. 18. | German idem. |
| " id. 1638, Jan'y 7. | John idem. |
| " id. 1639, Dec. 22. | Thomas idem." |

MERCHANT TAYLORS' SCHOOL REGISTER.

- " Admission.
 " Oct^r 1644. Francis Tonge, eld. son of German, merchant taylor, b. in Foster's par. 17 Aug., 1635.
 " idem. German Tonge, second son of the same, b. in same par. 12 Nov., 1636.
 " 1645. John Tong, third son of German, merchant taylor, b. in Foster's par. 28 Dec., 1637.
 " 1647. Thomas Tonge, fourth son of German, merchant taylor, b. in foster's par. 22 Dec., 1639."

[*Note.*—The above issue was not in existence in 1633-34, the date of the London Visitation.]

The following entries in the Worksop Registers confirm portions of the pedigree:

- " Bur^d Feb'y 25, 1630. Judith, w. Thomas Tong.

- "Bur^d May 17, 1644. Thomas Tonge.
 "Bur^d Aug. 15, 1646. Francis Tonge.
 "Marr^d Aug. 17, 1623. Francis Tonge & Elizabeth Hawcke.
 "Bapt^d May 14, 1691. Mary, d. Gervase Tongue.
 "Bapt^d Oct^r 6, 1693. Jane, d. Gervas Tongue.
 "Bur^d 1705. Mary, w. Gervas Tonge, Sep. 4, Aff. 5."

The following marriage may afford some clue to the parentage of Elizabeth Hawcke :

"Nov. 13, 1594. Thomas Hauck & Elsabeth Hodgskin."
 [In 1614 Thomas Haucke was one of the churchwardens.]

Armorial bearings of "Tonge of Lancashire," or of Lancashire origin, according to memoranda sent me March 6, 1888, by Mr. Bellasis, Lancaster Herald (the official Visitations only), are as follows :

C. 24, 407. London Visitation, 1633-34, of Tong, co. Lanc.; Worksop, Notts; and London. Arms, crest, and descent [4 and sig.].

C. 37, 143. Lancashire Visitations, 1664, of Tong and Middleton descent (4) "Respite given for shewing and proving the Arms," certified by Jonathan Tonge.

As regards the respite Mr. Bellasis wrote me : "No further visitation took place and no proof is noted as ever given. The words 'no proof made,' however, do not appear [as is usual in these respites] . . . the arms question is in suspense. It is open for any descendants to prove the descent of that line from other Tonges legally bearing arms. Until this is done, it cannot be really assumed that the branch is entitled."

Burke's Landed Gentry, third edition, 1858, contains the following:

TONGE OF HIGHWAY [CO. WILTS].

Lineage.—Henry Tonge, a merchant of Bristol, descended from a *Lancaster* family which claims for its patriarch one of the companions of the Conqueror.

In conclusion, I append a more exhaustive and extended pedigree of the London Visitation of 1633-34, handed in by German Tonge, the additions printed in italics, and should be much obliged if any of your correspondents could give me a clue to the identification of the first item in the pedigree—viz., "Francis Tong of Tong, co. Pal., Lanc.," and inform me whether any descendants of this branch are still existent. With reference to a

suggested Warwickshire residence of "Thomas Tong of Worksoy," a branch of the Tonges flourished in the above county in the sixteenth century, as per the following wills:

"Prer. Court of Canterbury [35 Holgrave].

"Dated 2 July, 1505 }
 "Proved 23 Aug., 1505 } George Tonge [place not given].

"[*Inter alia*] To be buried in the Church of St. John's, where my Lord Kendal lies buried, and if not to be bur. in St. John's Church by my sister Isabel.

"To the White Friars in Coventry, 10s.

"To my brother, Sir John Tonge }
 "idem. Sir William Tonge } (?) priests.

"To my father, John Tonge.

"To my mother, Katharine.

"Exors.—Dame Margery my wife, father John Tonge, and Henry Smyth of Coventry.

"Witness [*inter alios*] Sir W^m Cheston, priest."

"Prer. Ct. of Canterbury [32 Woodhall].

"Dated 30 April, 1601 }
 "Proved 25 May, 1601 } Peter Tonge of Asteley in County Warwick, Gent.

[A will of great length.]

"All my messuages, lands, etc., in the parishes of St. Dunstan in the West in Fleet Street and St. Botolph's without Aldersgate in the suburbs of the City of London to Anne, my wife, for her life. . . .

"Tenements in Crown Court in Chancery Lane.

"Which said messuage and tenements are situate in TONGE'S ALLEY in Aldersgate.

"Tenements in the tenure of John Osborne in Crown Court.

"Overseers: Isaack Hopkins of London, tailor, and W^m Becke als. Betteridge of Asteley, Yeoman."

From Coll. Arms [C. 24, 407].
 London Visitation, 1633-34.

Faringdon Within.

TONGE.

Arms.—Az., a bend or, cottised or, between 6 martlets of the last.
Crest.—An arm habited "grey" holding a grappling iron in bend or.

Francis Tong[—]. . . dau. of . . .
 of Tong, co. Cartwright.
 Pal. Lanc.

a
|
Thomas Tonge

of Worksof, co. Nottingham. [Query if living at Polesworth in co. Warwick in 1610, as per following entry in *Apprentice Book of Merchant Taylors' Company*, June 25, 1610 (*App. Bk.*, vol. vi., p. 89): "*Jermin Tonge filius Thomæ Tonge de Polesworth in Com. Warw Generosi po se apprend Roberto Herne Junier de Cheapeside pro septem annis.*" Admitted to the Freedom July 29, 1617.] Query buried at Worksof May 17, 1644.

Judith, dau. of . . . Heron of Lincolne. [Buried at Worksof Feb. 25, 1630, Judith, wife of Thomas Tonge.]

- | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--------------------------|
| <p>1. Thomas Tong, eldest son. [Query if identical with the following: "1612, Jan. 18 (<i>App. Bk.</i>, vol. vi., p. 193), Thomas Tong filius Thomæ Tong de Alcliter in Com. Warwick Yeoman po se apprend Thome Wheateley de Budg row pro novem annis. Admitted to the Freedom April 16, 1621.]</p> | <p>2. German Tong, of London, Merchant Taylour anno 1634. Late of the parish of St. Gregory, near St. Paul's, London. Admon. Aug. 13, 1649, to his relict Marie.</p> | <p>3. Francis Tonge, Gent., of Worksof Park, in co. Notts, according to "<i>memoranda</i>" now at York dated Aug. 26, 1646, citing the last will of the sister of John and Thomas Purslowe, deceased ante Oct. 9, 1676].</p> | <p>Elizabeth, dau. of . . . Hawcke. [Query if first wife. Information of Vicar of Worksof in 1889: "1630. Efra Tonge for wife's grave, 4s. 6d. (This was a payment to the churchwardens. I presume this was the lady referred to above.) Although I have not verified the above statement, I am inclined to think that the Christian name should be "<i>Thomas</i>," for wife Judith buried in 1630.</p> | <p>4. Cockin. Ellen.</p> |
|---|--|--|--|--------------------------|

Son
ob. ante Aug. 21, 1649.

Francis Tonge, junior,
heir to his grandfather.

b				
German Tong, ob. s.p. Thomas Tong, ob. s.p. Mary. Elizabeth.	Francis Tonge, born Aug. 17, 1635; bapt. Aug. 23, 1635, at St. Vedast's, Foster Lane, Lon- don; ad- mitted to Merchant Taylors' School, Oct., 1644, as "eldest son of German Tonge, Merchant Taylor."	German Tonge, born Nov. 12, 1636; bapt. Nov. 18, 1636, at St. Vedast's, Foster Lane, Lon- don; ad- mitted to Merchant Taylors' School, Oct., 1644, as "second son of German Tonge."	John Tong, born Dec. 28, 1637; bapt. Jan. 7, 1638, at St. Vedast's, Foster Lane, Lon- don; ad- mitted to Merchant Taylors' School, 1645 as "third son of German Tonge."	Thomas Tonge, born Dec. 22, 1639; bapt. same day at St. Vedast's, Foster Lane, London; admitted to Merchant Taylors' School, 1647, as "fourth son of German Tonge"; ob. ante Aug. 2, 1672 (a bachelor), on the high seas in the ship called the "Royal James." Admon. Aug. 2, 1672, to John Purslowe, uncle of Thos. Tong; admon. May 30, 1673, to Jane Tonge, cousin- german of Thos. Tonge, of goods left unadm. by John Purslowe, his uncle, now de- ceased; admon. Nov. 2, 1674, to Thos. Purslowe, uncle and next-of-kin; admon. Oct. 9, 1676, to Jane Tonge, cousin- german, of goods left unadm. by his uncle Thos. Purslowe, now also deceased.



THE BRASS OF THOMAS, LORD CAMOYS, AND ELIZABETH HIS LADY, 1424, 1419.

*From a photograph by R. Lawrence Marsh of his rubbing of this brass
(8 feet 6 inches by 3 feet 10 inches).*



HIS brass is on an altar-tomb, with an immense slab of Purbeck marble, in Trotton church in Sussex, of which church Thomas, Lord Camoys, was the second founder.

The beautiful canopy is one in which the shafts are continued upwards beyond the pinnacles and support an embattled entablature. The engraver has placed his initial "N" at the left-hand base of the canopy.

The shields of arms here introduced are Camoys, argent, on a chief, gules, three plates; and Mortimer, azure, three bars, or, an inescutcheon, argent; on a chief, of the first, two palets, between as

many gyrons, of the second. Hare says: "The knight who commanded the left wing of the English army at Agincourt, and for his valiant deeds was made a Knight of the Garter—'strenuus miles de gartero'—gives a rare example of the collar of SS. and the Garter appearing on the same figure."

Hare also says of his lady that she was the "daughter of Edward Mortimer and widow of Henry Percy (Harry Hotspur), being the 'gentle Kate' of Shakespeare. Their son Richard stands at his mother's knee."

The knight wears the armour of the Complete Plate, or Lancastrian, Period. One new piece of armour of this period was the steel gorget encircling the neck, which was not so deep as the camail had been, and so necessitated a lengthening of the épaulières, which now consisted of six or more plates, instead of only three. The coutes at the elbows became fan-shaped, and as with his right hand the knight is holding his lady, the inside of his armour at the elbow-joint can be seen.

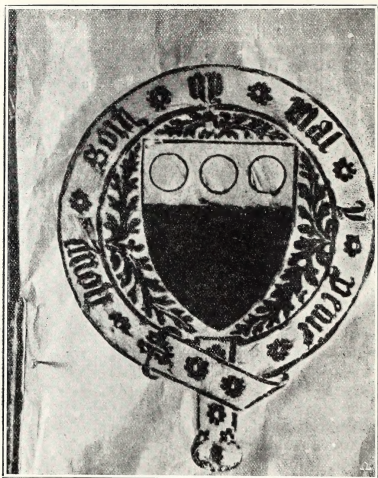
The lower and rounder helmet took the place of the acutely-pointed bascinet. The sword was now kept in position at the left side by a narrow transverse belt, ornamented usually with quaterfoils. The misericorde, on the other side, was hooked to one of the taces.

Lady Elizabeth Camoys, 1419, wears the sideless cote-hardi, through which the cincture of the under-tunic can be seen. The hair is arranged within a caul of rich construction on either side of the face, with a coverchief or veil thrown over. She as well as the knight wears a collar of SS.

The spelling of the Garter motto is curious, and we are surprised



THE BRASS OF LORD CAMOYS.



ENLARGEMENT OF THE SHIELD OF THE CAMOYS ARMS, AS SHOWN IN THE PREVIOUS ILLUSTRATION.

it has not been copied by some of our prominent heraldic artists, who seem so often to prefer the old style with all its peculiarities.



DESCENT OF DE CARTERET FROM THE
DUKES OF NORMANDY.

BY CHARLES A. BERNAU.

I.



ROBERT II., DUKE OF NORMANDY, great-great-grandson of Rollo, first Duke of Normandy, left by Herleva (Harlotta, Arlette), the daughter of Fulbert (otherwise Richard), a Burgess of Falaise, and a tanner, two children :

(a) WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR, born at Falaise in 1027 or 1028 (illegitimate).

(b) ADELAIDE (Adeliza, Aeliz), whose parents, according to some historians, were married after William's birth. In which case she may have been Robert's only legitimate child.

2. ADELAIDE, the above-mentioned daughter of Robert II., left by her husband, Enguerrand, Count of Ponthieu, who died in 1053, two daughters :

(a) ADELAIDE (frequently confused with her mother), who became the wife of Odo de Champagne.

(b) JUDITH.

3. JUDITH, the above-mentioned daughter and co-heiress of Adelaide, was given in marriage by her uncle, William the Conqueror, to Waltheof, Earl of Huntingdon and Northampton (beheaded at Winchester, 1075), the son of Syward the Saxon.

4. MAUD, their eldest daughter and co-heir, married Simon de St. Lis, Earl of Huntingdon, the son of Ranulph the Rich, and by him had issue :

5. MAUD, who married William de Albini Brito (d. 1155-56), justiciar, the eldest son and heir of Robert de Todeni,¹ by Adela, his wife. He is supposed to have been named De Aubigny (Albini) from his place of birth, and to have been distinguished by the addition Brito from his namesake the Pincerna, who belonged to a different family. He assisted in the victory of Tenchebray in 1106 (Matthew Paris), and became high in favour with Henry I. In 1130 (not, as

¹ Robert de Todeni was a noble Norman, on whom the Conqueror bestowed the lordship of "Belvoir, co. Lincs., where he built that famous and stately castle, the chief seat of his barony." He was the standard-bearer of William I., and died in 1088. His arms were : "Gules, an eagle displayed, within a bordure, argent."

Dugdale states, under Stephen) he appears as an itinerant justice, and on Henry's death espoused the cause of his daughter. Stephen forfeited his lands, but subsequently restored them, and he lived to see the accession of Henry II. Foss wrongly states that he died in 1135. His two children by Maud were:

(a) WILLIAM DE ALBINI, surnamed Meschines, also Brito, whose male descendants became extinct in the third generation.

(b) RALPH.

6. RALPH DE ALBINI in 12 Henry II. (1166) held fifteen knight's fees of his brother William, and in the 20th of the same reign (1174) gave 200 marks for license to marry the mother of Ebrard de Ross (Sibella de Valoines). He died at Acre in 3 Richard I. (1192), and was succeeded by his elder son,

PHILIP DE ALBINI, who in 8 John (1207) was Governor of the Castle of Ludlow. He was in 18 John (1217) made Governor of the Isle of Jersey (Rot. Pat. 18 Joh., m. 4). He was chief in command at the Battle of Lincoln, when the rebellious barons of Henry III. were signally defeated, and in the naval encounter with the French which followed this engagement his band of archers did great and signal execution upon the enemy. Matthew Paris designates him as "Regis Anglorum Magister et eruditor fidelissimus." By a Rot. Pat. 2 Henry III. (1218), m. 8, having the government of the isles of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney and Sark, he received a precept from the King to see "that the same rates and prices of commodities should be then and there observed as had formerly, in the reigns of Henry II., Richard I. and John." He was again, in 1232, formally made Governor of Jersey and Guernsey, by Patent, 16 Henry III., m. 1. Going into the Holy Land, he died, probably without issue, in 1233, and was buried there.

The younger son of Ralph de Albini was also named

7. RALPH DE ALBINI. He was the father of

8. PHILIP DE ALBINI, whom his uncle, Philip, had license in 1221 to depute to be his Lieutenant in the isles of Jersey and Guernsey (Pat. 5 Henry III.).

According to a Roll of Arms, *temp.* Edward III., he bore: "Gules, a fesse, embattled, argent." These arms are exemplified as his by Drummond in his "Noble British Families." They are, however, incorrect. A deed extant in the archives of St. Lo, bearing

the seal of "Philip D'Albini, ballivus in insulis," shows his arms to have been: "Gules, four fusils conjoined in fesse, argent"—i.e., identical with those of De Carteret.

From a pedigree of De Carteret entered in the records of the College of Arms, *temp.* Charles II., by Sir George de Carteret, it appears that this latter version of D'Albini's arms is correct.

Sir George was allowed to quarter the D'Albini arms in the right of his ancestress, a niece of this Philip d'Albini, named

9. MARGARET, who married Sir Philip de Carteret, Knt., Seigneur of St. Ouen, Jersey, living 8 Edward I. (1280).

It is not certain who was Margaret's father. She was "niece and heiress" of Philip d'Albini. Philip had a nephew Oliver (elder son of his brother Elias), who had no *male* issue (Banks).

By a Rot. Claus. 15 Joh. (1214), it appears that an Oliver d'Albini was in the King's service, in Jersey (Payne). My theory is that Margaret was a daughter of this Oliver, and therefore a *grand-niece* and *co-heiress* of Philip. The above-mentioned son of Margaret,

10. SIR REGINALD DE CARTERET, Seigneur of St. Ouen, was living 1307, and from him the Lords Carteret and Earls Granville (both extinct 1775) were descended.

"Which Reginald in 2 Edw. I. (1274) was possessed of lands in right of his mother Margaret, niece to Philip Daubeney, and his heir (as it should seem by the inquisition then taken); but the original record being torn, and not legible in one part, it cannot so evidently be made to appear that she was heir to the said Philip. The inquisition sets forth, that all the juries in the 12 parishes in the island of Jersey, viz. of Grouvil, Holy Trinity, St. John, St. Ellery, St. Laurence, St. Mary, St. Clement, St. Martin, St. Saviour, St. Broelard, St. Owen, and St. Peter, certify, That Reginald de Carteret holds lands worth yearly twenty pounds, in the parishes of St. Owen and St. Peter, late [here the record is torn, and not legible] Philip Daubeney, then Bailiff of the islands, gave to Philip de Carteret, father of the said Reginald, and Margery his niece, mother of the same Reginald. And being called upon to give an account of his right to the said lands, the said Reginald answered, That he and his father held the said lands quietly for forty years, and upwards, by grant from the King of England. But the same lands being taken into the King's hands, a day was assigned in the quindenes of the Purification of the blessed Virgin, to produce the deed of grant; and further, to shew an account of the said lands whilst in their possession, and by what power he put up an *Esperkeria* in Port-Stoke,

and why he took, as his right, a chase, and warren for coneys, in the parish of St. Owen, &c., and why he forced his tenants in his manour of Astal, held of the King, to do him homage, and why he caused Hamelin de Huga to be cited before the Bishop of Coutance."

My chief authorities are :

- 1 to 3—Freeman's "History of the Norman Conquest," 1868, vol. ii., pp. 583-590.
 3 to 8—Banks's "Dormant and Extinct Baronage," vol. i., pp. 182, 183 ; vol. iii., pp. 106, 107.
 Foss's "Judges," 1848, vol. i., p. 96.
 "Dictionary of National Biography," article "William de Albini Brito."
 6 to 10—Payne's "Armorial of Jersey," 1860, p. 70, note ; p. 87, note.
 10—Collins's "Peerage," 1768, vol. iv., pp. 366, 367, quoting "Inquisit. in insul. de Gerseye, ann. 2. Edw. I. cor Joh. Wyg, et Redul. de Broughton in tur. Lond."



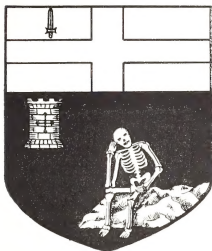
LADYSMITH, KIMBERLEY, AND MAFEKING.



URING the course of the present war in South Africa, three towns upon British territory have been besieged by the enemy. These, as all the world knows, are the towns of Ladysmith, Kimberley and Mafeking. First came the relief of Kimberley, then the relief of Ladysmith, and now we have had news of the relief of Mafeking.

Never in the history of any one of the three towns in the past has there been an event of equal importance or even of equal interest with the three sieges which are current ; and the records of the past weeks in relation to these three towns is a glorious little bit of history in the annals of the Empire. The chief defenders of the town have been, or will be, honoured by the Crown with promotion and titles ; but what of the remainder, what of the towns themselves, and what of their civil populations, which have endured hardships and hunger rather than allow the prestige of the Empire to suffer ? Is there no way in which the towns themselves can be honoured, and in which the memory of those hardships, which have become, now that they are overpast, a source of glory to the towns themselves and to the Empire, can be held in perpetual remembrance ? Let us turn back to other sieges upon British soil.

The arms of many English towns show the castles which have withstood the efforts of the besieger. These, however, cannot be definitely said to be records of any particular siege, but the sieges of the city of Hereford and of Londonderry have been the cause of augmentations in the arms of the towns by which they are kept in perpetual remembrance. The skeleton in the arms of Londonderry is a grim record of the horrors of that siege, and the saltires upon the arms of Hereford are an insolent reminder to the Scots of the five weeks during which they unsuccessfully sat around the city wall. The wording of the grants to Hereford and Londonderry is interesting, and we reproduce each in full, in the hope that efforts



LONDONDERRY.



HEREFORD.

will be made that the three sieges in South Africa shall be rewarded in a similar manner and similarly kept in perpetual remembrance.

HEREFORD.—“ To all and singular unto whom these presents shall come Sr Edward walker Kt Garter principall King of Armes of English men sendeth greeting whereas it is most agreeable to Justice & reason y^t those persons families & Citties that have excell'd in wisdoms fidelitie & emient service to ther prince & Countrie in y^e times of war should have due regard for such ther worth & valiant actions amoungst wth was y^e multitude of barbarous rebels & ther many & traitorous practises against his majesties sacred person the religion lawes & liberties of his majesties kingdomes have excelled y^e example of former ages & have therby rendered y^e duty Courage & loyallty of those who have valiantly & faithfully adhered to his Majestie y^e more perspicuous & deserving esteem for ther hath not any Citty since this unnaturall Rebellion Exprest greater fidelity &

Courage then y^e Citty of hereford in Continuing there alleaganc & resisting y^e many attempts of y^e rebels but y^e greatness of there loyallty Courages & undaunted resolution did then most eminently appeare when being straightly besieged for y^e space of 5 weeks by a powerfull army of Rebellious Scotts & having noe hopes of reliefe they Joyning with garison & doeing y^e duty of souldiers then defended themselves and repelled ther fury and assaults with such singular constansy & resolution & with soe great destruction of y^e besiedges that they are therby become y^e wonder of ther Neighboring garisons & may be an Example to all other Citties and therefore doe justly deserve such caracters of honor as may be certified to posterity know y^e therefore y^t I y^e s^d Sr Edw. Walker K^t. Gen^t. princip^l. King at (*sic*) Armes of English by y^e power & authority anexed to my office of garter & Confirmed to me by his Majesties letters pattents under y^e great Seale of England and likewise his Majesties speciall Comand & directions have devised and sett forth such an addition & augmentation of armes with Crest supporters & motto unto and for y^e s^d Citty by whom it was besidged viz. about y^e anntient armes of y^t Citty being Gules three Lions passant gard. ; argent on a border azure 10 saltiers of Scottish Crosses argent supported by two lions ramp. gard. arg. each collerd azure and one each Coller 3 buckels or in reference to y^e arms of y^e Rebellious generall Leisly Earle of Leuen & for y^e Crest on a helme & torse of y^e Coller mantled guls doubled argent a lion pass. gard. argent holding in y^e dexter paw a sword erect proper hilt & pomelled or & in a scrowle underneath this Motto *Invictæ fidelitatis premium* w^{ch} augmentation of armes Crest Supporters & motto I doe hereby give grant & assign unto y^e now maior aldermen & Corporation of y^e Citty of hereford to be by them & their successors for ever sett forth upon all occasion as y^e proper armes of that Citty In wittness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name & affixt y^e Seale of my office y^e 16 day of 7thber in y^e 21 yeare of y^e reign of our souvraigne L^d Charles by y^e grace of god king Ing. Scot. fr. & Ir. defender of y^e fth & In y^e year of our Ld 1645."

LONDONDERRY.—"The Arms of ye Cittie of Derrie where at first when the Ho^{ble} Sr Henry Docwra fought, made the plantation thereof against the arch traytowre Hugh sometime Earle of Tyrone. The picture of death (or a skeleton) sitting on a mossie ston and in the dexter point a Castle, And forasmuch as that Cittie was since must trayterouslie sacked and destroyed by Sr Cahire (or Sr Charles) O'Dogharty, and hath since bene (as it were) rayseed from the deed by the worthy undertaking of the Ho^{ble} Cittie of London, in

memorie where of it is from henceforth called and known by the name of London Derrie. I have at the request of John Rowley now first Mayor of that Cittie and Commaltie of the same set forth the same Armes wth an addition of a Chief the Armes of London as heere appeareth and for confirmation thereof have hereunto set my hand and seale the first of June 1623. (Signed in pencil) DAN MOLYNEUX."



THE YANKEE FLAG AND COAT OF ARMS.

BY U. V. W.



HERE have been difficulties in finding a suitable title for this article. Yankee is an inelegant word with not the noblest associations, and we would fain have no part in continuing its vitality. Nor can it fairly be used to describe all and every the denizens in that part of the American continent known as the United States, for the Southerner resents it, and applies it in scornful contempt to the New Englander. But what could you have? The modern inhabitants of our old American colonies are no nation, and therefore have no name. Not as a nation, but only as dwellers in a continent, nay, in a hemisphere, can they be called Americans. There are three Americas: North, Central and South; Canadians are Americans, likewise are Mexicans, Costa Ricans and Peruvians. The persistent endeavour of our cousins to appropriate to themselves the style and title of the Americans may be a very fine flight of the Spread Eagle, or it may be intended to foreshadow a future practical application of the Munroe doctrine, but it is at present an open confession that they are no nation and have no name.¹ We wonder they do not see the absurdity of it themselves; as lief might the Russians suddenly begin to call themselves the Europeans. And observe that they have not even the modesty to call themselves the United States of *North* America; no, they are the United States of *America*. We cannot call our cousins United Staters, after the present ugly fashion of calling a knot of South African Boers Free Staters,

¹ We exempt from this indictment those Southerners who still use the name of their State to describe their nationality, as for instance those citizens of the State of Georgia—more numerous than it might be supposed—who call themselves Georgians or Georgian Americans.

because there are other United States in America: there are the United States of Brazil and the United States of Venezuela. We fear that Yankee is the only name by which all the world would know them, and, with apologies to some Southerners, we reluctantly adopt it for present purposes.

The so-called United States of America is a country bristling with solecisms. We propose to examine two only: the very pretty flag which is used, and the coat of arms with its curious supporter. The flag took birth in 1777, and was decreed by Congress to be composed of "thirteen stripes, alternately red and white, and that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation." These thirteen stripes and thirteen stars were to commemorate the number of the revolted colonies—thirteen. The flag has utterly failed of its purpose, for a new star is added to the canton with every new State that is added to the Union, and the flag now bears forty-five stars. So with the stripes: Congress decreed that they were to be thirteen in number, whereas there are only six! For flags are but a branch of heraldry, and if you will have a flag you should be bound by the rules of the science which regulates the arrangement of flags. Now you cannot have on any shield or flag an unequal number of stripes or bars. If you have a flag or shield that *seems* to have an unequal number, then it follows that the "stripes" begin and leave off with the same tincture. Thus the Yankee "stripes" begin with red and end with red. Such a flag is really a flag with a *red ground*, or a red flag, having *six white horizontal stripes* across it, and should be blazoned: gules, six bars argent. It is only when the number of pieces is *equal* that a coat or a flag can be said to be striped or barry—for example, Luxembourg, barry of ten pieces, argent and azure, *i.e.*, a coat beginning with a silver stripe and ending with a blue one. Here we have ten distinct pieces, a coat without a field. No one ever dreams of describing the beautiful coat of Arragon—or, four pallets gules—as a shield having ten perpendicular stripes, for it begins with gold and ends with gold, and therefore has a golden field. Or take the Austrian flag: does any educated person ever describe it as having a white stripe between two red ones? No educated person certainly, for he would know that it is a white stripe on a red ground, *i.e.*, gules, a fess argent. A mere quibble all this, cry far too many. But the point under discussion is not trifling from the point of view of appearances. Let a Yankee sit down and paint his flag, but having the top and bottom "stripes" *white* instead of red (*i.e.*, argent, six bars gules), and he will find that it looks quite another flag. Then

THE YANKEE FLAG AND COAT OF ARMS 61

let him draw the following two flags each of an even number of stripes, *i.e.*, barry of twelve pieces gules and argent; and barry of twelve pieces argent and gules—the difference between the two is scarcely perceptible. Besides, the mere process of turning one flag upside down immediately gives you the other. In the first case the *field* or ground has been changed, and the difference is great; in the second, the position of the stripes has been reversed and the difference is trifling. To have done then with this flag. Thirteen is an unlucky number; but the sceptic who points to the material prosperity of the United States in spite of its thirteen “stripes” errs greatly; nay, rather may the superstitious say that the States have been saved from certain ruin by having only six stripes on their flag instead of the thirteen with which they fondly believed and dearly desired the star-spangled banner to be adorned.

And now a word as to the Arms of a country that takes no cognisance of arms, and yet has felt the need of some distinguishing pictorial mark. The arms of the United States are the “thirteen stripes” placed perpendicularly instead of horizontally, and the blue canton of the flag becomes a blue chief with forty-five stars. On the shield, owing to its shape, it is more than ever obvious that we have not to do with thirteen stripes but only with six, and the correct blazon should be: gules, six pallets argent, on a chief azure as many stars of five points as there are States in the Union. Congress in its Act attempted heraldic language, and not unnaturally, considering the elements of which it was composed, blundered. It talks of “*paleways* of thirteen pieces.” Now the use of the expression “paleways” here would compel the necessity of stating what the pieces were, for paleways signifies only the *direction* in which certain charges may lie, and has nothing whatever to do with the *nature* of such charges. Congress was thinking of the term “paly.” Paly is the term used by heralds to describe a field divided into an equal number of equal-sized perpendicular stripes, as, for instance, Grimani of Venice, paly of eight pieces argent and gules. But “paleways” is a mistake when used in the above connection; as well might one describe the Yankee shield as, gules, six pallets paleways argent.

The Yankee Eagle, we suppose, must be blazoned “proper.” It is a supporter, not an eagle displayed forming part of the arms. It is brown in colour, has a white head and a yellow beak, and is in the act of soaring, burdened in the one claw with an olive branch, in the other with three arrows, and bearing between its legs the shield itself. Only turn for a moment to the beautiful coloured plates in Dr. Woodward’s “Heraldry, British and Foreign” (Vol. ii.,

Plates XXVII. and XXVIII.), and compare the noble Imperial Eagle of Austria, the warlike Eagle of Russia, the proud and valorous Eagle of Germany, all eagles displayed and heraldically beaked, membered and langued—compare these noble birds, we say, only for a moment, with the bird “proper” of our cousins, and it will be obvious that while the old nations have coats of arms, the Yankee has but succeeded in manufacturing the trade-mark of a commercial community.

Congress in its generosity has also provided a crest: above the Eagle’s head a glory encircling an azure space (? the heavens) whereon thirteen stars argent, the whole bursting through a cloud proper! This is the Yankee notion of a crest, of an ornament to surmount a helmet. Only imagine for a moment a knight coming to tourney with his helmet crested by a glory bursting through a cloud proper!

Enough of this subject for once, but it will have been seen that a study of the United States coat of arms and flag shows that it reflects the utterly unhistoric character of the country and people. De Maistre has said in his wise way: “Il y a deux règles infaillibles pour juger toutes les créations humaines . . . la base et le nom.” Now the basis of Yankeedom is rebellion, and its name—well, its want of a name is perhaps more eloquent in its condemnation than would have been the artificial pseudo-classical name which it has at least had the good fortune to escape at the hands of its founders.



ABSTRACTS OF NELSON WILLS IN THE PREROGATIVE COURT OF CANTERBURY

(continued).



HE will of *Robert Nelson*, late of the town of Holdernes, co. York, dated aboard the good ship *Sunn* of London, 16 February, 1638.

I bequeath to my brother, William Nelson, £30; to my brother-in-law, Timothie Todd, £5; to my brothers, Francis Todd and John Todd, £5 apiece; to my sister, Marie Todd, £5; to my sister, Faith Todd, £7; to Stephen Pinder, 15s., to be spent amongst my countrymen which are in the ship with me, and I give them all my apparel. Residuary legatee:—my father-in-law, minister of

St. Nicholas in Beverley. Executor :—my brother William. (*Signed*) Robert Nelson. Witnesses :—William Peate, William Chicken, Symon Everingham.

Proved 4 May, 1638, by the executor named. (Lee, 63.)

The will of *William Nelson*, of Clifford's Inn and the parish of St. Dunstan's-in-the-West, London, gent., dated 29 March, 1638.

I give to Mary Nelson, my wife, all her wearing apparel, and one-third of my copyhold lands in Essex during her widowhood, if the custom of the Manor of Ingatstone, of which it is held, allow thereof, also £100, and £100 bond by her cousin, Richard Egerton, Esq., also all her right as coheir with her sisters, after her mother's death, in certain land at Ridley Green, co. Chester; to my eldest daughter, Dorothea Nelson, and my daughters, Marie and Margaret, £100 each when twenty-one, or on marriage. And whereas my two sons, Thomas and Mathew Nelson, have run wild courses, one in Thindys and thother in the Lowe Countreys at this instant, whom God I humbly beseech Him to reclaim to His fear and obedience, for and in regard of such their disobedience of going thither without my allowance or privity, and for that I have bred them up in a course with their pen to get their living if they will be industrious, I give them only £50 apiece. I give to my daughter, Elizabeth Nelson, in tail, my copyhold land at Millgreen in Essex; to my daughter Dorothy, a bracelet of crystal; to my daughter Elizabeth, a diamond ring I gave her own mother, and the lease of the house where I now dwell in the Gardens in the middle of Fetter Lane. If I die in or near London, I desire to be buried in St. Dunstan's Church, as near my dear wife, Margaret, as may be, on the right hand of the end of the walk towards Clifford's Inn gate. I give to my cousin, William Nelson, of Chancery Lane, 40s. for a ring, and I entreat him and my brother, George Sparkes, to be overseers of my will. Residuary legatee and executrix :—my daughter Elizabeth. (*Signed*) 6 August, 1638, William Nelson. Witnesses :—George Sparkes, Izaak Walton, George Endabrooke, Edward Geery.

Proved 10 December, 1641, by Elizabeth Nelson, the executrix. 5 October, 1649, commission issued to Mary Worsley, *alias* Nelson, wife of John Worsley and daughter of the testator, to administer goods left unadministered by the executrix. (Evelyn, 152.)

The will of *Robert Nelson* [of the parish of St. Dunstan's-in-the-West], dated 14 December, 1641.

I desire to be buried in the parish church of St. Dunstan's.

Universal legatee and executrix:—my wife Hellen; but if she marry again, I make my son, Robert Nelson, my executor. (*Signed*) Ro. Nelson. Witnesses:—Judith Marsh, Richard Younge, Henry Townsend, Pressilla Rowles.

Proved 31 January, 164 $\frac{1}{2}$, by the executrix named. (Campbell, 8.)

Mathew Nelson. 26 November, 1641, commission issued to Sarah Nelson, relict of Mathew Nelson, in the kingdom of Ireland deceased, to administer, etc. (Act Book, fol. 83.)

William Nelson. 28 January, 164 $\frac{1}{2}$, commission issued to Catherine Nelson, relict of William Nelson, late of Okeingham, co. Berks, deceased, to administer, etc. (Act Book, fol. 98.)

Benjamin Nelson. 8 January, 164 $\frac{1}{2}$, commission issued to Grace Nelson, relict of Benjamin Nelson, late of Ufford, Northants, deceased, to administer, etc. (Act Book, fol. 100.)

Joan Nelson. 13 January, 164 $\frac{7}{8}$, commission issued to William Adams and Anne Adams *alias* Nelson, his wife, sister of Joan Nelson, late of the city of Bristol, spinster, deceased, to administer, etc. (Act Book, fol. 9, d.)

(*To be continued.*)



WILLS (*continued*).

By W. P. W. PHILLIMORE.

Northumberland: See York P.C. (1311) and Durham Probate Registry (1540).

Nottinghamshire: See York P.C. (1311), in which diocese this county was till 1837; then see Lincoln wills till 1858. See Peculiars of Kinolton (1700), Mansfield (1640), Southwell (1558), and Gringley-on-the-Hill (1700)—all in Nottingham Probate Registry. Some early wills at Southwell Cathedral (1470-1541) were printed by Camden Society, 1891, "Visitation of Southwell," pp. 96-145. The "peculiar" wills are being calendared and printed by the Thoroton Society. Earlier wills at Gringley from 1658 are recorded on the manor rolls.

Oxfordshire: See P.C.C., Oxford Probate Registry, Oxford Uni-

versity, and Somerset House. At the Oxford Probate Registry are only "papers" from 1800. The ancient wills, etc., from 1544 are at Somerset House, and have been recently re-calendared. A calendar of Oxford University wills, 1434-1814, was printed by the Clarendon Press in 1862.

Pembrokeshire: See P.C.C., Carmarthen (1564), & (perhaps) Hereford.

Radnorshire: See P.C.C., Carmarthen (1564), & (perhaps) Hereford.

Rutland: See P.C.C., Northampton (1510), Peterborough (1510), and Leicester. Calendars to Northampton wills and Leicester wills have been printed by the British Record Society.

Shropshire: See P.C.C., Lichfield (1510), Shrewsbury (1535), Bridgnorth Peculiar (1535) at Shrewsbury, Hereford (1442), and the Palmer Guild Rolls at Ludlow (1304-1499).

Somerset: See P.C.C., Taunton (1597), Wells (1528), and Bristol for one parish. There are many peculiars in Somerset. The Rev. F. W. Weaver printed a volume of "Early Wells Wills," Mr. F. A. Crisp printed the "Abstracts of Somerset Wills" made by the late Rev. F. Brown from the registers at Somerset House, Taunton, etc., in six volumes. They number about 4,000.

Staffordshire: See P.C.C. and Lichfield (1518), and Worcester for two parishes.

Suffolk: See P.C.C., Norwich (1521); Bury St. Edmunds (1354) for West Suffolk, and Ipswich (1444) for East Suffolk; Peterborough for one parish. The Camden Society printed a volume of "Bury" wills, and Mr. Crisp has printed a corrected calendar of Ipswich wills (1444-1600). These last number about 18,000.

Surrey: See P.C.C. Some Surrey wills before 1660 are at Winchester (1492).

Sussex: See P.C.C., Chichester (1511), and Lewes (1530). The last-named were recalendared by Mr. Hamilton Hall, and have been printed with some peculiars down to 1650 by the British Record Society.

Warwickshire: See P.C.C., Lichfield (1510), Birmingham (a few small peculiars), and Worcester (1490). All these have been printed (or are in progress) down to 1650 by the British Record Society.

Westmorland: See York P.C. and Carlisle (1564). Wills in the Bishops' registers begin earlier. The Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian Society printed "Testamenta Karleolensia, 1353-1386." For the Deaneries of Kendall and Lonsdale see Somerset House.

Wills: See P.C.C. and Salisbury wills; Consistory Court of Sarum

(1526), Archdeaconry of Wilts (1573), and Archdeaconry of Sarum—all, with various peculiar courts, now at Somerset House.

Worcestershire: See P.C.C., Worcester (1493), and various peculiars. Mr. E. A. Fry has had these recalendared, and they are being printed by the British Record Society. There are said to be many early wills in the Bishops' registers.

Yorkshire: York P.C. (1311), and other courts in the District Probate Registry there, which contains the records of about fifty courts. The Yorks Archæological Society has printed the calendars down to 1558. In the British Museum is Additional MSS. 29,699, fol. 149, which is said to contain lists of York wills and administrations from 1660 to 1724. See also Lancaster District Registry. The Richmond Archdeaconry wills are at Somerset House. The Surtees Society has printed five volumes of Yorks wills and a volume of Richmond wills.

The reader should also remember the wills proved in the Hastings Court of the City of *London*. These begin as early as 1258, and continue to 1688. Abstracts of all these have been printed in two volumes by the Corporation of London. It should be noted that the names of many legatees considered to be outside the testators' families have been omitted—a regrettable method.

During an episcopal vacancy the wills of that see had to be proved before the Archbishop or his deputy. See *Testamenta Lambethana*, 1312-1636, by Dr. Ducarel; these are at Lambeth. A series of Lambeth wills and administrations, 1313-1644, are indexed in the *Genealogist*, V, VI, VII, and I (N. S.).

(To be continued.)



AN OLD SCOTTISH MANUSCRIPT.

A RECORD OF DOCUMENTS UNDER THE GREAT AND PRIVY
SEALS OF SCOTLAND (*continued*).

BY CHARLES S. ROMANES.



SCHEAT and liferent of the deceast Adam Walker,
Robert Bell elder, Maltman in Keiss, to William
takin out. Walker, Glover there. It is also sought
be Adam Walker, eldest lawfull sone to the said
deceast Adam Walker. Adam Walker preferd.

Composition 20 merks.

SIGNATURES PAST JUNE 29, 1677.

takin out. Confirmation of ane annual rent of 240 lib out of the
lands of Maynes of Kennoway to Mr Alexander Alex-
ander, lately one of the Regents of the College of New Aberdeen.
Redeemable be payment of 6,000 marks. Composition 40 lib.

Enterkin takin out, not to be given out till the taxt duties be payed. Infestment to Charles Bennett, eldest lawfull sone to
Umquhill Mr George Bennett, late minister of the
Gospell at St Ninians, of the lands of Eister Livilands
and both halves thereof holds of his Majesty taxt ward
and blensch upon the resignatiune of the said Umquhill
Mr George Bennett. Composition 20 merks.

Enterkin takin out. Confirmation of ane charter granted be Anna
Cunninghame, only lawfull daughter to Umquhill Sir
Robert Cunninghame of Auchinharvie, with the consent of James
Cunninghame, her uncle and tuttor, to Ro. Barnes of Kirkill, of the
40 shilling lands of Over Lochrig, to be holden of the said Anna
Cunninghame, as also ane other Charter be granted David Mont-
gomerie of Langshaw to the said Ro. Barnes of that eleivin shilling
ane pennie ane farthing land of old extent of Over Peacockbank, to
be holden of the said David Montgomerie.

Composition 20 marks.

John Alex- and- er takin out. Infestment of Adjudicatione of the Kirklands of Ten-
nadice, the lands, Barronie and Thannage of Tennadice,
the Lands of the Barronie of Phinheaven, called the
Forrest of Plattoune, and others to Alexander Yeoman, oldest
lawfull sone and aire to Mr Alexander Yeoman Doctor of Medicine
adjudged for 6,816 lib. 13s. 4d. Composition 100 merks.

John Alexander takin out. Infestment of Adjudicatione of the Kirklands of Tennadice, the lands Barronie and Thannage of Tennadice, the lands of the Barronie of Phinheaven called the Forrest of Plattoune and others to Mr Patrick Yeoman of Drybrugh adjudged for 10,629 lib. 16s. 8d. Composition 125 merks.

Geo: Dallas takin out. Infestment to Mrs Mary, Issobell, Marjorie, and Jenett Ogilvies, sisters german to George, Lord Bamffe, and to each of them of ane annual rent of 240 merks a yeire out of the lands and Barronie of Doune, holds of his majesty blensch upon the resignation of the said Lord Bamffe. Composition 40 merks.

takin out. Escheat of Umquhill Margaret Kirkwood, relict of Umquhill Richard Chaplane, merchant in Hadingtounne to Robert Home writter in Edinburgh. Composition 10 merks.

takin out. Escheat of Jon Watstone eldest lawfull sone to the decest Jon Watstone of Whitefield to James Somervill Usher in Exchequer upon his ane horning. Composition 10 merks.

Escheat and liferent of . . . Ruthven now of Gairden to Mr. Edward Wright, Advocat. Composition 10 merks.

takin out. Ultimus heres and presentation of the Temple land of Pittenceiffe and pertinents thereof to George Murray cornett to his majesty's troupe of gward. Composition 10 merks.

Mr. Wm. Henri sone takin out. Escheat of Robert Hamiltounne, Merchant in Aire, to Mr Robert Blaikwood, merchant in Edinburgh, upon his owne horning under the King's hand. It is also sought be James Clerk, merchant in Edinburgh, upon his owne horning. Mr. Robert Blaikwood preferd. Composition 20 merks.

Enterkin takin out. Tuttorie of James McAdam, now of Waterhead, to Jean Cunninghame, his mother. Composition 10 merks.

Wm. Innes takin out. Tuttorie of Henrie Miller, only lawfull sone to the decest David Miller, Nottar Publict in Kirkaldie, to James Smeattounne, Writter there. Composition 10 merks.

takin out. Nonentrie and marriage of Umquhill Hugh Cathcart of Carletounne to Jon Cathcart now of Carletounne, his sone, under the King's hand. Composition 40 lib.

Waird and nonentrie of the lands of Watertounne and mariage of the aire thereof to Jon Kirkwood, under the King's hand.

Composition 10 merks.

(To be continued.)

DUCHY OF LANCASTER "INQUISITIONES POST-MORTEM" (*continued*).

BY ETHEL STOKES.



THOMAS NORRES, Esq.; 29 April, 18 Hen. VII.

He held the manor of Speke, co. Derby, etc., and died 3 Hen. VII., leaving William Norres, Kt., his son and heir, aged 28. Vol. iii., no. 38.

John Atherton, Esq.; Friday after St. Bartholomew's day, 23 Hen. VII.

The said John died seised of the manors of Atherton, Garteswodde and Lostok, co. Lancaster, etc. On 3 Aug., 20 Edw. IV., a settlement was made on John Atherton, his base son. He died on the Tuesday after Easter, 3 Hen. VII. George Atherton, his son and heir, was 21 and more at the date of the inquisition. Certain lands in Assheton in Makersfeld, whereof recovery was had on Monday after the Assumption, 20 Hen. VII., against George Atherton, Esq., are settled for life on Eleanor, formerly wife of the said George, now wife of Bartholomew Hesketh. Vol. iii., no. 39.

James Harrington, Kt.; 19 Nov. 14 Hen. VII.

By his will Sir James bequeathed his manors of Westley and Blackerode, and all his lands, to his wife Isabel for life, with remainder to his right heirs. He died 26 June, 12 Hen. VII., leaving daughters and heirs Agnes, Elizabeth, Alice, Margaret, Isabel, Eleanor, Joan, Anne, Clemence and Katherine, all of them of age. Vol. iii., no. 40.

Richard Sotheworth, Esq.; *traverse* of 21 Nov., 18 Hen. VII.

By an inquisition of 10 Oct., 18 Hen. VII., it was found that the said Richard held messuages, etc., in Brightmede, etc., co. Lancaster, and died on Monday before Christmas, 12 Edw. IV., leaving his son and heir Christopher, aged 30 and more. The said Christopher received the issues of the property throughout his life, and died 12 Aug., 2 Hen. VII., John Sotheworth, his son and heir, being then 9. This John, and Isabel, widow of Christopher, received the issues till the date of the said inquisition. Now Ralph Anderton claims the property as surviving grantee under a charter of the said Richard Sotheworth. Vol. iii., no. 41.

John Chadwike; Thursday after Palm Sunday, 15 Hen. VII.

He died on Monday after All Saints' day, 12 Hen. VII., seised of land, etc., in Boterworth, etc., co. Lancaster; Thomas Chadwike,

his son and heir, was then 10 and more. James Stanley, clerk, has taken the issues since John's decease. Vol. iii., no. 42.

James Scaresbreke, junior, son of Gilbert Scaresbreke, Esq.; Friday after St. Bartholomew's day, 24 Hen. VII.

One James Scaresbreke, Esq., was seised of the manor of Scaresbreke, etc., co. Lancaster, which he entailed, 10 Hen. VII., on his son and heir Gilbert, and his heirs male. The said Gilbert, who succeeded his father, made his will at Scaresbreke, 11 April, 17 Hen. VII., wherein he desired that his feoffees should marry James, his son, to a woman of worshipful blood (if he were not married during testator's lifetime); provided marriage portions for his daughters Margery and Alice; left dower to his wife Margaret, and legacies to his son Thomas Scaresbreke and base daughter Alice. He died 24 April, 17 Hen. VII. James, his son and heir, died 25 July last. Thomas Scaresbreke, his brother and heir, is now 6 and upwards. Vol. iii., no. 44.

John Botiller of Rawclyff, Esq.; *traverse*, 3 Nov., 19 Hen. VII.

By an inquisition dated 10 Oct., 18 Hen. VII., it was found that the said John was seised of the manor of Owerawcliff, etc., co. Lancaster; and that he died on Monday after the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary, 4 Hen. VII., leaving as his heir James Botiller, son of John, son of Nicholas, son of the aforesaid John senior; which James was 20 at the said John's death, and has received the issues ever since. *Now* the said James complains that none of the property is held of the King; part was held of Sir Thomas Botiller, Kt. Vol. iii., no. 45.

Thomas Holt; Thursday after Palm Sunday, 15 Hen. VII.

Thomas Holt held land in Honersfeld, etc., co. Lancaster; he died 23 March, 9 Hen. VII., leaving Robert, his son and heir, aged 13. Vol. iii., no. 46.

Thomas Whittington; Thursday after the Assumption, 15 Hen. VII.

He died seised of the manor of Berwik, co. Lancaster, 8 July, 14 Hen. VII. John Whittington, his brother and heir, is 30. Vol. iii., no. 47.

Thomas Carleton; on the same day.

The said Thomas held the manor of Carleton, co. Lancaster; he died 4 July, 14 Hen. VII., leaving his son and heir George, aged 22. Vol. iii., no. 49.

(To be continued.)



REVIEW.

The Legitimist Kalendar. Edited by the Marquis de Ruigny and Raineval and Cranstoun Metcalfe. (London, A. D. Innes and Company.)—This curious compilation is due to the revival within recent years of the advocacy of Legitimist and Jacobite principles. It is curious that there should be some of us who are trying to reconcile unswerving devotion and loyalty to Her Majesty Queen Victoria with an equally unswerving belief in the laws of Divine right and the principles of legitimism. There are those, indeed, who proclaim that the two cannot be reconciled, and have put aside the devotion and loyalty, whilst calmly accepting and endeavouring to maintain the present state of affairs. By every known law of succession, by every known law of right save that of might, the Stuarts ought to be on the throne. Probably the progress, enlightenment and prosperity which have been the fortune of this country since the Hanoverians have reigned here are due to the English character and the English people, and are pretty certain to have come to pass in due season, no matter whether Stuart or Hanoverian had sat upon the throne. At the same time even a Jacobite has sufficient philosophy to accept the facts of history; and there is a great amount of truth in the old dictum that whatever is is right. Like the gentleman of Scotland who inferred from his ability that Shakespeare was Scotch, there are many of us who like to remember the Stuart descent of Her Majesty.

We are not aware of the exact opinions of the editors of this book, but one of their quotations, appropriate to the general feeling of Jacobites, is from Proverbs, "My son, fear thou the Lord and the King, and meddle not with them that are given to change." Curious though the book is, it contains a mass of most valuable information for which search might be made elsewhere in vain. The Kalendar itself has its dates filled up with the anniversaries of events interesting to Legitimists of all countries. Then, as in Whitaker and other almanacks, we find particulars of the Royal Families of the different countries; but it is curious to find under the heading of Great Britain the name of Mary IV. and III., who was referred to in our article last month on the Stewart descendants (and of whom we reproduce a portrait on the following page), and under France the name of Charles IX., who is "Don Carlos" of Spain. Following this section is an article on the Jacobite Party, with a list of Jacobite and Legitimist Societies, and a table of dates relating to the Royalist and Jacobite causes, the last date recorded being September 16, 1898, on which date, we are informed, a wreath was placed on the statue of King James II. at Whitehall by Mr. Herbert Vivian. From this point onward the book is of great value to every student of history and to every genealogist, no matter what opinions he may hold. Under the heading of "Documents Relating to the Succession" is printed the Declaration of Indulgence which cost James II. his throne; and this is followed by various protests against the Act of Settlement. Then follows what is styled "The Martyr Roll of Loyalty," and after this a list of those attainted and convicted of high treason for adherence to their rightful Sovereign since the year of our Lord 1558. Then will be found the Act of Settlement, with a list of those who voted against it. Probably there are few indeed who are aware that this Act of Parliament which altered the dynasty was passed by a majority of one only. Next we find a list of the titles still under attainder for fidelity to the Legitimist dynasty, and following this a list of the titles created by King James II. and King James III. after the Revolution. The list would probably astonish many.

Part III. of the book is purely genealogical, being a table of all the descendants of Mary Queen of Scots, followed by a numbered list of such descendants. The highest number is 7,543, but of course many names occur several times by reason of duplicate descents. The number placed opposite the name of Her Majesty Queen Victoria is 4,369.

The editor informs us that the tabular pedigrees are to be reprinted on vellum, and are to be obtained from the publishers of the Kalendar.

Probably it is only in England that the publication of such a book would be permitted, but the value of the information supplied is great, and the accuracy of the volume equally so. We trust that the Kalendar will appear on many future occasions, for the industry with which it has been compiled deserves that the book should take its place among the regular annual publications.



THE JACOBITE, "MARY IV. AND III."

Queries and Correspondence.

Replies and letters (which MUST be written on ONE SIDE of the paper) should be addressed to the EDITOR, "Genealogical Magazine," 62, Paternoster Row, London, E.C. The Editor begs to call the attention of his correspondents to the absolute NECESSITY of writing legibly those queries intended for publication. Names which may be familiar enough to the writers are not equally familiar to others. All queries which have been received at the office of this magazine prior to the insertion of this notice will be inserted in their turn in our pages; but as the queries sent to us for publication are greatly in excess of the space we can devote to them, we give notice that in future all queries of purely personal interest must be accompanied by a postal order for ONE SHILLING. Replies to queries and also correspondence concerning articles which have appeared in our pages on matters of general interest, will not be charged for. The Editor does not undertake to receive or forward correspondence not intended for publication in these columns.

NOBILES MAJORES AND MINORES.

In this month's number of the GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE a quotation from "Debrett's Peerage" is given, in which it is stated in effect that Peers are *nobiles majores*, and that Baronets, Knights, Esquires and Gentlemen are *nobiles minores*; but is this really the case? Is it not an axiom that the nobility of a family dates from the grant of a coat of arms? consequently the older the date of the grant, the older the nobility, and an old nobility must stand higher than one of a later date. The question of titles or privileges, such as Peers have, in no way affects the matter. If, as according to "Debrett," Peers are *nobiles majores*, their sons, being legally but Esquires, are *nobiles minores*; but surely the sons are as noble as their fathers. And how about the *novus homo* created a Peer; it cannot be pretended that his nobility is by any means equal to that of a non-Peerage family ennobled centuries ago. As to foreigners, amongst the old aristocracy titles are really but class distinctions; the head of a French or German house may be a Duke, the cadet branches bearing minor titles, but all are regarded, except in cases of misalliance, as of equal nobility. Therefore a Frenchman or a German bearing the title of Baron, or even the prefix of "de" or "von," is often of far higher nobility than many of their countrymen who may happen to be Dukes.

May 3, 1900.

E. DE L. P.

ARMS FOR IDENTIFICATION.

Eyton in his "Antiquities of Shropshire," vol. iii., p. 103, mentions the following coat of arms as having been in existence in the church of Claverley, Shropshire, at the end of the seventeenth century:

"Gules, on a fesse between three birds' heads cabossed or, three bugle-horns strung sable."

Can any of your readers say to what family these arms belonged?

18, Hyde Gardens, Eastbourne.

G. S. PARRY, Lieut.-Colonel.

THE KIRKBYS OF KIRKBY IRELETH.

The interesting articles upon this family in Nos. 35 and 36 are of importance, as affording information upon an ancient Lancashire family concerning whom very little appears to be on record. Baines' "History of Lancashire" contains no Kirkby pedigree, nor do I know of one among the very copious Picope genealogical MSS. in Chetham College. A few additional notes which I am able to append may be of some use as furnishing a few dates to some of the generations.

¹ It is presumed that the Esquires referred to are those who are legally entitled to a coat of arms. It is, of course, well known that many Esquires have no right to armorial bearing; such are consequently not noble.

Sir Roger Kirkby, second son of Sir Richard and Isabella, and heir male to his elder brother Sir Alexander, appears to have inherited the estate about 1432, in which year he received seizin. Four years later he bought off all his niece's (Lady Ogile) claims for 1,000 marks. His eldest son Richard, who married Ann Bellingham, was living in 1457. He was followed by his eldest son Henry Kirkby, at whose death *s.p.* in 1525 his next brother Richard inherited, being then forty years of age. His only son John, by his wife Dorothy Fleming, was three years old at his father's death in 1538, and died about 1553 at the age of eighteen. His sister Ann inherited, and by marriage with her cousin, Henry Kirkby of Crosshouse, united two branches of the family. This Henry, who was fifty years old in 1553, was eldest son of Roger of Crosshouse and Elizabeth Richardson, which Roger was brother to Richard Kirkby of Kirkby, living in 1457. Ann, heiress of Kirkby, in addition to uniting by her marriage two estates of the family, attempted to join a third. The line of Kirkby of Coupland, founded by Rowland, the youngest brother of Sir Alexander and Sir Roger, ended, about 1540, in an heiress, Elizabeth, the wife of Bradley of Bradley. Upon the death of Mrs. Bradley *s.p.*, Ann Kirkby claimed Coupland as next-of-kin. A lengthy lawsuit followed, which was decided adversely to Mrs. Kirkby, in consequence of some previous settlement of the disputed estate upon another family. Both Ann Kirkby and her husband died in 1566, the will of Ann being proved at Richmond in that year. Their eldest son Roger, who is stated to have "lived to a great age," being alive and aged ninety-five at the St. George Visitation of Lancashire in 1613, is generally said to have died soon after that date. He, however, appears to have lived another five years, the will of Roger Kirkby of Kirkby Ireleth being proved in 1618. The old gentleman must thus have been a centenarian. Roger, his grandson and heir, died in 1627; and Roger of the next generation, who was twelve years old in 1613, was M.P. for Lancaster in the Short Parliament of 1640, and for Lancashire in the Long Parliament. He was one of the first members of the House to be disabled from sitting for his Cavalier opinions, August 29, 1642, and did not long survive, dying in Ireland about August, 1643. His eldest son, Richard, who was under age in 1646, was fined for his father's delinquency no less than £751, which sum was afterwards reduced to £250 and £50 a year. This Richard Kirkby was M.P. for Lancaster from 1661 to 1681, and is said to have died shortly after the last-named year. His eldest son, Roger, M.P. for Lancaster from 1685 to 1702 in seven Parliaments, died February 8, 1708-9. Upon the death of his only child, Roger Baker Kirkby, May 4, 1717, the eldest direct line failed. W. O. C. has fallen into a slight error in the next succession. The estates did not pass immediately to the Ashlack line. The next inheritor was William Kirkby of Adgerby, only son of William of Adgerby, the second son of Colonel Richard Kirkby by his second wife, Isabel Huddleston, which William did not die unmarried, but married a daughter of Latus of Whitcham in Millum. His only son, William, who succeeded to Kirkby Ireleth in 1717, married Elizabeth, relict of Governor Carter of Maryland, but died *s.p.* February 10, 1730, when his aunt and heiress Elizabeth conveyed the estate to her cousin, William Kirkby of Ashlack, who died in December, 1747. His eldest son, William Comber Kirkby, was, as correctly stated, the last of the Kirkbys of Kirkby Ireleth, and apparently of Lancashire. Whether descendants of this old family yet exist I have not been able to ascertain.

W. D. PINK.

Leigh, Lancashire.

THE EARLDOM OF LANDAFF.

A letter from Mr. George F. Matthews appearing in your issue for March claims some notice from me. Mr. Matthews' knowledge of the history of the family to which he belongs is vast, and the information he has contributed to your columns has hitherto been uniformly accurate and reliable. I am therefore absolutely certain that when he has had time to pursue his investigations further, he will convince himself that the inferences which he appears to have drawn from the discovery of a person named "Arnold Nesbit Matthews" as the son, or probably the son, of a certain Richard and Ann Matthews of Islington, are not borne out by what remains to be found out.

I should like to be allowed to point out to your correspondent that several

families named respectively Mathew, Mathews and Matthews resided at the following villages near to Cromhall in Gloucestershire, and were probably related. There are registers at Wotton-under-Edge (formerly the post-town for Cromhall), Tortworth, Charfield, Thornbury and Stinchcombe, showing both the abodes of these families and their method of spelling their name, which appears to have been most erratic.

The only family of whom I know anything in that region is that of Richard Mathews of Charfield and Dublin, who died in March, 1762, and the register of whose burial is at Tortworth. This Richard was a brewer, or in some way interested in brewing, and he owned a brewery at Usher's Quay in Dublin. He had several children, having been twice married. One of his sons, named Richard, entered the East India Company's service, as did also another, named William. Richard junior's only issue by his marriage was a daughter. It is clear that neither Richard senior nor Richard junior was the Richard Matthews of Islington, etc., who was living in 1800, and had a son called "Arnold Nesbit," and whose wife was the legatee of some property bequeathed by Ann Robins of Cromhall.

But Richard Mathews senior had a daughter Mary, who married Thomas Mathew of Annefield, by whom she had a son, Francis, born 1744, afterwards first Earl of Landaff.

An intimate friend of Thomas Mathew of Annefield, probably also of Richard Mathews senior, was Mr. Arnold Nesbit, M.P. for Cricklade, Wilts, a man of considerable wealth, who owned a large property at Putney.

The eldest son of Francis Mathew, first Earl of Landaff, was named after Mr. Arnold Nesbit, M.P.

Whether Richard and Ann Matthews of Islington had a son similarly named, or why they so designated him, I cannot conjecture, for I never in my life heard of them, or of Ann Robins of Cromhall, until I read your correspondent's letter. That Mr. Arnold Nesbit, M.P., may have had more than one admirer among the members of the Mathew family seems to me conceivable and hardly surprising.

The career of my grandfather, Arnold Nesbit Mathew, or "Mathews," eldest son of the first Earl of Landaff, is carefully recorded from beginning to end at the India Office and in the Military Archives preserved in India. He left England in 1781, at the age of sixteen, became a cadet in the Bengal Artillery, and remained in India without once returning to Europe until his decease at Chandernagore in 1820. His connection with Cromhall was limited to his residence there from the time he was about three months old until he was eight or ten, when he was sent to Sedbergh School, where he remained until he sailed in the autumn of 1781 for India. He certainly never owned any property at Cromhall or elsewhere in England.

I possess abundant documentary proof that my great-grandfather, Arnold Nesbit Mathew, was the eldest son of Lord Landaff, and that it was he who entered the East India Company's service.

That the Arnold Nesbit Matthews of Islington was not dead in 1783 is evident from the fact that Ann Matthews mentions him in 1800, as your correspondent states.

That my great-grandfather, Arnold Nesbit Mathew, was alive, though reported dead in 1783, is also evident from numerous documents in my possession, among them letters from Joseph Daniel Matthews of Wood End, Cromhall, grandson of Richard Mathews senior, and first cousin to Francis, first Earl of Landaff.

Your correspondent inquires why my grandfather, Major Arnold Nesbit Mathew, "if he was the Earl's son, called his eldest son Richard, for this name is not to be found in any of the families of the Earl's ancestors right back to Sir David Mathew." I confess that I am a little surprised at the inaccuracy in the latter part of this statement. The first Earl of Landaff's grandfather (maternal) and uncle were both named Richard. But my grandfather had only one legitimate child, and him he named "Arnold Henry Ochterlong," not Richard.

In a note your correspondent adds: Although "Mathew" was the orthodox spelling of the patronymic from the earliest times of the Earl's ancestors, the Indian officer, who is claimed to have been the Earl's eldest son, appears to have been known under the name of "Mathews" or "Matthews." Of course, in the ordinary case, variety of spelling goes for nothing in times when orthography was

little studied, but an Earl's son might be expected to preserve carefully the historic spelling of his family name.

Here again I am surprised at your correspondent's assertions. Is it certain that "Mathew" was the orthodox spelling from the earliest times? Truly the name is so spelt in inscriptions on two of the sixteenth century tombs in Llandaff Cathedral; but from the list of seventeen wills taken from the Probate Registry at Llandaff it appears that from the beginning of the seventeenth to the close of the eighteenth century the more common form was "Mathews." Admiral Thomas Mathews of Llandaff Court so spelt his name, and it was also spelt with two "t's." My father maintained that the correct original form was "Mathews," or "ap Matthew," the name of the apostle and patron of the family being spelt with two "t's." In Ashton's "Dawn of the Nineteenth Century" there is a reference to the reputed second Earl and two of his brothers. Their name is given as "Mathews." That the founder of the Irish branch of the family, Captain George Mathewes, of Radyr, spelt his name with the final "s" seems clear from the following entry from vol. vii. 18 of the "Funeral Entries" preserved in Ulster's Office, Dublin Castle:

"George Mathewes of Thurles, in the County of Tipperary, in the Kingdome of Ireland, Esquire, sonne and heire of Edmond Mathewes of Rader, in Glamorgan-shire in Wales, Esquire, tooke to wife Elizabeth, daughter of S^r John Points of Gloucestershire in the Kingdome of England, Knight and Baronett, and relict of the Right Honourable Thomas Butler, Viscount of Thurles aforesaid, by whome he had issue two sonnes and one daughter, vidz., Toby eldest sonne and George, second sonne, Frances, the onely daughter of the said George. The said George departed this mortall life at Tymby, and was interred at Tymby aforesaid the — of October, 1636."

In the "Records of the County Borough of Cardiff" the name of Edmond Mathew occurs frequently, generally spelt "Mathewes."

My grandfather spent the first years of his life with the family of his father's uncle, Mr. Joseph Matthews, a solicitor, at Cromhall, which is sufficient reason for his having used the final "s" in writing his name, granting your correspondent's contention that "Mathew" and not "Mathewes," "Mathews," or "Matthews" was the correct orthography. Finally the son of Joseph Matthews, solicitor, was Joseph Daniel Matthews, who was married, and resided for some time at Pilton, North Devon. Here an infant son of his died and was buried in the tomb of Sir Ralph Chichester, upon which, in the church, there is an inscription placed, presumably by the child's father. Curiously the name of the infant is given as "Francis Matthew, son of Joseph Daniel Matthew," in both instances without the final "s."

LANDAFF.

Enderley, Bromley, Kent, March 16, 1900.

THE KENMURE CLAIMANT.

There is a chronological difficulty here which needs attention.

It appears that Mary Dalziel, Viscountess of Kenmure, married twice. She was sister or cousin of Robert, sixth Earl of Carnwath, who died in 1737, and is alleged to have left a son by a second husband, who survived till 1840.

Now, her first husband, the sixth Viscount, died in 1716; his youngest son died in 1769, as eighth *titular* Viscount, under forfeiture; and the usurping half-brother survived him for seventy-one years. What, then, was Mary Dalziel's age at his birth?

FITZ-GLANVIL.

CHEYNEY OR CHEYNE FAMILY, OF DRAYTON BEAUCHAMP, CO. BUCKS.

Particulars will be found in the "Herald's Visitations" and in Lipscomb's "History of Bucks," but by far the best and fullest account is that by the Rev. W. H. Kelke, formerly Rector of the parish. It is printed in vols. i. and ii. of the "Records of Bucks," the publication of the Archaeological Society for Bucks at Aylesbury. The arms of the family (chequey or and azure, a fesse gules, fretty argent) are a difference of those of Beauchamp, its predecessor in the ownership of the manor of Drayton. The crest, as shown on a fine seal of early fifteenth century date, a cast of which is in the British Museum, is an oak tree (*un chêne*).

8, Harrington Square, N.W., December 1.

F. G. GURNEY.

A Gazette of the Month,

BEING A

Chronicle of Creations, Deaths, and other Matters.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

April 13, 1900.

DOWNING STREET, April 11, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to direct that the Honourable Robert Philp, the Honourable David Hay Dalrymple, and the Honourable Justin Fox Greenlaw Foxton, having respectively served for more than three years as Members of the Executive Council of Queensland, shall on their retirement from office retain the title of "Honourable."

[The following Notification is substituted for that which appeared in the "Gazette" of the 6th instant.]

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF SURREY.

Charles Hoskins Master, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated April 3, 1900.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

April 17, 1900.

DOWNING STREET, April 14, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Solomon Christoffel Obeyesekera and Semasinha Navaratna Wanninayaka Hulugalla, Esqs., to be Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council of the Island of Ceylon.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

WAR OFFICE, April 20, 1900.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to signify Her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the undermentioned Officer, whose claim has been submitted for Her Majesty's approval, for his conspicuous bravery at the Battle of Colenso, as stated against his name :

Regiment.	Name.	Act of Courage for which recommended.
Royal Army Medical Corps.	Major William Babbie, C.M.G.	At Colenso, on December 15, 1899, the wounded of the 14th and 66th Batteries, Royal Field Artillery, were lying in an advanced donga close in the rear of the guns without any Medical Officer to attend to them, and when a message was sent back asking for assistance, Major W. Babbie, R.A.M.C., rode up under a heavy rifle fire, his pony being hit three times. When he arrived at the donga, where the wounded were lying in sheltered corners, he attended to them all, going from place to place exposed to the heavy rifle fire which greeted anyone who showed himself. Later on in the day Major Babbie went out with Captain Congreve to bring in Lieutenant Roberts, who was lying wounded on the veldt. This also was under a heavy fire.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, ST. JAMES'S PALACE, April 16, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the Queen's Birthday will be celebrated in London alone on Wednesday, May 23 next, and at all other Stations, Naval and Military, on Thursday, May 24 next.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, April 20, 1900.

Notice is hereby given, that the State Apartments of Windsor Castle will be closed on and after Tuesday, the 24th instant, until further orders.

DOWNING STREET, April 17, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of the reappointment of James Montague Bent Vermont, Esq., to be an Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council of the Straits Settlements.

WHITEHALL, April 18, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Reverend George Henry Cole Bartley, M.A., to the Living of St. Peter, Sacriston, in the county and diocese of Durham, void by the cession of the Reverend James McIntosh.

WHITEHALL, April 18, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased, by Warrant under Her Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, bearing date the 12th instant, to appoint Sir James Gell, First Deemster in the Isle of Man, to be Clerk of the Rolls in the said Island, in the room of Sir Alured Dumbell, deceased.

WHITEHALL, April 18, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased, by Warrant under Her Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, bearing date the 12th instant, to appoint Abel John Ram, Esq., Q.C., to be Recorder of the Borough of Wolverhampton, in the room of Frederick Albert Bosanquet, Esq., Q.C., resigned.

WHITEHALL, April 18, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto John Wright, Esq., Her Majesty's Royal license and authority that he may accept and wear the Insignia of the Imperial Order of the Medjidieh of the Fourth Class, conferred upon him by His Highness the Khedive of Egypt, authorized by His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey, in recognition of services rendered by him as Director of Agriculture on His Highness's Estates.

WHITEHALL, April 18, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto Second Lieutenants James Scott-Barbour, Highland Light Infantry, and Alfred Nicklin, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, Her Majesty's Royal license and authority that they may accept and wear the Insignia of the Imperial Order of the Medjidieh of the Fifth Class, conferred upon them by His Highness the Khedive of Egypt, authorized by His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey, in recognition of their services in connection with the recent operations in the neighbourhood of Gedid, which resulted in the defeat and death of the Khalifa.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.

John Arundell Hildyard, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated April 17, 1900.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

William Schwenck Gilbert, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated April 9, 1900.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

April 24, 1900.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, April 24, 1900.

General Sir Neville Bowes Chamberlain, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., Bengal Infantry, to be Field-Marshal. Dated April 25, 1900.

TREASURY CHAMBERS, April 23, 1900.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has appointed Walter Owen Clough, Esq., to be

Steward and Bailiff of the Manor of Northstead.

WHITEHALL, April 24, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to grant the dignities of Earl and Duke of the said United Kingdom unto Alexander William George, Duke of Fife, K.T., by the names, styles and titles of Earl of Macduff, in the county of Banff, and Duke of Fife: With remainder to the heirs male of his body by his marriage with Her Royal Highness Princess Louise Victoria Alexandra Dagmar of Wales.

With remainder in default of such issue to their elder daughter, Alexandra Victoria Alberta Edwina Louise Duff, commonly called Lady Alexandra Victoria Alberta Edwina Louise Duff, by the names, styles, and titles of Countess of Macduff, in the county of Banff, and Duchess of Fife: and after her decease with remainder to her heirs male by the names, styles, and titles of Earl of Macduff and Duke of Fife.

With the like remainders in default of such issue of the said Alexandra Victoria Alberta Edwina Louise Duff, to Maud Alexandra Victoria Georgina Bertha Duff, commonly called Lady Maud Alexandra Victoria Georgina Bertha Duff, younger daughter of the said Alexander William George, Duke of Fife, and of Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise Victoria Alexandra Dagmar of Wales, Duchess of Fife, and to her heirs male.

And in default of such issue to each of the after born daughters of the said Alexander William George, Duke of Fife, by his present wife, Her said Royal Highness Princess Louise Victoria Alexandra Dagmar of Wales, Duchess of Fife, and the heirs male of the body and respective bodies of such daughters severally and successively one after another as they shall be in seniority of age and priority of birth.

FOREIGN OFFICE, April 1, 1900.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Albemarle Percy Inglis, Esq., to be Her Majesty's Consul-General for the Departments of the Seine, Seine-et-Marne, Marne, Seine-et-Oise, Oise, Eure-et-Loire, and Loiret, to reside at Paris; and Henry Alfred Cumberbatch, Esq., C.M.G., to be Her Majesty's Consul-General at Smyrna.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

April 27, 1900.

FOREIGN OFFICE, March 4, 1900.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Richard Sturgis Seymour, Esq., to be a Third Secretary in Her Majesty's Diplomatic Service.

SCOTTISH OFFICE, WHITEHALL,
April 26, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased, by Warrant under Her Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, bearing date the 24th instant, to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Seal appointed by the Treaty of Union to be kept and made use of in place of the Great Seal of Scotland, nominating, constituting, and appointing the Right Honourable Ronald Ruthven, Earl of Leven and Melville, to be Her Majesty's High Commissioner to the ensuing Meeting of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."
May 1, 1900.

WAR OFFICE, May 1, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of the grant of a Bar to be worn with the Distinguished Conduct Medal to each of the undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officers, in recognition of their services during the operations in the Soudan, resulting in the defeat and death of the Khalifa in November, 1899:

Colour-Sergeant G. E. Seabright, Royal Marine Artillery.

Sergeant F. J. Sears, Royal Marine Artillery.

The Notification which appeared in the London Gazette of the 13th March, 1900, regarding these two Non-Commissioned Officers is hereby cancelled.

CROWN OFFICE, April 30, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased, by Letters Patent, to present the Rev. William Nagub Martin, M.A., to the Vicarage or Perpetual Curacy of Needham St. Peter, in the county of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich, void by the resignation of the Rev. John Gallienne Bickard, the last incumbent, and in Her Majesty's gift for this turn by reason of lapse.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."
May 4, 1900.

FOREIGN OFFICE, October 20, 1899.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Fairfax Leighton Cartwright, Esq., to be Secretary to Her Majesty's Legation at Mexico.

FOREIGN OFFICE, April 28, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Dr. Carlos Nery as Consul-General of Uruguay for Great Britain: Mr. William Eschborn as Consul of Germany at Free-town; Mr. Gordon R. Sanderson as Consul of Chile at Hull; Mr. Emanuel Ohlen as Consul of Peru at Montreal; and Mr. Andres Bosano as Consul of Venezuela at Gibraltar.

VOL. IV.—NO. XXXVIII.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF OXFORD.

Henry Clerke Brown, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated April 30, 1900.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."
May 8, 1900.

WHITEHALL, May 7, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, granting to the Venerable Walter John Lawrance, M.A., Archdeacon of St. Albans, the newly-created Deanery of St. Albans.

WHITEHALL, May 7, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased, by Warrant under Her Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, bearing date the 5th instant, to appoint William Henry Clay, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, to be Recorder of the Borough of Hanley, in the room of Abel John Ram, Esq., Q.C., resigned.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, May 8, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased, on the nomination of Lord Belper, to appoint Major Stewart MacDougall, late Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, to be one of Her Majesty's Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, vice Captain Walrond Clarke, who retires upon half-pay.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, Pall Mall,
May 7, 1900.

The Prince of Wales has been pleased to appoint the Rev. James William Adams, V.C., B.A. (Vicar of Stow Bardolph, and Rector of Wimbotsham, Norfolk), and the Rev. Francis Stanley Ffolkes, B.A. (Rector of Wolferton, Norfolk), to be Honorary Chaplains to His Royal Highness.

CROWN OFFICE, May 4, 1900.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN THE
PRESENT PARLIAMENT.

Universities of Edinburgh and Saint Andrewes: Sir John Batty Tuke, M.D., F.R.C.P.E., in the place of Sir William Overend Priestley, Knt., deceased.

Borough of Portsmouth: Thomas Arthur Bramsdon, Esq., in the place of Walter Owen Clough, Esq., who has accepted the office of Steward or Bailiff of the Manor of Northstead, in the county of York.

The London Gazette of May 8 contains an extract from the Dublin Gazette of Friday, May 4, 1900, relating to the election of a Representative Peer for Ireland in place of the late Lord Inchiquin.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

May 11, 1900.

CHANCERY OF THE ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER, ST. JAMES'S PALACE, April 26, 1900.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the Royal Victorian Order, in commemoration of Her Majesty's visit to Ireland :

TO BE KNIGHTS COMMANDERS.

Hercules Edward Lord Langford, Comptroller of the Household of the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

The Right Honourable Sir David Harrel, K.C.B., Under-Secretary for Ireland.

TO BE COMMANDERS.

William Lee, Lord Plunket, Private Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

Sir Andrew Reed, K.C.B., Inspector-General Royal Irish Constabulary.

Sir Arthur Edward Vicars, Knt., Ulster King of Arms and Principal Herald of all Ireland.

Sir Gerald Richard Dease, Knt., Chamberlain of the Household of the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

John Joseph Jones, Esq., C.B., Chief Commissioner of the Dublin Metropolitan Police.

Thomas Robertson, Esq., Chairman of the Board of Public Works in Ireland.

TO BE MEMBERS OF THE FOURTH CLASS.

Richard O'Shaughnessy, Esq., Commissioner of Public Works in Ireland.

George Augustus Stevenson, Esq., Commissioner of Public Works in Ireland.

Captain William John Bates Van de Weyer, 3rd Battalion Royal Berkshire Regiment, Aide-de-Camp and Acting Military Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

Captain the Honourable Arthur William de Brito Savile Foljambe, Rifle Brigade, Aide-de-Camp to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

Victor Seymour Corkran, Esq., Additional Private Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

May 11, 1900.

INDIA OFFICE, May 11, 1900.

VICTORIA, R.I.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India. To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting :

WHEREAS We, taking into Our Royal consideration that there do not exist adequate means whereby We can reward important and useful services rendered to Us in Our Indian Empire in the advancement of the public interests of Our said Empire, and taking also into consideration the expediency

of distinguishing such services by some mark of Our Royal favour : now for the purpose of attaining an end so desirable as that of thus distinguishing such services aforesaid, We have instituted and created, and by these presents for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, do institute and create a new Decoration—to be designated as hereinafter described—and We are graciously pleased to make, ordain, and establish the following Rules and Ordinances for the government of the same which shall from henceforth be inviolably observed and kept.

Firstly.—It is ordained that this Decoration shall henceforth be styled and designated "The Kaisar-i-Hind Medal for Public Service in India."

Secondly.—It is ordained that any person, without distinction of race, occupation, position, or sex, shall be eligible for this Decoration who shall have distinguished himself (or herself) by important and useful service in the advancement of the public interest in India.

Thirdly.—It is ordained that there shall be two classes of the Decoration, to be styled respectively "The Kaisar-i-Hind Medal for Public Service in India" of the First Class, and "The Kaisar-i-Hind Medal for Public Service in India" of the Second Class.

Fourthly.—It is ordained that awards of the Medal of the First Class shall be made by Us, Our Heirs and Successors, by Warrant under Our Sign Manual, and countersigned by one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, and such awards shall only be made on a recommendation to Us by Our Secretary of State for India.

Fifthly.—It is ordained that awards of the Medal of the Second Class shall be made by Our Governor-General of India for the time being.

Sixthly.—It is ordained that the Medal shall consist of an oval-shaped Badge or Decoration—in gold for the First Class and in silver for the Second Class—with Our Royal Cypher in the centre on one side, and on the reverse the words "Kaisar-i-Hind, for Public Service in India," and that it shall be suspended on the left breast by a dark-blue ribbon.

Seventhly.—It is ordained that the names of those persons to whom a Medal of either class may be awarded shall be published in the *Gazette of India*, and in the *Gazette of the Local Government* under the jurisdiction of which the service was rendered, and shall be entered in all Civil and Official lists, and that a registry of such names shall be kept in the Office of the Home Department of the Government of India.

Eighthly.—It is ordained that if anyone, after having received either of the Medals, again renders such service as, if he had not received such Medal, would have entitled him to it, such further service shall be recorded by a bar attached to the ribbon by

which the Medal is suspended; and for every such additional service an additional bar may be added.

Ninthly.—In order to make such additional provisions as shall effectually preserve pure this honourable decoration, it is ordained that if any person on whom the Medal of the First Class is conferred be guilty of any crime or disgraceful conduct which in Our Judgment disqualifies him for the same, his name shall, by an especial Warrant under Our Sign Manual, to be countersigned by one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, be forthwith erased from the lists of those upon whom the said Decoration shall have been conferred, and his Medal forfeited and returned to Us, Our Heirs and Successors; and in the case of those who have been awarded Medals of the Second Class, such erasure of their names from the lists of those upon whom the said Decoration shall have been conferred and forfeiture of their Medals shall be effected under the Order of Our Governor-General of India for the time being, to whom their Medals shall be returned. And every person to whom the said Medal is given shall, before receiving the same, enter into an engagement to return the same if his name shall be erased as aforesaid.

Provided that We, Our Heirs and Successors, shall at all times have power to restore the Medal of the First Class to any person who may have been deprived of it when circumstances render such restoration just and expedient, and that in like circumstances Our Governor-General of India for the time being shall have power by his Order to restore the Medal of the Second Class to any person who may have been deprived of it.

Lastly.—We reserve to Ourselves, Our Heirs and Successors, full power of annulling, altering, abrogating, augmenting, interpreting, or dispensing with these regulations or any part thereof by a notification under Our Royal Sign Manual.

Given at Our Court at St. James's this tenth day of April, one thousand nine hundred, and in the sixty-third year of Our reign.

By Her Majesty's Command,
GEORGE HAMILTON.

THE GRAND PRIORY OF THE ORDER OF THE HOSPITAL OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM IN ENGLAND.

CHANCERY OF THE ORDER, ST. JOHN'S GATE, CLERKENWELL, LONDON, May 9, 1900.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to sanction the following appointments to the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England:

KNIGHT OF JUSTICE.

Alexander Edmund Fraser, Esq. (promoted from Knight of Grace).

KNIGHTS OF GRACE.

Colonel Sir Edward Charles Howard Vincent, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.P.

Colonel Richard Carnac Temple, C.I.E.

Robert Vandeleur Kelly, Esq., F.R.C.S. (from Esquire).

Captain George Edward Wickham-Legg.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Tufnell.

The Right Honourable Lord Claud John Hamilton.

The Right Honourable Frederick Archibald Vaughan, Earl Cawdor.

The Right Honourable Richard de Aquila, Lord Stalbridge.

LADY OF GRACE.

Lucy, Mrs. Goston-Salmond.

ESQUIRES.

Captain Ivor Philips, I.S.C.

Charles Henry Milburn, Esq., M.B. (from Honorary Associate).

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, ST. JAMES'S PALACE, May 11, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Reverend Canon Charles Gore, M.A., one of Her Majesty's Honorary Chaplains, to be one of the Chaplains in Ordinary to Her Majesty, in the room of the Venerable Archdeacon Walter J. Lawrance, M.A., appointed Dean of St. Albans.

The Queen has also been pleased to appoint the Reverend John Williams Adams, V.C., B.A., Vicar of Stow, Downham Market, to be one of Her Majesty's Honorary Chaplains.

DUBLIN, April 25, 1900.

The Queen, taking into Her Royal consideration that, upon the decease of Edward Montagu Stuart Granville, Earl of Wharnccliffe, without issue, on the thirteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, the title and dignity of Earl of Wharnccliffe devolved upon his nephew, Francis John, now Earl of Wharnccliffe, as eldest son and heir of Francis Dudley Montagu-Stuart-Wortley, Esquire, commonly called the Honourable Francis Dudley Montagu-Stuart-Wortley, deceased, who whilst living was the next brother and heir-presumptive to the said Edward Montagu Stuart Granville, Earl of Wharnccliffe; whereby, according to the ordinary rules of honour, the brothers and sister of the said Francis John, now Earl of Wharnccliffe, cannot enjoy that place, rank, and precedence which would have been due to them had their father survived and succeeded to the title and dignity of Earl of Wharnccliffe, Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to ordain and declare that Edward James Montagu-Stuart-Wortley, Esquire, Companion of the Most Distinguished Order

of Saint Michael and Saint George, Companion of the Distinguished Service Order, Major in the King's Royal Rifle Corps, Ralph Granville Montagu-Stuart-Wortley, Esquire, at present residing at New York, in the United States of America, Alan Richard Montagu-Stuart-Wortley, Esquire, a Captain in the King's Royal Rifle Corps, and Mary Susan, wife of Sir George Everard Arthur Cayley, of High Hall and The Green, in the parish of Brompton, in the county of York, and of Llanmerch Park, in the parish of Henllan, in the county of Denbigh, Baronet, a Captain in the 3rd Battalion (Militia) Royal Welsh Fusiliers, shall henceforth have, hold, and enjoy the same title, place, pre-eminence, and precedence as if their late father, the said Francis Dudley Montagu-Stuart-Wortley, had survived his brother, Edward Montagu Stuart Granville, late Earl of Wharcliffe, and had thereby succeeded to the title and dignity of Earl of Wharcliffe:

And to command that the said Royal Order and declaration be registered in Her Majesty's College of Arms.

CROWN OFFICE, May 10, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal, to appoint Sir Richard Everard Webster, Bart., G.C.M.G., to be Keeper or Master of the Rolls and Records of the Chancery of England during his natural life, in the place of the Right Honourable Sir Nathaniel Lindley, resigned.

SCOTTISH OFFICE, WHITEHALL, May 10, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased, by Warrant under Her Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, bearing date the 5th instant, to appoint Hay Shennan, Esq., Advocate, presently Sheriff-Substitute at Lerwick, in the Sheriffdom of Caithness, Orkney and Zetland, to be Sheriff-Substitute at Dingwall, in the Sheriffdom of Ross, Cromarty, and Sutherland, in room of Crawford Hill, Esq., Advocate, resigned.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

May 15, 1900.

WINDSOR CASTLE, May 3, 1900.

This day had audience of Her Majesty M. Chédomille Mijatovitch, to deliver his Letters of Recall; and M. Sima Lozanitch, to present his Credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from His Majesty the King of Servia.

CHANCERY OF THE ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER, ST. JAMES'S PALACE, May 7, 1900.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the Royal Victorian Order:

TO BE A KNIGHT GRAND CROSS.

Lieutenant-General Sir George Stewart White, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.

TO BE HONORARY KNIGHT COMMANDER.

Major-General Ferdinand Gustav Hans von Arnim.

TO BE HONORARY MEMBER OF THE FIFTH CLASS.

Monsieur Charles François Crocius, Chef de Station, Gare du Nord, Brussels.

DOWNING STREET, May 12, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to give directions for the appointment of Granville Ponsonby, Esq. (Chief of Police), to be an Official Member of the Legislative Council of the Island of Saint Lucia.

DOWNING STREET, May 14, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Walter John Napier, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, to be an Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council of the Straits Settlements.

CROWN OFFICE, May 11, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal, dated respectively the 11th day of May, 1900, to appoint Sir Robert Bannatyne Finlay, Knt., Q.C., to be Her Majesty's Attorney-General; and the Right Honourable Edward Henry Carson, Q.C., to be Her Majesty's Solicitor-General.

CROWN OFFICE, May 14, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal, dated the 10th day of May, 1900, to appoint the Right Honourable Sir Nathaniel Lindley, Knt., to be a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, under the provisions of "The Appellate Jurisdiction Act, 1876," and to grant to him the dignity of a Baron for life, by the style and title of Baron Lindley, of East Carleton, in the county of Norfolk.

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE, May 15, 1900.

Notice is hereby given, that a Petition has been presented to Her Majesty in Council by the Honourable Reginald Algernon Capel and David Marshall Lang, Esq., Trustees of the Great Northern Central Hospital, praying for the grant of a CHARTER OF INCORPORATION to the said institution. And Her Majesty having referred the said Petition to a Committee of the Lords of the Council, notice is further given, that all petitions for or against such grant should be sent to the Privy Council Office, on or before the twenty-third day of June next.

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE, May 15, 1900.

Notice is hereby given, that a Petition has been presented to Her Majesty in Council by the City and Guilds of London Institute,

praying for the grant of a CHARTER OF INCORPORATION to the said Institution. And Her Majesty having referred the said Petition to a Committee of the Lords of the Council, notice is further given, that all petitions for or against such grant should be sent to the Privy Council Office, on or before the twenty-third day of June next.

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE, May 15, 1900.

Notice is hereby given, that a Petition has been presented to Her Majesty in Council by certain inhabitant householders of the Parish and District of Chiswick, in the County of Middlesex, praying for the grant of a MUNICIPAL CHARTER OF INCORPORATION; and notice is hereby further given, that the said Petition will be taken into consideration by a Committee of the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, on the twenty-third day of June, one thousand nine hundred.

BY THE QUEEN.

A PROCLAMATION.

VICTORIA, R.

WHEREAS certain portions of the territory known as the Orange Free State are in the occupation of our military forces, and whereas it is necessary and desirable that the supply of goods, wares, and merchandise from our Colonies of the Cape of Good Hope and Natal to such portions of the Orange Free State should be permitted, now, therefore, We do hereby proclaim and direct that from and after the date hereof, and until further proclamation, goods, wares, and merchandise may be supplied from our Colonies of the Cape of Good Hope and Natal, or any part of such Colonies, to such portions of the territory known as the Orange Free State as may from time to time be defined, and under such regulations as may from time to time be made by Proclamation or Government Notice issued by the Governor of each of our said Colonies respectively.

Given at our Court at Windsor this 15th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred, and in the sixty-third year of our reign.

God save the Queen.

AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR, May 15, 1900.

Present, the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

This day Sir Richard Everard Webster, Baronet, G.C.M.G. was, by Her Majesty's command, sworn of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and took his place at the Board accordingly.

AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR, May 15, 1900.

Present, the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Her Majesty in Council was this day

pleased, on a Representation of the Board of Education, to appoint Frank Harry Busbridge Dale, Esq., M.A., Fellow of Merton College, Oxford, to be one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools.

AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR, May 15, 1900.

Present, the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Her Majesty was this day pleased, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, in pursuance of the provisions contained in 21 and 22 Vic., c. 90, and 49 and 50 Vict., c. 48, to nominate William Henry Power, Esq., F.R.S., M.R.C.S., to be for five years a Member of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom.

WHITEHALL, May 12, 1900.

The Secretary of State for the Home Department has appointed J. Lionel Stretton, Esq., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., Medical Referee under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897, for the Kidderminster Division of County Court Circuit No. 23, to act for the whole Circuit.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment of the Earl of Bandon to be a Knight of the Order of St. Patrick, in the room of the late Lord Inchiquin.

A general order has been published at Bloemfontein, awarding the Victoria Cross to Major Edmund John Phipps-Hornby, Sergeant Parker, and Gunner Lodge, of Q Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, for the gallantry they displayed at Sannas Post.

The Queen has been pleased to confer the dignity of a Baronetcy of the United Kingdom on the following gentlemen: The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of Dublin, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of Belfast.

The Queen has been pleased to confer on the Mayor of Cork the title of Lord Mayor, and to direct that the said title shall be borne by his successors in that office.

The Lord-Lieutenant will, with the approval of Her Majesty, confer the honour of Knighthood on the Mayor of Cork and on the Mayor of Londonderry.

Her Majesty conferred the Victorian Medal in silver upon several sergeants of the Royal Irish Constabulary and Dublin Metropolitan Police who formed part of the Queen's mounted escort in Ireland, and the Bronze Medal upon several constables who also formed part of the same escort.

The Queen has approved the award of a medal and annuity to Sergeant D. M'Gibney, late Inniskilling Dragoons and Recruiting Staff, as a reward for long and highly-meritorious service.

The Queen presented at Windsor Castle the silver medals "for meritorious service"

to Sergeant William Green, formerly of the 1st and 2nd Coldstream Guards, who wears the Crimean Medal and clasps, has served thirty-one years in the army, and has been keeper of the "Double Gates" Lodge in the Long Walk, Windsor Great Park, for upwards of twenty-two years.

The Queen has been pleased, on the recommendation of the Secretary for Scotland, to appoint Mr. James A. Fleming, Advocate, to be Sheriff Depute of Dumfries and Galloway, in the room of Sheriff Rampini, resigned.

Sir Montagu Frederick Ommanney, K.C.M.G., has been appointed Permanent Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, in succession to Sir Edward Wingfield, K.C.B., who has retired on pension.

The Queen has been pleased, on the recommendation of the Secretary for Scotland, to appoint Mr. Robert Jackson to the office of Assessor of Railways and Canals in Scotland, in succession to Mr. William Munro, who retires on the 15th instant.

The Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment of Mr. James Pratt, of the Indian Civil Service, to be a judge of the High Court at Calcutta, in succession to Sir William Macpherson, who is retiring.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Sir George Bonham to be Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Belgrade.

The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland has appointed Mr. Heffernan Considine, Deputy Lieutenant and Resident Magistrate at Kilkenny, to the office of Deputy Inspector-General of the Royal Irish Constabulary, in succession to Sir Henry Thynne, C.B., retired.

Sir Edward Carson has been knighted.

The Queen has appointed Major Clement Headington Dale, late of the Canadian Militia, and formerly a lieutenant in the 102nd Foot, to be a Military Knight of

Windsor on the lower foundation, in succession to the late Major Richard Molesworth, deceased.

It is announced from the War Office that a further award of the Volunteer Long Service Medal has been made to 364 officers and men, of whom 83 belong to Metropolitan corps. The distribution by military districts is 30 to Volunteers in the Eastern District, 86 in the Home, 60 in the North-Eastern, 57 in the North-Western, 73 in the Scottish, 11 in the South-Eastern, 12 in the Southern, 5 in the Thames, and 30 in the Western. The largest number awarded in a single corps is 12 to the Argyll and Bute Artillery Brigade; and the largest awards in the Metropolis are 7 each to the East London Engineers and the Queen's Westminster Rifles.

ASSUMPTION OF AN ALIAS.

I, JOHN GEORGE SMITH, of No. 87, Sloane Street, in the County of Middlesex, Esquire, do hereby give notice that I have this day ASSUMED, and intend henceforth upon all occasions and at all times to SIGN and USE and be CALLED and KNOWN by, the SURNAME of "PIDDINGTON" only, in lieu of and substitution for my present surname of "SMITH," and that such intended change or assumption of name is formally declared and evidenced by a Deed Poll under my hand and seal, dated this day, and intended to be forthwith enrolled in the Central Office of the Supreme Court of Judicature. In testimony whereof I do hereby sign and subscribe myself by such my intended future name.

Dated this 26th day of April, 1900.

JOHN GEORGE PIDDINGTON.

Witness—

MONTAGUE GEORGE JESSETT, Solicitor,
St. Clement's House, Clement's Lane,
Lombard Street.

HENRY HUDSON, his Clerk.

Deaths.

PEERS.

His Grace Sir George Douglas Campbell, eighth (and first) Duke of Argyll, K.G., K.T., P.C. (April 24), is succeeded by his son, Rt. Hon. Sir John Douglas Sutherland Campbell, K.T., G.C.M.G., P.C., M.P., commonly called Marquess of Lorne.

Rt. Hon. William Henry Forester Denison, first Earl of Londesborough (April 18), is succeeded by his son, William Francis Henry Denison, Esq., commonly called Viscount Raincliffe.

PEERESSES.

Rt. Hon. Mary O'Callaghan, Viscountess Lismore (April 15), widow of the second and last Viscount.

Rt. Hon. Mary Isabel Dawnay, Dowager Viscountess Downe (April 14), widow of the seventh Viscount.

BARONETS.

Sir Thomas Earle, second Baronet (April 14), is succeeded by his son, Major Henry Earle, D.S.O.

Sir Gabriel Goldney, first Baronet, is succeeded by his son, Gabriel Prior Goldney, Esq.

Sir William Henry Levinge, ninth Baronet (April 9), is succeeded by his son, Richard William Levinge, Esq.

KNIGHTS AND COMPANIONS.

Sir Richard Wilbraham, K.C.B. (April 30).
Colonel Sir Francis Marindin, K.C.M.G. (April 21).

Sir Roger Tuckfield Goldsworthy, K.C.M.G. (May 5).
 Sir Nicholas John Hannen (April 26).
 Sir Alonzo Money, K.C.M.G. (April 8).
 Sir Jacobus Petrus de Wet (April 19).
 Sir John Bridge (April 26).
 Sir John Hawkins Hagarty.
 Sir William Overend Priestley (April 11).
 Rear-Admiral Hubert Campion, C.B. (April 13).
 General J. W. S. Smith, C.B. (April 11).
 Major-General Hugh Richard Hope, C.B. (May 11).
 Colonel Alexander Sebastian Leith Hay, C.B. (May 14).
 Thomas Backhouse Sandwith, Esq., C.B. (April 24).
 General John Alexander Macdonald, C.B.
 James McFerran, Esq., C.I.E.

DAMES.

Dame Laura Anne Gresley (May 8), widow of Sir Thomas Gresley, tenth Baronet.
 Dame Mary Eleanor Swinburne (May 16), wife of Sir John Swinburne, seventh Baronet.
 Dame Emily Deans Dundas, commonly called Lady Emily Deans Dundas (April 27), widow of Admiral Sir James W. Deans Dundas, G.C.B.
 Dame Isabella Adair (April 28), widow of the late General Sir Charles W. Adair, K.C.B.
 Dame Mary Stuart Fyers (May 3), widow of the late General Sir William Fyers, K.C.B.
 Dame Anna Maria Parke (April 27), widow of General Sir William Parke, K.C.B.

BEARING COURTESY TITLES.

Commander Hon. William Granston, R.N. (May 10).
 Mary Eleanor (May 12), wife of the Hon. Henry Edmund Butler.
 Hon. Louis Guy Scott (April 23).
 Hon. Georgiana Louisa Napier (April 16).
 Hon. James Ochoncar Forbes (May 5).
 Lady Georgina Hobart Hampden (May 7).

OTHERS.

Mary Olton Darmailé (March 31), widow of the late Marquis Augustine Delaforet Felix Darmailé, and daughter of the late Captain Thomas Dunkin, late 8th Hussars.
 Clotilde Josepha de Croismare (April 17), eldest surviving daughter of the late Charles Louis, sixth Marquis de Croismare, and grand-daughter of the late Sir William Tyer, first Recorder of Bombay.
 Claudine Henriette Louise (née Countess de Hogendorp) (April 30), wife of the late T. H. Campbell, formerly of Millfield, Wiltshire.
 Most Rev. Dr. Angus Macdonald, Roman Catholic Archbishop of St. Andrews and Edinburgh (April 29).

Frederica Elizabeth Perceval (May 12, 1900), the last surviving daughter of the late Right Honourable Spencer Perceval.
 Chandos Temple Stuart Henry Morgan (May 11, 1900), youngest son of the late George Morgan, of Biddlesden Park, Bucks.
 Mary Anne Hales (April 6), third daughter of the late Captain Edward Sanderson, 3rd Buffs, grand-daughter of the late Sir John Hales, Bart.
 Harriet Maria Tucker (May 14), widow of the late Major-General Henry Tod Tucker, C.B.
 Thomas Julian Tolmé (April 29), son of the late Julian Horn Tolmé, C.E., and of the Hon. Mrs. H. W. Petre.
 Charles Gresley (May 2), third son of the late Rev. William Gresley, of Netherseale Hall, Leicestershire, and brother of the late Sir William Nigel Gresley, Bart.
 Helen Elizabeth (April 25), widow of Vice-Admiral Rowley Lambert, C.B., and daughter of the late James Campbell, Esq., late of Hampton Court House, in her sixty-fifth year.
 Killed in action, April 25, at Israel's Poort, South Africa, Captain Henry Richard Gethin, Grahamstown Rifles (Hamilton's Mounted Infantry), nephew of the late Sir Richard Gethin, Bart.
 Captain Reginald Peel, 2nd Life Guards, at Bloemfontein, of enteric fever (April 16).
 Near Reddersburg, South Africa, on April 4, his thirtieth birthday, from wounds received in action, Captain W. P. Dimsdale, Royal Irish Rifles, M.L., youngest son of the late Hon. Baron Dimsdale, Essendon Place, Herts.
 Caroline (April 16), wife of the Right Hon. John W. Mellor, Q.C., M.P.
 On April 4, of wounds received in action near Bloemfontein Waterworks, Frank Russell-Brown, Lieutenant 1st Royal Munster Fusiliers, eldest son of the late Colonel F. D. M. Brown, V.C., I.S.C., late 101st Royal (now Munster) Fusiliers.
 Mary (April 19), wife of Colonel Ewen H. D. Macpherson, of Cluny Macpherson.
 Sarah (April 7), widow of the late Lieutenant-General T. B. Forster, Madras Army, and eldest daughter of the late Sir Peregrine and Lady Sarah Maitland, aged eighty-four years.
 Captain Ernest Eardley-Wilmot (April).
 At Bloemfontein, on May 10, of pneumonia, Captain T. W. Milward, 1st Essex Regiment, son of the late Colonel T. W. Milward, R.A., C.B., and A.D.C. to the Queen.
 Killed in action near Thabanchu, South Africa, Eden Currie Showers, Major Lumsden's Horse (April 30), son of the late Major-General St. George Showers, C.B.
 Colonel William Aldworth Home Hare, Royal Engineers, retired (April 29), second

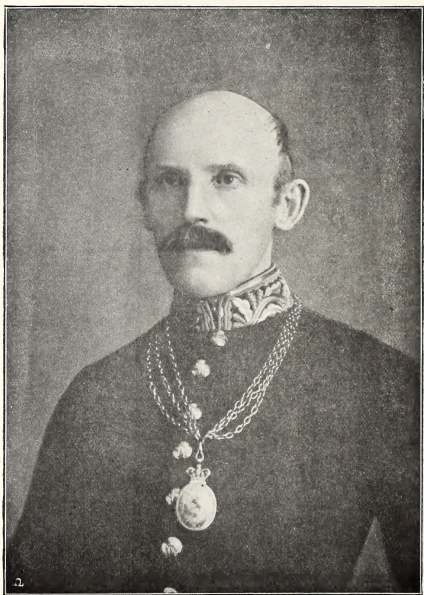
- son of the late Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Richard Hare.
 Edward Lennox Jervis, late Major 13th Light Dragoons (May 6), last surviving son of the late Right Hon. the Lord Chief Justice Sir John Jervis, P.C.
 Catherine (May 4), eldest surviving daughter of the late Lawrence Adamson, formerly Her Majesty's Seneschal, Isle of Man, and widow of the late John George Abbot, of Newcastle-on-Tyne.
 Killed in action near Dewetsdorp, South Africa, Peter Robert Denny, Captain 1st (King's) Dragoon Guards, eldest son of the late William Denny, of Dumbarton, and of Lady Samuelson.
 Georgiana Ann (May 7), daughter of the late Rev. Robert Kildsdale, Rector of Tillington, Sussex, and his wife, the Lady Audrey.
 At Bloemfontein, South Africa, from enteric fever, Major H. T. Hawley, of the Royal Scots Greys (April 27), only son of the late Lieut.-General R. B. Hawley, C.B., formerly Commandant King's Royal Rifle Corps.
 Alan M. Parker (May 6), eldest son of J. Parker, C.S.I., of Sompoting, Sussex.
 Sarah Dryden (April 12), descendant of John Dryden, poet, in her eighty-eighth year.
 Jane Charlotte (April 9), the dearly-loved wife of the Rev. Nigel Walsingham Gresley.
 Edith Helen (April 14), second daughter of the Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Bart.
 Blanche Mary (May 1), only daughter of the late Captain Charles Petre and the Hon. Mrs. Petre.
 Henry Petre, Esq. (April 25), of Dunkenhagh, Lancashire.
 Ethel Catherine (May 5), fourth daughter of the late Sir Henry E. Fox-Young, C.B.



By the Way.

THE presentation by the Queen to the citizens of Dublin of a piece of plate, to be entrusted to the care of the Lord Mayor of Dublin and his successors in that office, renders it of interest to recall that the holder of the office of Lord Mayor of Dublin has on previous occasions been the recipient of gifts from English Sovereigns in trust for the citizens of Dublin. In 1662 a golden chain, called from its design the collar of S.S., was presented to the Lord Mayor of Dublin by Charles II. This chain was lost in the troubles of the Revolution of 1688, but in 1697 William III. presented the Lord Mayor of Dublin and his successors with another collar of S.S., with a miniature of the royal donor attached to it. This collar is still in existence, and is worn by the Lord Mayor during his year of office. We wonder it has escaped destruction so long. Surely the corporation of Dublin has not been famous for Orange principles or sympathy.

Professor Mahaffy has made an extraordinary discovery in the Petrie papyri. These contain a list of names, and he says: "There is one which appears regularly in the same form, and of which we can give no further explanation. It is the name Smith—unmistakably written. We have never found anything like it before, and it is surely worth telling the many distinguished bearers of the name that there was a man known as Smith in the twentieth year of the third Ptolemy, 227 B.C., and that he was occupied in brewing beer or in selling it. Is there any other English name comparable to this in antiquity?"



SIR JAMES BALFOUR PAUL, LYON KING OF ARMS.



The
Genealogical Magazine.

JULY, 1900.

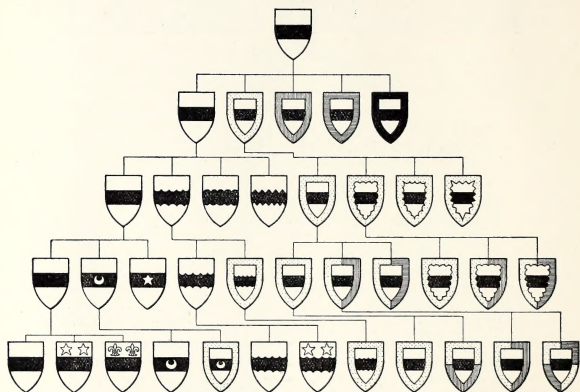
LYON'S NEW BOOK.



MR JAMES BALFOUR PAUL, Lyon King of Arms, is one of the few officers of arms who have been found willing to share with the public the information and the knowledge which their experience and their opportunities place within their grasp. In 1898 Lyon delivered the Rhind Lectures on Archæology, which have now been published in a most fascinating form under the title of "Heraldry in Relation to Scottish History and Art." The lectures were six: (1) The Grammar of Heraldry; (2) Heraldry as illustrating History; (3) The Heraldic Executive in Scotland; (4) The Art of Heraldry; (5) The Artistic Application of Heraldry; (6) Armorial Manuscripts.

The book, unlike the majority which deal with the subject, is one that it is a pleasure to read straight through, and its consecutive and interesting character, it is not unlikely, is due to the fact that the matter in its original form was delivered as a series of lectures. We much regret that the ethics of literary honesty, no less than the penalties of the common law, prevent us from reprinting the whole of the book in instalments in our pages; but such is not possible, and we must confine ourselves to briefly touching upon a few points in the hope that we may thereby induce some of our readers to study the book itself.

It is chiefly from Scottish heraldry that Lyon has drawn his examples, and, naturally, the Scottish laws are those to which the



49.

ILLUSTRATION SHOWING THE METHOD OF "DIFFERENCING" A SCOTTISH COAT OF ARMS.



THE CAVERS (OTTERBURN) STANDARD.

chief attention is drawn. In relation to this we may perhaps allude to the subject of the differencing of arms, upon which subject Lyon remarks, after referring to the established practice in England: "Though sometimes used, it has never obtained to any great extent in Scotland, the practice here being generally to difference by means of a bordure, in which way many more generations are capable of being distinguished than is possible by the former method. The weak point of it is that, while the general idea is good, there is no definite rule whereby it can be carried out on unchanging lines; much is left to the discretion of the authorities.

"As a general rule, it may be stated that the second son bears a plain bordure of the tincture of the principal charge in the shield, and his younger brothers also bear plain bordures of varying tinctures. In the next generation the eldest son of the second son would bear his father's coat and bordure without change; the second son would have the bordure engrailed; the third, invected; the fourth, indented, and so on, the other sons of the younger sons in this generation differencing their father's bordures in the same way. The junior members of the next generation might have their bordures parted per pale, the following generations having their bordures parted per fess and per saltire, per cross or quarterly, gyronny, or componé—that is, divided into alternate spaces of metal or colours in a single track—this, however, being often in Scotland a mark of illegitimacy—counter-componé or a similar pattern in two tracts, or chequy with three or more tracts."

It is a nice point, upon which the late Lyon Clerk had strong opinions, by the way, as to whether this is a correct description of a bordure chequy, in which we have always understood the lines of division between the checks did *not* follow the outline of the shield, as they must undoubtedly in compony and counter-compony.

From the standpoint of purity of armory, the Scottish system is preferable to the English, particularly when it is borne in mind that the Scottish marks of cadency are compulsory, whilst the English are permissive. The illustration annexed gives a general idea of the system adopted in Scotland.

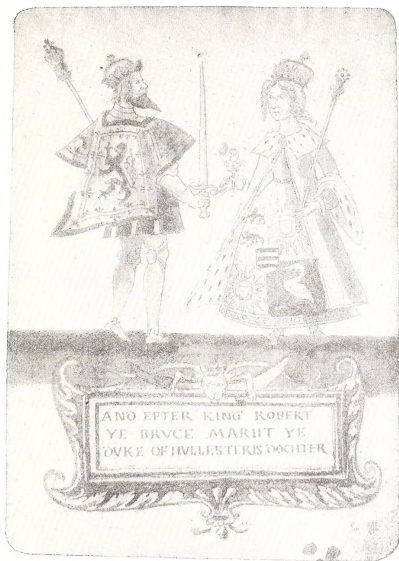
In speaking of the artistic excellence of some of the older work, Lyon writes: "Another distinguishing feature in the Gothic treatment of heraldic shields was the care which the artists took to fill up the field as much as possible with the charges. They never represented a small lion with a vast expanse of field all round him; on the contrary, they continued him so that every member adapted itself to the shape of the shield. His tail went well up into one

corner, his left leg came down to the base front of the shield, and his fore-legs filled the space to the dexter in a way which gave strength to the whole design and left no unmeaning gaps. The eagle was treated in the same fashion; it was not so much the shield that was to be seen as the charges on it, carrying out in this way the essential principles of distinctness and readiness of recognition." We reproduce an excellent example which appears in the fourth lecture.



Of the illustrations with which the book is plentifully decorated we cannot speak too highly. We are permitted to reproduce several, and it is a matter of regret that the mechanical difficulties of printing a magazine afford no opportunity of attempting the excellence of handiwork which will be found in the book itself; one of these represents the ancient standard which is said to have been carried by Archibald Douglas of Cavers, the son of the second Earl of Douglas, at the battle of Otterburn. Concerning it Lyon writes: "It has been described as a noble relic of medieval heraldic art, and it certainly justifies this description. Next the hoist is a St. Andrew's cross, accompanied by two small irregularly-placed hearts; then there is a splendid lion passant, vigorously handled and full of life; behind him, at the top edge of the flag, are two, if not three, mullets; and after these is a tau cross, the remainder of the standard being occupied with the Douglas motto—'Jamais areyre.' The saltire, the hearts, and the mullets, and the motto are all typical of the Douglas family and their Scottish connection; but the presence of the lion passant and the tau cross are difficulties which have not yet been fully accounted for."

In his last lecture Lyon makes reference to the Forman Armorial, now in the Advocates' Library, one part of which contains a series of effigies of kings and queens, with the arms of the former displayed on their surcoats and the paternal arms of the latter on their skirts. One of these we reproduce. Another manuscript to which reference is made is one in the possession of the Earl of Crawford, which is usually known as Lindsay II. A reproduction of one of the plates will be found herein, and to this we would call attention. That the helmet is what we should now consider the royal helmet is doubtless due to the fact that the laws relating to helmets are of later date. The chief peculiarity, however, is that the supporters are two ox-



FROM THE FORMAN ARMORIAL.

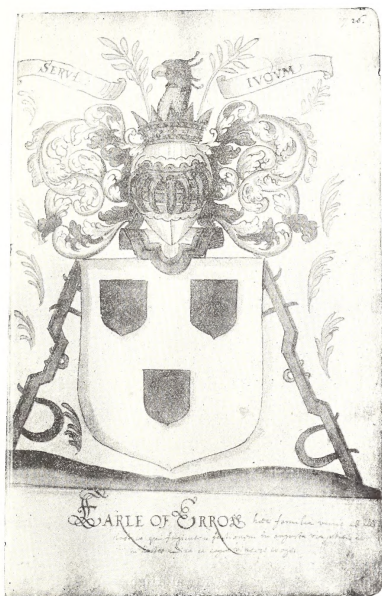
yokes, and though there are one or two other instances in Scotland, we have never seen an instance of an inanimate supporter in England. Such supporters are not uncommon, however, on the Continent. At what date the Earls of Errol discarded them in favour of the supporters they use at the present day we are unaware. The crest also has been changed, though the arms remain unaltered.

There is one little matter as to which we wish to join issue with Lyon King of Arms. On pp. 39 and 40 the following statements will be found: "The only other external ornaments of the shield which I may mention are the cordelier and lac d'amour, or love-knot, figures of very much the same character, though Nisbet says the former may be used by wives, and the latter by widows and unmarried women. As a matter of fact, however, they are now only used in the latter cases. The lozenge on which the arms are represented is surrounded by a silver cord of running loops, and, though not very commonly employed, forms a very pleasing addition to what would otherwise be a somewhat bare achievement."

Has Lyon any other authority than that of Nisbet for the use of the cordelier for an ordinary lady? Is it not the ensign of the ancient French order of the Cordelière, which was instituted in 1498 for widow ladies of noble family?

There will be many who will read the book with interest, for it contains a great deal of information which is new and will not be found in other heraldic books. Too many of these which are published are mere compilations from the works of previous writers, and we have little doubt that Sir James Balfour Paul's book will afford to writers in the future an excellent mine in which to delve. The book is published by Mr. David Douglas, of Edinburgh, but why does illustration No. 28 figure again upon the title-page? Is it that a tale does thereby hang?

In our issue for February last, when congratulating Sir James Balfour Paul upon his knighthood, we took the opportunity of referring to his "Ordinary of Scottish Arms" and the "Catalogue of the Heraldic Exhibition in Edinburgh," valuable contributions to the literature of armory. We omitted to state that from 1875 to 1888 he was editor of the "Journal of Jurisprudence," and is the author of a "History of the Royal Company of Archers, the Queen's Bodyguard for Scotland," a "Handbook to the Parliament House," and the "Memoirs and Remains of J. M. Gray." He is the editor of the first two octavo volumes of the "Register of the Great Seal of Scotland," and has just finished editing the second volume of



FROM THE ARMORIAL, "LINDSAY II."

the Lord Treasurer's Accounts, James IV., 1500-1505, as one of the Government Record series. To this he has written a preface of 120 pages.



THE NEW DUKEDOM OF FIFE.



EVERYONE will recollect that the Earl of Fife, immediately upon his marriage with H.R.H. the Princess Louise, eldest daughter of the Prince of Wales, was created Marquess of Macduff and Duke of Fife in the peerage of the United Kingdom to himself and the heirs male of his body. No son has as yet been born to the Duke and Duchess of Fife, the only issue of the marriage being their infant daughters, the Ladies Alexandra and Maud Duff. Failing the birth of a son, the Dukedom of Fife and Marquessate of Macduff and also the Earldom of Fife (created in 1885), all in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, will become extinct at the death of the present Duke of Fife, as will also the Barony of Skene in the United Kingdom, granted to his father in 1857.

To remedy the possibility of the title of Duke of Fife becoming extinct, action has been taken, and in the *London Gazette* of April 24 notice was given of a new creation to the Duke. This has been extensively quoted and commented upon by our contemporaries, but except in the cases where the wording of the notice in the *Gazette* has been reproduced verbatim, some error has in most cases crept in, and even the *Times* has gone astray. By the new creation which has just been made the Duke of Fife has again been created Duke of Fife, and he is also now created Earl of Macduff; but these peerages, unlike his own previous creations, are *intended* to be limited to the descendants of his marriage with the Princess Louise, and the exact remainders of them are (1) to the heirs male of his body by his marriage with Her Royal Highness, and in default of the same (2) to their eldest daughter, Lady Alexandra Duff, and after her death to her heirs male; and in default (3) to their younger daughter, Lady Maud Duff, and her heirs male; and in default (4) to their after-born daughters, and to "the heirs male of the body, and respective bodies of such daughters severally and successively one after another, as they shall be in seniority of age and priority of birth." The exact meaning of these Letters Patent

which is *intended* is that the Duke of Fife, in addition to his many other titles, now has two additional peerages dated in the present year, namely, an Earldom of Macduff and a new Dukedom of Fife, so that the Duke is now doubly a Duke. When he dies, if he leaves a son by his marriage with H.R.H. the Princess Louise, this son will succeed to all the titles which his father enjoys. If he has had no son, then Lady Alexandra Duff will become Duchess of Fife and Countess of Macduff, which titles will be inherited by her eldest son, after which the peerages will devolve in the ordinary way like any other peerage, with remainder to heirs male. If Lady Alexandra Duff dies without male issue, then it is intended that her younger sister shall become Duchess of Fife and Countess of Macduff, and after her death her eldest son will inherit; and if Lady Maud Duff dies without male issue, the earldom and dukedom now created would devolve upon any other daughter who may yet be born to the present Duke and Duchess.

Briefly put, the Peerage is an ordinary Peerage with remainder to males, with a special clause inserted to get over the difficulty that in the next generation there seems no likelihood of any male representative, and it is a very different form of succession from that of any old barony by writ, in which the inheritance may devolve upon a female time after time.

The limitation of the new Dukedom of Fife, as above described, is a curious limitation, but by no means an uncommon one, and of the peerages in existence at the present day held under such a limitation we call to mind the Dukedom of Marlborough, Lord Nelson's peerage, Viscount Wolseley's peerage, and Lord Burton's recent re-creation. The Dukedom of Marlborough certainly has an ultimate remainder to all heirs general of the body of the first Duke, but a remainder such as that attached to this new Dukedom of Fife leaves room for considerable injustice, inasmuch as when the elder line ends in female heirs whilst males exist in a junior line, these males of the junior line inherit the peerage whilst not being either the heirs or the representatives of the original recipient of the honour. This actually has happened in the cases both of the Dukedom of Marlborough and Lord Nelson's peerage, for the Countess of Yarborough is heir of line and representative of the great Duke of Marlborough, and Lord Bridport is heir of line and representative of the father of the great Lord Nelson; whilst those who enjoy the titles in each case are neither heirs of line nor heirs male. It seems much preferable that if a peerage honour is to continue in existence after the failure of heirs male, it should be

enjoyed by the heirs general, as in the case of an English Barony by writ, or by the heir of line, as is the case with so many Scottish peerages. The latter is the preferable mode, for, whereas an English barony by writ falls into abeyance when there is more than one daughter (for the English law recognises no seniority amongst daughters), a Scottish peerage heritable by females devolves at once upon the eldest born.

It is curious that notices of this kind in the *Gazette* often contain some blunder. Whether the error to which we shall presently call attention is perpetuated in the actual Letters Patent we are unaware, for we have not yet seen them. The error is this—failing male issue to the Duke and Duchess, the peerage reverts to the elder daughter “and to her heirs male,” whom failing, to the younger daughter and “her heirs male.” The crucial words “of the body” are omitted in each case, though they are inserted in the cases of the daughters who are yet to be born. Let us see what the result will be. Supposing that, after the death of the present Duke, Lady Alexandra Duff succeeds as Duchess of Fife, and then dies without male issue, this Dukedom of Fife will not go to her sister, *but to her male heir*, and following the precedent of the Earldom of Devon, the heir male in that case would be the descendant of George Duff, son of the first Earl Fife, if such a male descendant exists, or, failing him, Sir George Duff Sutherland Dunbar, Bart., of Hempriggs, who has just proved his right to that baronetcy, and assumed the name of Dunbar, but who is paternally a Duff, and the heir male of Patrick Duff, the brother of the first Earl Fife. If the mistake which has been made in the *London Gazette* has really been made in the Letters Patent, the seriousness of the blunder can well be understood, for, though the Crown can give what it pleases, the Sovereign, having given, cannot take away; and even if Her Majesty, to rectify the error, issues even yet other Letters Patent with correct limitations, the Queen cannot cancel the Letters Patent which have been issued, and according to the notice in the *London Gazette* the claim to the new Dukedom of her very distant cousin, the descendant of George Duff, or else of Sir George Duff Sutherland Dunbar, is superior to the claim of Lady Maud Duff. Not even an Act of Parliament can rectify the error, for Parliament has no control over titles, which are matters of honour in the limited prerogative of the Sovereign. The only way out of the difficulty would be to put the Duke of Fife under attainder, in which case all his titles would be forfeited. The attainder could then be reversed as regards all his titles except this new creation,

which could be allowed to remain under attainder, whilst a new Patent could then be issued with a proper limitation instead of the faulty one as gazetted.

There is one other possibility which may or may not have been overlooked. Suppose the Duchess of Fife were to die before her husband without having had any other children, and then suppose the Duke of Fife were to again marry and have a son, the result would be that this son would succeed to the Dukedom of Fife created in 1889, whilst Lady Alexandra Duff would succeed to the Dukedom created in 1900, and there would be two Dukedoms of Fife (without the possibility of titularly distinguishing either) held by different people, which is a curious possibility to contemplate. What *will* happen in any case (unless the Duke of Fife has a son) is that Lady Alexandra will be Duchess of Fife and the descendant of George Duff (grandson of the first Earl), if such a descendant exists (on which point nobody seems to have the slightest knowledge), will be Earl Fife.

These are some of the many difficulties which arise from the objectionable practice of using the same title for several peerages.



"A RECORD OF THE REDES."



THE authentic records of the Berkshire and Oxfordshire family, which is the subject of a volume which has been recently published under the above title, begin with Thomas Reade, of Abingdon, who is first mentioned in a conveyance dated 1536, and who died in 1556. Before that there is only surmise and tradition, the most persistent tradition, that which connects the family with the Redes of Northumberland, having apparently no better ground than the resemblance between the arms, "gules, a saltire between four garbs or," granted to the Berkshire Reades in 1597, and the chevron between three garbs borne by the Redes of Troughen, in Redesdale, Northumberland. This Thomas Reade, whatever his origin, became before his death a man of property, partly by inheritance from the Audeletts of Abingdon, who speak of him as a "cousin," and partly by purchase. From the Audeletts, about 1539, came manors in Gloucestershire, the manors of Denford, Northants, and of Dunstew,

Oxon, and property at Beedon, Kingston Lisle, Abingdon, and elsewhere in Berkshire, while Thomas's daughter received the manors of Ipsden Bassett and Ipsden Huntercombe, Oxon. To these Thomas added the more important manor of Barton, near Abingdon, with Barton House, or Court, formerly belonging to the Abbey of Abingdon, by purchase from Sir Richard Lee in 1550; and he probably bought also the manor and house of Beedon, near Newbury, which is recorded as belonging to his widow, Anne Reade (daughter of Thomas Hoo), in 1562. The first of the Reades was therefore a considerable landowner, to which fact was no doubt due the offer of a knighthood in 1553, an "honour" which he avoided by payment of a £10 fine. Katherine, the owner of Ipsden, married Thomas Vachell, of Coley, M.P. for Reading, who, being a Roman Catholic, refused to conform at Elizabeth's accession, and was declared a "recusant." He was therefore punished in 1588 by the forfeiture of all his goods and chattels—some of which were subsequently given back to his heir—and two-thirds of his estates and tenements, including Ipsden. He was able to reside there, however, until his death, in 1610, when the estate was happily restored to his wife's nephew, Sir Thomas Reade. Of all the estates which have been owned by the family this alone, it seems, is left to it.

Of Thomas Reade's son and heir, Thomas the second (1545-1604), not much is known. He was High Sheriff for Berkshire in 1581 and 1599, and added to the family estates that of Appleford in that county, but meditated getting rid of Barton, perhaps because there was attached to it the burden of entertaining royalty. His third son, Richard, married a daughter of Sir Alexander Cave by Anne Brocket, and became ancestor of the American branch, who have always spelt the name Read—Richard himself uses both spellings—and a daughter married Henry Bulstrode, afterwards M.P. for Berks.

The third Thomas Reade (1575-1650), knighted in 1619, who inherited all his father's estates, acquired yet more by his marriage, in 1598, with Mary, daughter and coheirress of Sir John Brocket, who a few months later came in for one-fifth of her father's estates, including Brocket Hall, Herts. Sir Thomas is mentioned as joining in a forced loan to Charles I. in 1625, and as refusing to pay ship-money in 1636. In 1629 he entertained the King and Queen at Barton, and again in 1638—the fact being known only by a record of the fees paid to the Abingdon bell-ringers—and 1644. In spite of his great age, he took up arms for the King when war broke out, and in 1645 was captured by the Parliamentary forces carrying



SIR COMPTON READE, BART.

despatches, but leniently treated, being sent for examination to the Committee for Herts, on which his own son and other relatives were sitting. The result was a change of sides, for in 1646 he was appointed to the Oxfordshire Committee for compounding with delinquents.

At Sir Thomas's death came the inevitable partition of the family estates. Barton, Beedon, and Denford went to the heir of the second son, Compton—afterwards Sir Compton; Ipsden and Appleford to his two brothers; Brocket and Dunstew to Sir Thomas's second surviving son, Sir John. After this the family divided into four lines: (1) The Shipton line of Baronets, so called from the later residence of Sir Compton Reade; (2) the Ipsden line; (3) the Appleford line; and (4) the Brocket line of Baronets.

To deal with the elder generation first: Sir John—made a Knight and Baronet simultaneously in 1642—took the side of the Parliament in the Civil War, although, as mentioned above, his father was a Cavalier, and on several occasions between 1643 and 1650 was appointed by Parliament a Commissioner to raise money in Hertfordshire. But when, in 1646, he was himself assessed at £600 and summoned to pay, the Committee exempted him, on a report by one of their agents that "Though Sir John Reade is a Baronet, he is a very poor one, and can hardly pay his expenses. His wife's jointure being in Oxfordshire, under the King's command, he has received nothing from it these two or three years. He lives in a park, and has a few deer; but the show is more than the substance, for he has a poor stock, and only a little money, which his father send (*sic*) him. Yet he has paid his 1-20 in the county, and is grieved to be unable to make loans. He is a right godly man, very active at committee, and as a J.P. in suppressing ale-houses. I wish all our Knights were as cordial. I commend him to you." At the Restoration, however, Sir John made his peace with the King, and received a formal pardon, which is still preserved, for all his offences, including that of accepting a fresh patent of baronetcy from Cromwell. For some unknown reason Sir John at one period discarded the arms granted to his grandfather, and used "Azure, a griffin segreant or," a coat which is borne by various Reade families with which he was not connected.

We hear a very different account of this "right godly man" from his second wife, Alissimon, widow of the Hon. Francis Pierrepont, son of the Earl of Kingston-upon-Hull. After less than four years of married life they separated, and eventually gave their quarrels to the world in broadsides. The affair came before the



MARY, DAUGHTER OF SIR GILBERT CORNWALL, AND WIFE OF
SIR COMPTON READE, BART.

Courts of Arches and Delegates, who granted the lady alimony, before the King, who tried unsuccessfully to mediate, and before the House of Lords—to which Sir John declared, perhaps with studied ambiguity, that he never had an unworthy thought of his wife—but it seems to have ended in a permanent separation.

There was no issue of this marriage; but by his first marriage with Susanne, daughter of Sir Thomas Style, of Wateringbury, Kent, he had a large family. Of the three eldest sons, curiously enough, no trace survives, the title passing to the fourth, James, and becoming extinct with his son, Sir John, third Baronet, who died unmarried in his twenty-second year. The estates were divided among his five sisters. Brocket went to the fourth, Love, who married the Right Hon. Thomas Winnington, M.P., and after his death in 1746, without surviving issue, was sold to Matthew Lamb, M.P. He, about the year 1760, pulled down the old house, dating from the reign of Henry V., and built a new one, which, with the estate, now belongs to Earl Cowper. Dunstew fell to the share of Dorothea, the eldest, who married Robert, son of Sir Robert Dashwood, of Kirtlington, Oxon. The Reade papers which have been preserved at Kirtlington have evidently furnished much material for the book before us. The third sister, Anne, married Robert Myddleton, of Chirk Castle, Denbigh; and the other two did not marry.

In 1810, nearly a hundred years after the death of the last Brocket Baronet, an extraordinary claim to the title was put forward by a person calling himself the Rev. William Reade, of Tomgrany, co. Clare, Ireland. He alleged that the first Baronet, Sir John, had a second son Matthew—not mentioned in any of the published pedigrees—who inherited the title on the death of his nephew in 1712, and settled in Ireland; and from this Matthew he traced his descent. The whole story may be found by the curious in papers published by the House of Lords in 1831, which are summarized in this volume.

Sir Compton Reade (1626-1679), the first of the Shipton line, fought for the King in the Civil War, like his grandfather Sir Thomas. Tradition has it that he raised a troop of horse, and that he defended Barton House against the Parliamentary forces, who besieged and finally burnt it. Bombardment and fire are attested by the ruins; and the fact that Sir Compton was placed first on the list of Knights of the Royal Oak for Berkshire, and made a Baronet in 1661, shows that he rendered some service to the royal cause. His other house, Beedon, built by Alice de Lisle in the fourteenth

century, was also completely destroyed in the war; he therefore bought Shipton Court, at Shipton-under-Wychwood, Oxfordshire (near which he had property), from Rowland Lacy in 1663, and subsequently built at Beedon a house, which is still standing.

Sir Compton married a daughter of Sir Gilbert Cornewall, Baron of Burford, one of a series of intermarriages between the two families, for Thomas, his father, and Thomas's sister Elizabeth married a sister and brother, Mary and Sir Gilbert Cornewall; and three of Sir Gilbert's children by Elizabeth Reade married three of his sister's children by her brother—a state of affairs more curious than pleasing, according to modern ideas. His grandson, Sir Thomas, fourth Baronet, was Gentleman of the Privy Chamber to George I., and Clerk of the Household to George II., and was returned as a Whig M.P. for Cricklade at various elections between 1713 and 1742. Sir Thomas's youngest brother, George, was M.P. for Tewkesbury, after entering the army and being made Brigadier-General at thirty-two—a flagrant political job. The fifth Baronet, Sir John, was chiefly known for his dissipations and the eccentricities of his wife, Harriet Barker, of Sonning, nicknamed "Mother Shipton." Their daughter married the notorious Sir Elijah Impey. Of their twin sons, the younger was the father of John Edmund Reade, whose poetical works—which are remarkable, according to the "Dictionary of National Biography," for the astonishing developments of plagiarism which they exhibit—may still be found at the second-hand booksellers'. The elder, Sir John, sixth Baronet, sold in 1787 the Barton estate, which had been in the family since 1550, to the Bowyers, in order to buy a house and estate at Oddington, Gloucestershire; and his successor completed the dispersal of the estates which had belonged to his branch of the family by selling Appleford to the family of Eyston in 1835, and Beedon to Lord Overstone in 1857—it is now owned by Lord Wantage—and finally leaving the remainder of his property to a Mr. Wakefield.

The Ipsden line, beginning with Edward Reade (1627-1716), has been more fortunate in having preserved that estate to the present day. It has also produced in this century the most distinguished member of the family, Charles Reade, the novelist, and Winwood Reade—the name comes from Sir Ralph Winwood, Principal Secretary of State to James I., whose son Richard married a daughter of Sir Thomas Reade—African explorer, and author of that remarkable book "The Martyrdom of Man." But the records of this line, though affording much material to genealogists, contain little that lends itself to a general summary.

As for the Appleford line, starting from Thomas Reade (1628-1701), it can be briefly dismissed, for the loss of the estate, which in some way reverted to the eldest (Shipton) branch, was followed by the dispersal of the line, and not a single descendant of it is now known to exist.

Considerations of space do not allow us to follow the line of American Reads, descended from Richard Read (1579-1659), and established in Maryland and Delaware, which has given to that country several distinguished lawyers and statesmen. To the researches of one of its members, General Meredith Read, the appearance of this family history is largely due.

The book itself is well printed and got up, and is illustrated by five half-tone portraits, two of which we produce. The method adopted, for the most part, has been to make docketts of all the facts known about each person who is dealt with, and print these in succession. This excludes narrative and leads to some repetitions, but has advantages of its own, and was perhaps inevitable when voluminous records had to be condensed into a brief space. The usual number of "royal descents" are scattered through the volume. An appendix by Mr. Reade Macmullen deals with the Reades of Rossenarra, Ireland, supposed to descend from the second son of Sir Thomas Reade, of Barton; and a supplementary chapter gives a very useful summary of some thirty other families named Reade, Read, Reed, or Rede. Primarily, of course, the book is a record; as such it is admirable, though the arrangement is confusing. It deserves praise inasmuch as due attention is called to the doubt existing as to the connection with the so-called Irish and American branches; and the first chapter of the book, which deals with the Redes of Redesdale, is not tacked on to the undoubted Barton Court line of descent. At the commencement of each chapter a tabular key-pedigree is given relating to that chapter. The book must infallibly prove of interest to many beyond those bearing the name of Reade, and the Rev. Compton Reade is to be congratulated upon the results of many years of diligent research.

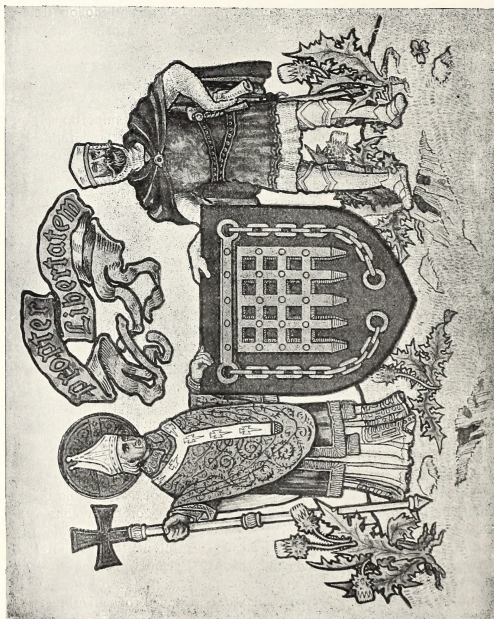


ARMS OF THE BURGH OF ARBROATH.



THE Royal Burgh of Arbroath has recently followed the good example of several other towns, and has had its arms put in order at the Lyon Office. The town has an interesting history, which is to some extent commemorated in the armorial bearings now granted to it. It owes its present position and influence as a place of some importance partly to its excellent situation on the east coast of Forfarshire, a little to the north of the entrance to the Firth of Tay, but more largely to the fact that long ago a great abbey was founded in the locality where the little fishing hamlet of Aberbrothock was already standing. The abbey was founded by William the Lion in 1178, and was dedicated to St. Thomas of Canterbury, who was, according to a document issued at Rome in 1517, and quoted by Theiner in his "*Vetera Monumenta*," a school companion of the King and a sharer of his tribulations in England. The church in connection with the abbey, whose remains are the pride and glory of the town to this day, was completed in 1233 and dedicated in the same year. One of the most interesting incidents in the history of Scotland occurred within the walls of the abbey. On April 6, 1320, a Convention of the Estates of Scotland assembled there. Its immediate cause was the continued negotiation of the King of England with Pope John XXII., which resulted in the Pope sending a nuncio threatening the King and whole nation of Scotland with excommunication if they refused to accept Edward II. as lord paramount of the kingdom. Under the presidency of King Robert the Bruce, the Convention drew up a letter to the Pope, which may still be seen in the Register House at Edinburgh. It is one of the most remarkable documents of its day; scholarly and vigorous in composition, it was probably the work of the Chancellor, Bernard de Linton, Abbot of Arbroath. Perfectly respectful in its terms, it is uncompromising in its statements that the Barons will adhere to their King both on account of his right and merit and as being the person who restored the people's safety and defended their liberties. "It is not glory," the writers say, "it is not riches, neither is it honour, but it is liberty alone that we fight and contend for, which no honest man will lose but with his life."

This noble appeal answered its purpose, and the independence of Scotland, its Church and King, were ultimately recognised by



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the Papal See. It is impossible, however, to go into detail either as to the history of the abbey or the burgh. The former, like all other religious houses, fell upon evil days; David Beaton, afterwards the famous Cardinal, was its thirtieth Abbot, and the last who performed the clerical duties of the post. In 1591 the abbacy was conferred *in commendam* on Lord John Hamilton, afterwards Marquess of Hamilton, and his son got it erected into a temporal lordship in 1606. The buildings are now in ruins, more by the neglect of its own proprietors, the carelessness of the public, who used them for long as a quarry, and the ravages of Time, than by any active outburst of popular fury at the Reformation, though no doubt at that period the internal decorations would be removed.

With regard to the town of Arbroath, it received a charter from James VI., in 1599, erecting it into a Royal Burgh. From that time its history has been one of steady prosperity, and it now has a population of 23,000, and does a large trade in linen manufacture. But all details both of the abbey and town will be found fully chronicled in the excellent "History of Arbroath," by Mr. George Hay, a new edition of which has been recently published, and to which the writer of this notice is indebted for the information given.

The arms, of which the official blazon is given below, have been used for a long period on the seal of the burgh. The portcullis most probably represents that of the pend or great gateway close to the west end of the abbey church; the groove of the portcullis may still be seen, though the defence itself has long since disappeared. The similarity of these arms with those of Westminster is interesting, and it may be noted—as Lord Bute says in his book on the "Arms of the Royal and Parliamentary Burghs of Scotland"—that in both cases an abbey is the permanent feature of the place. The dexter supporter is St. Thomas of Canterbury, the details of the figure being, we believe, from an old painting in the Church of Stoke Charity, Hants. The sinister supporter is one of Bruce's Barons with the letter addressed by the Convention to the Pope in his hand.

EXTRACT OF MATRICULATION OF THE ARMS OF THE ROYAL BURGH OF ARBROATH.

Colin Grant, Esquire, Provost, and the Magistrates and Town Council of the ROYAL BURGH OF ARBROATH, having by Petition to the Lord Lyon King of Arms of date the nineteenth day of

December ultimo Represented, that the town of Arbroath was created a Royal Burgh by charter granted by King James the Sixth in the year 1599: that armorial bearings have been used by the said Royal Burgh from a date prior to the passing of the Act of the Scots Parliament 1672 cap. 47, but that the same have not hitherto been registered in compliance therewith: And whereas the said Petitioners having prayed that the said Armorial Ensigns might now be recorded in the Public Register of all Arms and Bearings in Scotland in terms of the said Act of Parliament: And whereas the said petitioners having further prayed that the Lord Lyon King of Arms might grant supporters in addition to the said Arms, which supporters might represent and be symbolical of the history of the Burgh, the Lord Lyon King of Arms by Interlocutor of this date granted warrant to the Lyon Clerk to matriculate in the name of the Petitioners the Provost Magistrates and Councillors of the Royal Burgh of Arbroath and of their successors in office and of the said Royal Burgh the following Ensigns Armorial so depicted upon the margin hereof and matriculated of even date with these presents in the Public Register of all Arms and Bearings in Scotland viz: *Gules, a portcullis with chains pendent Or*, and on an Escrol over the same this motto "Propter Libertatem." And further the Lord Lyon King of Arms granted warrant to the Lyon Clerk to prepare Letters Patent granting licence and authority to the foresaid Petitioners and their successors in office and to the said Royal Burgh to bear and use in all time coming the following supporters, to be placed on a compartment below the shield, viz.: *Dexter, St. Thomas à Becket in his archiepiscopal robes all proper; sinister a Baron of Scotland armed cap-à-pie holding in his exterior hand the letter from the Convention of the Scottish Estates held at Arbroath in the year 1320 addressed to Pope John XXII. all proper.*

Matriculated the twelfth day of January One thousand nine hundred.

Extracted further of the Public Register of all Arms and Bearings in Scotland.

FRANCIS J. GRANT
Lyon Clerk.



NAMES DERIVED FROM EGYPT.

BY "CRUX."



PROFESSOR MAHAFFY asks whether any other English name is comparable in its antiquity to the name $\Sigma\mu\theta$ which is found in the Petrie papyri, the date of which he gives as 227 B.C., in the twentieth year of the third Ptolemy. Before replying to this question in the affirmative, it would be as well to take a cursory glance at the origin of modern family names. There are names which are derived from qualifications—for example, such as that of Massimo in Italy, which has come down direct from Leone Massimo, who died in Rome 1012, and who was descended from Fabius Maximus. Maximus is clearly derived from the superlative of the adjective *magnus*. In later times the names of Good, Strong, Hardy, White, Black, Green, Long, Short, etc., were probably derived from similar appellations, though Green may have also been derived from the name of a certain spot, and applied to a man whose name we will say was William of the Green. Other names were derived from occupations, professions, and dignities, such as the *gros veneur*, or chief huntsman of the Dukes of Normandy, whose descendants are now the Grosvenors. Under this category also would come the name of Smith, for many of those whose occupation was that of making armour, etc., would receive that denomination and name. This does not seem, therefore, to corroborate the idea that the Greek (or Egyptian) name of Smith was the same as that which is held nowadays all over Teutonic Europe by the descendants of workers in metals, though, of course, some Smiths in Europe might possibly retain the very same name by right of blood inheritance, but not probably, for the simple reason that most surnames were not formed till well after the eleventh century, except those derived from names of places and countries. Some of the older families prove an exception to this, such as the Fitz-Geralds, who are Geraldines in Ireland, and were Gherardini in ancient Florence long before the Norman Conquest of England; but even their name of Fitz-Gerald was not begun from father to son till 1316. This name cannot be traced to the name of a place or country. But most of the old names are taken from some possession or castle, such as that of the princely and imperial family of Habsburg, which was derived from a castle of that name, though the princely

family itself, whatever its family name then was, dated back in ducal succession several centuries earlier. Omitting, however, all the various other derivatives of surnames, we come to those which are the oldest of all, being distinctly derived from the names of ancient countries. The best instance is that which Professor Mahaffy's question calls for. He leaves the statement of the Egyptian papyrus in such a way that the public would be led to believe that the Smiths of the last few centuries derived their name from the Smiths of the Ptolemies. This, however, is very unlikely, for *Σμιθ*, as far as we are aware, neither had the same signification nor was the name of a country; and even then such a monosyllable at such a distance of time would not necessarily show any connection between the name of to-day and that of 2,000 years ago. There exists, however, at least one name in England that is clearly derived from Egypt thousands of years previous to Professor Mahaffy's "Smith." It is a name which was once one of the nomes or principalities of Egypt, and whose name is still found on the modern map, as well as in the Latin and Greek classics, and in all the Latin countries north of the Mediterranean, to which many of the Egyptians emigrated about the time that the Roman Empire quashed the power and commerce of Egypt, and drew to its own centre the merchants (who were often rulers and princes) and great men of the known world. This name is that of Marriott, variously spelt, as I will show.

In the Calendar of Patent Rolls, 1380 A.D., 3 Richard II. (Part III., p. 501), is: "... nine messuages, eighty acres of land and four of pasture, the liberty of a fold and 5s. rent in Causton, Brandeston, Swenyngton, Ingworth, and Herymgham, from Roger Mariot of Heydon, Tennant in chief. . . ." This shows that though styled as of Heydon, yet the family already possessed the special family name of Mariot, which, as all genealogists know, has been transformed into Marriot, Marriott, and Maryotte. Thus we see that the Marriotts must have come to settle in England some time previous to 1380, probably towards the end of the Norman settlement, about the reign of King Stephen, which would account for the perverted tradition existing at present, that they came over with William the Conqueror—in other words, at the period of the Conquest. They certainly came through Normandy, where there is said to be a village of the name; but the name is found established widely the further south we go. In France there were the Barons Mariotte of Languedoc (see "*Armorial Général*," 1887, by Rietstap). The names of Mariot,

Mariotte, Mariothe, and Marriette, are also found in France. In Corsica there are the Barons Mariotti of Balagne, established in Corsica since the twelfth century, and from whom Saint Devote is said to have sprung. They acknowledge that they are cadets of the Comtes Mariotti. (See "Armorial Corse," by Colonna de Cesari Rocca, 1892. The Baron Mariotti in 1892 was *Président de l'Union Corse*.) In Italy the name of Mariotti is found near Salerno; about 1890 there were two deputies of the name. In Spain there was a Minister of State of the name about 1885. It is also found in Greece or Turkey. To these countries, therefore, those bearing the name must have emigrated from some common centre. That centre is found on the south side of the Mediterranean, on the coast of Northern Egypt, near Alexandria, as we will now proceed to show.

In Lower Egypt, on the extreme north-west, on the borders of the Libyæ Nomos, was a district spelt in Latin Mareotis, and in Greek *Μαρεώτις*, also called *Μαρεώτης Νόμος* (Ptol., IV. 5, §§ 8, 34). This district was noted for its good wine, and Virgil refers to the grape thus: "Sunt Thasiæ vites, sunt et Mariotides albæ" ("Georgics," II. 91). There were also two towns of the same name as the district: one *Mārēōtis* or *Μαρεώτις*, situated in the interior of the Libyæ Nomos, between the Oasis of Ammon and the Oasis Minor; and the other and more important, which was situated in the district or Nomos of Mareotis itself, and was variably spelt in Greek *Μαρέη*, *Μαρεία*, *Μαρία*, *Μαρεώτης*, and in Latin Mareota, and now the modern Mariouth. Under the Pharaohs *Μαρεία* was one of the principal frontier garrisons of Egypt on the side of Libya. Under the Ptolemies *Μαρεία* continued to flourish as a harbour; but it declined under the Romans, and in the age of the Antonines, the second century A.D., it had dwindled to a village.

It stood on the south side of a lake of the same name, *Mārēōtis Lacus*, *Marēa Lacus*, or *Μαρία Lacus*, or *ἡ Μαρεώτις λίμνη*, *Μαρεία λίμνη*, *Μαρία λίμνη* (Strabo, XVIII., pp. 789, 799), *Μαρεία* (Steph. B., s.v.), Mareotis Libya (Plin., V., 10, s. 11; and Justin., XI. 1), the modern Birket-el-Mariout, which was 22 English miles in breadth by 42 English miles in width, or 924 square miles, nearly the size of Dorset. The shores of the lake Mareotis were planted with olives and vineyards; the papyrus which lined its banks and those of the eight islets which studded its waters was celebrated for its fine quality. It served as the port of Alexandria for vessels navigating the Nile. This lake has now diminished to a reed-grown swamp, the so-called Lake Mareotis, in which are the ruins of ancient buildings on an island.

Mareia, from its neighbourhood to Alexandria, was so generally known to Roman travellers that in course of time, after the Roman Conquest, the appellation Mareotic became synonymous with Egyptian, and Mareia with Egypt, thus: "*Cortex Mareotica*" (Martial, Ep. XIV. 209 and Ep. IV. 42); and Gratius (Cynegetic., V. 313) designates Egyptian luxury as Mareotic, and Ovid (Met., IX. v. 73) employs "*Arva Mareotica*" for Lower Egypt.

The Princes of the *νομοί* of Egypt were nearly always descendants of branches of royal Pharaohic lines, and, besides being rulers, amassed wealth by commerce. Intercourse with the Greeks had been encouraged by Psammitichus, B.C. 660; but when the Egyptian kingdom had nearly vanished, its princes and merchants naturally went to the centre of the Roman Empire, and established themselves in Italy. Those bearing the name or designation having migrated to Italy, and having lost their former positions, nevertheless acquired lands and wealth, and with the frequent migrations from east to north-west and west passed to France, and thence eventually to England and to Corsica and Spain. This accounts for the wide area over which the name is found, and clearly proves that it had nothing to do with any modification of the Christian or Hebrew name of Mary; for in that case the *Μαρεώτης Νόμος* might just as well have had the latter derivation as well, which, however, would be an anachronism and absurd, considering that that province existed before Christianity. As for the origin of the name of the ancient province and its princes and people, it was probably derived from the root of the name of one of the ancient Egyptian deities, which, however, though for many reasons likely, remains yet to be proved.

There are probably other widely-spread names which are equally derived from the princes and peoples of ancient countries now no longer existent; but the name Smith does not offer itself as one of these, there being no district of that name from which they could have sprung. Moreover, in most cases it is believed that the name of Smith originated in the Middle Ages with the occupation of that designation.



THINGS WHICH MIGHT BE ATTENDED TO.

THE ARMS OF ROYALTY.



N ordinary everyday person in England inherits the arms which belonged to his father. Probably most people would imagine that a Prince or Princess of this country is in the same fortunate position, but the direct opposite is the case; they *inherit* nothing. Royal arms have laws unto themselves, which are often directly contrary to ordinary heraldic regulations. Here are one or two other little exceptions: No subject may use a mantling of gold and ermine, but royalty may do so, though ermine is absent from the royal arms. A woman cannot use helmet, shield, or motto. The Queen has all three. A husband, if his wife be an heiress, places her arms on a smaller shield (termed an "escutcheon of pretence") in the centre of his own, and their children quarter the two coats. The Prince Consort quartered the Queen's arms, and their children bear their mother's arms with their father's in pretence. Daughters of subjects have no difference marks, but each princess has one of her own. The chief distinction, however, lies in the fact that the royal arms are not hereditary. They are sovereign arms of dominion, and belong only to the Sovereign. Consequently each separate member of the royal family receives a warrant (which is personal to himself or herself for his or her own lifetime), by which the Sovereign assigns arms, crest, and supporters, each bearing the specific difference mark which is to be borne by that particular person, and if no coronet has been inherited, the coronet to be used is assigned in the same warrant. Until such a warrant has been issued no prince or princess of England has any arms at all. This practice has been going on in an almost unaltered form for centuries; but whilst, in the reign of Charles II., even the royal bastards had arms assigned to them in their early infancy, things have become very slack of late years, and those servants of the Crown whose duty it is to attend to these matters seem to have left a lot of little things still to be done.

For example, to the day of her death, H.R.H. the Duchess of Teck possessed neither arms nor coronet of her own, for no warrant was ever issued for her. Whatever arms and coronet were placed upon her monuments must have been wrong, for she never had any of her own. The Duke of Cambridge had a warrant as far back as the reign of William IV., but every single

printed peerage book gives him his father's arms instead of his own, and the only place within our knowledge where his arms are correctly displayed, save in his warrant, is on his Garter plate in St. George's Chapel at Windsor. Princess Victoria of Wales has no arms at all, which is a curious position for a daughter of the Prince of Wales to find herself in, though her brother, the Duke of York, has already had two warrants for himself. Amongst other members of the royal family who have not yet received warrants are the Duke of Connaught's children, the Duke of Albany and his sister, and the Duke of York's children. If H.R.H. the Princess Frederica elects to stand on her English descent, she is in the same category, though, of course, her rights as a princess of Hanover are a different matter. Though Prince Edward of York is not very old, it would be particularly interesting if a warrant were issued for him, as no warrant we know of has yet been issued for a great-grandchild, and a label of seven points would be unique. The children of T.R.H. the Princess Christian and the Princess Henry of Battenberg, of course, are in a totally different position, inheriting the arms of Schleswig-Holstein and Battenberg respectively. None of them, however, under the laws of this country have any right to use an English coronet. What the foreign laws of foreign coronets may be we hesitate to say.

At the time of the marriage of the Duke and Duchess of Fife a silly paragraph went the rounds of the press, that in consequence of his marriage the Duke was entitled to quarter the royal arms. One paper even went so far as to say that Garter King of Arms had so advised. That we know to be absolutely wrong, because the painting which Garter supplied to the Duke we have seen, and the arms of his Grace of Fife and H.R.H. the Princess Louise were only impaled thereupon. As a matter of fact, the children of the Duke and Duchess of Fife will inherit neither rank, coronet, arms, nor precedence from their mother as matters stand at present, for, though their mother is royal, the children are not. But the Ladies Alexandra and Maud Duff and the children of H.R.H. the Princess Henry of Battenberg and the children of the late Duke and Duchess of Teck are presumably English subjects. At any rate, not being the descendants of any other European sovereign, they come within the provisions of the Royal Marriage Act, requiring the assent of the Crown to render any marriage they may contract legal. But there can be no doubt that the children of the Princess Henry of Battenberg and the Duchesses of Teck and of Fife owe much of the position they possess in this country to the fact that they are descendants of the reigning house. It is not unlikely that they,

and in a far greater degree their descendants, will wish to keep alive the memory of such descent. A moment's thought concerning the many thousands in this country who descend from the Plantagenet kings will show how quickly such a descent is forgotten if it be not in some way commemorated. If the Duke of Cambridge dies without again marrying, the late Duchess of Teck will in her issue become a heraldic heiress, and her sons and daughter, if they obtain the necessary warrants, will be entitled to quarter the royal arms. But it seems very unlikely that the children of the Princess Henry of Battenberg and the Duchess of Fife will ever be in any such position.

It has always been a matter of surprise to us that in their cases a certain precedent has never been taken advantage of.

Sir George Manners, afterwards Lord Ros, married Anne, daughter and heir of Sir Thomas St. Leger, by his wife Anne Plantagenet, sister of King Edward IV. Though the St. Leger arms, of course, devolved of right as a quartering, the arms of Plantagenet did not, inasmuch as the Lady Anne was not a heraldic heiress. Nevertheless, to commemorate this royal descent, the Manners family received a grant of an augmentation, which from its nature leaves no doubt as to the meaning it is intended to convey. To the old Manners arms "or, two bars azure" was added a chief of augmentation, namely, "quarterly azure and gules, in the first and fourth quarters two fleurs-de-lis, and in the second and third a lion passant guardant all or." The close resemblance of the chief to the royal arms of King Edward IV. will be at once recognised. Why cannot a similar plan be adopted to commemorate the royal descent of the Ladies Maud and Alexandra Duff and the children of H.R.H. the Princess Henry of Battenberg?

One other point before we leave the subject of the royal arms. No warrants have as yet been issued for any of the FitzGeorge family. The FitzGeorges are likely to continue as a family, for we have recently seen a photograph of H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, his son, his grand-daughter, and his great-grandson in one group. The Duke of Cambridge would have no difficulty in obtaining warrants for the grant of the royal arms with due differences to his sons if the proper steps are taken in his lifetime. But if the Duke does not take the necessary steps in his lifetime, we think his sons will not afterwards find it quite so easy. Why don't the proper authorities point out all these sort of things in the proper quarters?

SCOTTISH WILLS.

BY W. P. W. PHILLIMORE.



IN Scotland a will in legal phraseology is known as a "testament-testamentar," while testament-dative is the equivalent of letters of administration. All the ancient ones are now preserved in the General Register House in Edinburgh. They do not hold quite the same position as in England, since, until the year 1874, Scotsmen could not leave land by will, and consequently these documents deal only with personalty. Formerly a Scotsman could only transfer his land at his death by means of a deed called a *donatio mortis causa*, which he could revoke at any time. If he did not do this, then on his death his devisee, to use an English phrase, registered the deed and became entitled to his ancestor's lands.

Wills, as in England, in early times, were proved before the bishops; but when the episcopal hierarchy was abolished in the sixteenth century this testamentary jurisdiction was transferred to the commissary courts in the counties under charge of the sheriffs. It does not appear that any of the ancient episcopal records relating to wills are extant, save only some Act Books and "sentences" of the official of St. Andrews, extending over the forty years 1515-55.

The jurisdictions of the commissariots were erratic in their boundaries, and had detached portions a considerable distance from the main body. Keith's Catalogue of Scottish Bishops contains lists of the parishes in the various commissariots. In the present century the commissariots were altered to counties, and in 1576 the commissary courts, except Edinburgh, were merged in the ordinary Sheriff courts.

The following table indicates the various commissariots, and the dates at which wills begin in each:

Aberdeen: 1715. The records here were burnt many years ago, and few are left of an earlier date than 1725. An alphabetical register to these testaments down to 1800 was printed by the Scottish Record Society in 1899.

Argyle: Testaments, 1674. Inventories, 1693.

Brechin, Forfarshire. Testaments, 1576. Inventories, 1806. Deeds, 1636.

Caithness: Testaments, 1661, but only the years 1661-64 exist before the present century.

Dumfries: Testaments, 1637. Deeds, 1678.

Dunblane and Perth: Testaments, 1539. Deeds, 1750.

Dunkeld, Perthshire. Testaments, 1867. Inventories, 1805.

Edinburgh: Testaments, 1514. Inventories, 1804. Deeds, 1624.

The British Record Society printed the registers of testaments for the period 1514 to 1600, and these have been continued down to 1800 by the Scottish Record Society.

Glasgow: Testaments, 1547. Inventories, 1741. The Register of Glasgow commissariat is now being printed by the Scottish Record Society. The jurisdiction is chiefly over the counties of Ayr and Renfrew.

Hamilton and Campsie: This commissariat includes ten parishes in Lanarkshire, the parish of Cardross in Dumbartonshire, Campsie and Baldernock in Stirlingshire, and Renfrew in Renfrewshire. Testaments, 1564 (with blanks for about seventy-one years). Inventories, 1804. Deeds, 1593. The Register of Testaments down to 1800 was printed by the British Record Society in 1898.

Inverness: Testaments, 1630. The earlier part is very incomplete, and only about thirteen years of records are extant prior to 1713. The British Record Society in 1897 printed the register of those which exist prior to 1800.

The Isles: Bute and Islay. Testaments, 1661. Deeds, 1707.

Kirkcudbright: Inventories, 1809. Executory Papers, 1663.

Lanark: Testaments, 1595. Inventories, 1666.

Lauder: Testaments, 1561. Inventories, 1827. Deeds, 1602.

Moray or Elgin: Testaments, 1684. Inventories, 1805. Deeds, 1806.

Orkney and Shetland: Testaments, 1611-1684.

Peebles: Testaments, 1681-99.

Ross: Testaments, 1802. No records in this commissariat are extant before 1784.

St. Andrews, Fifeshire: Testaments, 1549. Inventories, 1806. Deeds, 1564. This will be issued by the Scottish Record Society next year.

Stirling: Testaments, 1607. Deeds, 1622.

Wigtown: Testaments, 1700.

The most important list is that of the commissariat of Edinburgh, which seems to have been the Scottish equivalent of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. The work of printing the lists of the Scottish testaments was initiated by the British Record Society. This since 1898 has been continued by the Scottish Record Society, and there

is good prospect that in a very few years the student will have them all available in print. Many of the commissariat lists are very small; that of Inverness is but thirty-two pages, and Aberdeen only sixty-nine pages.



Queries and Correspondence.

Replies and letters (which MUST be written on ONE SIDE of the paper) should be addressed to the EDITOR, "Genealogical Magazine," 62, Paternoster Row, London, E.C. The Editor begs to call the attention of his correspondents to the absolute NECESSITY of writing legibly those queries intended for publication. Names which may be familiar enough to the writers are not equally familiar to others. All queries which have been received at the office of this magazine prior to the insertion of this notice will be inserted in their turn in our pages; but as the queries sent to us for publication are greatly in excess of the space we can devote to them, we give notice that in future all queries of purely personal interest must be accompanied by a postal order for ONE SHILLING. Replies to queries and also correspondence concerning articles which have appeared in our pages on matters of general interest, will not be charged for. The Editor does not undertake to receive or forward correspondence not intended for publication in these columns.

RANSON.

In Burke's "General Armoury" and Berry's "Encyclopædia Heraldica" the following arms are given:

"Ranson (co. Suffolk): Az. on a chevron or, three roses gu., a canton ermine. Crest: A hawk's head erased az., in the beak an annulet or."

Could any of your readers tell me where I can find this grant, or the date when and to whom the arms were given?

I have searched the Visitations and Harleian and other principal MSS. at the British Museum, but cannot find any trace of them.

Sunbury, Priory Road, Hornsey, N.

F. EDWYN.

THE EARLDOM OF LANDAFF.

DEAR SIR,—The correspondence of "Landaff" in your issue of last month, dealing with the situation created by the apparent existence of another Arnold Nesbit Mathews contemporary with his grandfather of that name, and also criticising certain statements of mine in your March number, makes it clear that he has a very strong case, although there are no grounds whatever for the charge of inaccuracy that he makes against me.

The first Earl's mother was doubtless Mary, the eldest daughter of Richard Mathew, of Dublin (as Mr. Clark has it), and I presume that "Landaff" has documentary evidence connecting *this* Richard Mathew with Gloucestershire, and identifying *him* as the father of Joseph Matthews, of Cromhall. Is there a will in existence of the Richard Matthews, father of Joseph and Mary, who, according to "Landaff," owned property at Usher's Quay, Dublin, and at Charfield and Tortworth, co. Gloucester, and was buried at the latter place in 1762? The will of a Richard Mathew, of Dublin, was proved in the Prerogative Court of Ireland in 1759; but this cannot be the Richard Matthews who died in 1762. If a will exists, does he mention, as his grandson, Francis Mathew, of Thurles, who was first ennobled in 1783? Mr. Clark says that Mary, the mother of the first Earl, died before 1746, so that, if she was a daughter of the Richard Matthews who died in 1762, he might have been expected to mention in any will of his her two children, Francis (who was born in 1738, and became Earl of Landaff in 1797) and Catherine

Anna Maria. There are many Mathew wills at Dublin, from one or other of which the Gloucestershire connection of the Earl's mother might be established. From the list, which has been printed, I suggest the following :

Edward Mathews, of Dublin, Esq., 1757 ;
Mary Mathew, of Dublin, 1771 ;
Catherine Mathews, of Dublin, widow, 1774 ;
Catherine Mathews, of Usher's Quay, Dublin, 1803 ;
Richard Mathews, of Dorset Street, Dublin, gent., 1803.

It might also have been thought that Joseph Matthews, of Cromhall, whose will, dated 1769, was proved P.C.C. in 1773, would have mentioned in some way a nephew of the position of Francis Mathew, of Thurles, whose estates were reputed to be worth £80,000 per annum, or, at any rate, this nephew's son, Arnold Nesbit Mathew, who, according to "Landaff," was entrusted for a period of eight or ten years from very infancy to his care, and who at the date of the said Joseph's will had already been four years under his roof. There is, however, in the will no mention of either father or son ; and, of living relatives of his name, the testator only mentions his children and his sister Tabitha, and his said sister is appointed one of the four executors, and a guardian of his children during their minority. It is unfortunate that Arnold Nesbit Mathews never left India, and so did not afford his numerous correspondents the opportunity of personally proving their belief that he was the Earl's son.

I have every hope of finding what became of my Arnold Nesbit Mathews, son of Richard and Ann, after 1800, and so clearing up a difficulty which forces itself upon one who feels that justice to the memory of the dead should not be altogether forgotten in the pursuit of justice for the living.

As regards "Landaff's" charges of inaccuracy against me, I must maintain that, according to the case advanced by both claimants to this peerage, I was correct in saying that Arnold Nesbit Mathew called his eldest son Richard, and yet "Landaff," with a full knowledge of the case of another claimant, has left it for me to say that Richard was the eldest son by the first marriage—a marriage which "Landaff" alleges was "illegal according to the laws of that period," although the religious ceremony is said to have been duly conducted in the French Church at Chander-nagore ; and the husband so far respected the marriage, that he did not marry the ancestress of "Landaff" till after the death of this wife in 1804.

Also when I said that the name of Richard does not appear once among the Earl's ancestors, I spoke only of ancestors in the male line, and of their brothers and brothers' families, and might have included all the descendants in the male line from Sir David Mathew, the founder of the patronymic, so far as Mr. Clark was able to discover them. But, after all, this is a small point, and I only mentioned it because the father of my Arnold Nesbit Mathews happened to be Richard.

Finally, as regards the spelling of the name, the entries of clerks in probate offices, parish registers, and at Heralds' College, are no sure indication of the spelling of the name as adopted by the families themselves. In deeds and legal documents of more ancient date, the name of one and the same person frequently occurs with varieties of spelling in the same document. The inscriptions on the altar-tombs at Llandaff (one as early as 1528) and the spelling as given by Mr. Clark, who devoted the first thirty pages of his great work on Glamorganshire pedigrees to the family of "Mathew," and had access to innumerable private manuscripts, are more to the point. I may add that all the signatures of Glamorganshire members of the family that I have found on legal documents at the Record Office have been either "Mathew" or "Mathewe" almost till this century, when Mathews occurs. The double *t* has probably (I think, almost certainly) been only assumed in the course of this century by families of Welsh descent.

"Mathewes" belongs to North Wales, Shropshire, and the family of Gobions, Essex, which came from Flanders ; and I should be much surprised to find that George Mathew, of Thurles, who migrated to Ireland, but died at Tenby in 1636, signed himself "Mathewes."

On the depositions in the suit George Mathew, Esq., *v.* James Hackett, gent., taken at Thurles, May 19, 1699 (Chan. Proc. before 1714 ; Depositions, 271), will be found the following signatures :

"Thomas Mathew," of Thurles, co. Tipperary, gent., aged 40; great-grandfather of the first Earl.

"Honora Mathew," of Thurles, aged 33, his wife.

"William Mathew," of Buolinahow, co. Tipperary.

"Thomas Mathew," one of the Commissioners.

Brabyns, Sutton, Surrey,

I am, sir, yours obediently,

June 5, 1900.

GEORGE F. MATTHEWS.

FANE, *vel* VANE.

Your obituary includes "Sir Edmund Fane, K.C.M.G.," the notices of whose eminent family are generally defective; thus, for instance, the *Morning Post* writes about "an old county family"; but surely the Fanes are *noble*!

It appears that Thomas, eighth Earl of Westmorland, who died in 1771, left a younger son, the Hon. Henry Fane of Fulbeck, Lincolnshire, who died in 1802; and the late diplomat, Sir Edmund, was his grandson, the facts being beyond dispute.

Of course Fane and Vane are equivalents, in all probability from the Welsh *fechan* or *vychan*—"little or junior"; so Vaughan and Wynne. The Irish and Gaelic equivalent is *beag*, so probably our "beck," a *little* stream—German *bach*. The first recorded ancestor of Fane, *alias* Vane, is Howel *ap* Vane; so, given the Welsh origin, we can only explain the patronymic as Welsh. A. HALL.

May 4, 1900.

THE NELSON PEDIGREE.

These Nelson wills which you are now abstracting present points of great interest, and I will open with the Norfolk line.

The Admiral's family commences with a Richard Nelston, of Mawdsley, no date; the "t" is very equivocal, but is confirmed by Burke's "Armory," under date 1587; but we have Thomas Nelson, of Kendal, Fairhurst and Wrightington, which attests migration; he married twice and had a large family, including: William, of London; he died in 1618, and the Admiral descended from him; there was a Richard living in 1613 and an Edmund—a favourite family name to this day. Turning to the wills, we meet with a bequest to my uncle on the mother's side, William Mawdsley, and to Richard, son of John Mawdsley, so here is Mawdsley of that ilk, proved 1603. Then a Thomas Nelson, of Westminster, 1608, with a bequest to the poor of Mawdsley "where I was born"; an uncle, William Mawdsley, so these were brothers; and a legacy to Richard Nelson, of Fairhurst. This date 1608 compares with the Richard, living 1613, son of Thomas Nelson of Fairhurst, named above, who may have succeeded to that property.

Here is evidence of a well-connected and widespread family, with, however, a common name—say, the Scandinavian Nielson, short for Nicholson. As to the equivocal "t" it is not fatal, because we meet with Johnson and Johnstone!

FITZ-GLANVIL.

GORDON OF LESMOIR, BRUCE OF COLLESTOUN, ABERDEENSHIRE.

Can any of your readers say

1. Whether it is beyond reasonable doubt a fact that James Gordon, First Laird of Lesmoir, married about 1500 Lady Jean, daughter of John Stewart, Earl of Athol, and widow of Sir Robert (? John) Gordon, of Pitlurg? Dr. Temple in his account of the Gordons of Lesmoir ["Phanage of Fermartyn," p. 260] makes no mention of this marriage, which is elsewhere cited on the authority of Douglas. Lady Jean Stewart was of the Blood Royal of Scotland and England.

2. Is anything known of the descendants of William Bruce, mentioned in "Douglas's Peerage," vol. i. (Wood's edition), p. 514? In his account of the sons of Edward Bruce, of Blainhall, he says:

3. William Bruce, whose filiation is documented by the retour of Edward Bruce to his father, William Bruce, brother of Edward Lord Bruce, of Kinloss, in the town and lands of Cothill and Collestoun in the barony of Belhelvie in Aberdeenshire, May 24, 1609.

M. B. C.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE."

At a moment when England and Ireland's pride is so moved by the feats of brave men, so many of whom belong to that loyal and long-suffering class the Irish aristocracy, a few words on the hero and deliverer of Mafeking's pedigree may interest your readers.

COLONEL BRYAN MAHON'S PEDIGREE.

Wallis Lawrence, J.P. and Deputy-Lieutenant of Lisnaghan and Lawrencetown, co. Galway, had two children—a son and heir, Walter Lawrence, who married Georgina, daughter of Charles Blake, Esq., J.P. and Deputy-Lieutenant and High Sheriff of Galway, of Merlin Park, and Coolcon, co. Mayo, and had a son and heir, Captain Walter Lawrence, of Lisnaghan, a Knight of Malta, married Olivia, eldest daughter of Sir Michael Dillon Bellew, Bart., of Mount Bellew, co. Galway, and left an only child and heiress, Honora Mabel Lawrence, married her cousin, Charles O. Blake de Burgh, of Coolcon, co. Mayo, died at Arcachon, Gironde, and buried at Boulogne-sur-Mer, leaving an only child and heiress, Violet Ormsby Blake de Burgh, who represents the son of Walter Lawrence, and a daughter, Matilda Lawrence, who married Colonel Thomas Seymour, of Ballymore Castle, co. Galway, and had a daughter, Matilda Seymour, who married Henry Blake Mahon, Esq., of Belleville Park, co. Galway, and had a son, Colonel Bryan Thomas Mahon, the hero of Mafeking, who represents the daughter of Walter Lawrence.

C. O. BLAKE DE BURGH.

DEAN ROBINSON.

I am anxious to ascertain the date of the death and the name of the wife of Dean Robinson, of York, who was, I believe, living about the beginning of this century. I was informed that both were to be found on a monument to his memory in York Minster, but though I searched for some hours, I failed to find any such monument.

A. C. FOX-DAVIES.

Hastings House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London, W.C.

FRENCH GENEALOGIES.

Can any of your readers kindly tell me who are the best people to apply to in France to tell me something of my family, who used to live there? as I am anxious to find the record of the death of a great-great-grandfather, the date of whose birth and marriage I have, but I cannot trace his death. Can you tell me of someone in Paris or France or where I could apply to for information; if there is a general registry of births, deaths, and marriages, etc., as in this country; and, if so, if you could kindly give me the address of same? Also if you know the name of any book on the family of De Sales la Terrière you could tell me of?

Dunalastair, Perthshire, N.B.

(MRS.) I. DE SALES LA TERRIÈRE.

Professor Mahaffy's reputed discovery, noticed at p. 86, is a mare's-nest, for there is no etymological connection between brewing and smithery; the reputed Egyptian form is really Hellenic, from *Σμῖθος*, supposed Cretan, sacred to Smintheus, a form of Apollo (see Homer's "Iliad," Book I, l. 39). The "n" has dropped out, so it survives as "Smith" in error; this can be proved by inscriptions, for we have "Apollonos Smitheos," and Smithis is a form of Hathor, of course late.

A. H.

"NOBILES MAJORES ET MINORES."

at p. 73, involves a confusion of terms, for "a noble" is one who is distinguished by rank or title. A gentleman is *un-nobled*; the term "gentle," refined, so opposed to rough, uncultivated, being put socially for an "esquire," the primitive shield-bearer who now bears his own shield of "arms." The primitive usage, *temp.* Domesday, was a distinction between earls, princes, counts, bishops, the "majores," and barons by *tenure*, now represented by lords of a manor. A. H.

[Where our correspondent gets his ideas from we fail to see. We suggest a short course of reading to him—Woodward and Burnet's "Treatise on Heraldry,"

"The Right to Bear Arms," and the articles in the GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE "Concerning the Making of Gentlemen." In all early grants of arms in this country, and in many foreign grants of the present day, the grantee is specifically made "noble," and the arms are given him as the *sign* of his nobility.—ED.]

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"THE HASTING'S COURT,"

at p. 66, should be Hustings, put for "house-thing."

A. H.



## A Gazette of the Month,

BEING A

### Chronicle of Creations, Deaths, and other Matters.

#### THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

May 18, 1900.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF BERKS.

Sir Robert Gray Cornish Mowbray, Bart., to be Deputy Lieutenant.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY PALATINE OF CHESTER.

Benjamin Chaffers Roberts, Esq., J.P., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated May 12, 1900.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF ELGIN.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Alexander Cooper to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated May 11, 1900.

DOWNING STREET, May 16, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Frederick Driver, Esq., to be a Member of the Executive Council of the Presidency of Montserrat.

DOWNING STREET, May 17, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of the appointment of John Joseph Camacho, Esq., to be a Member of the Executive Council of the Island of Antigua.

WHITEHALL, May 16, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, granting the dignity of a Baronet of the said United Kingdom unto the Right Honourable Alfred James Newton, of "The Wood," Sydenham Hill, in the parish of Lewisham, in the county of Kent, and of Kottingham House, Barton-on-Trent, in the county of Stafford, Lord

Mayor of the City of London, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

CROWN OFFICE, May 17, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal, to grant unto the Right Honourable Michael, Lord Morris, late a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, an annuity of £3,750 for life, commencing from the 10th day of May instant inclusive, and payable quarterly.

CROWN OFFICE, May 17, 1900.

MEMBER RETURNED TO SERVE IN THE PRESENT PARLIAMENT.

Dublin University: The Right Honourable Sir Edward Henry Carson Knt., Q.C., who has been appointed Her Majesty's Solicitor-General.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, May 17, 1900.

The Board of Agriculture have appointed Mr. James McIntosh McCall, M.B., C.M., M.R.C.V.S., to be Assistant Veterinary Officer to the Board, in the place of Mr. William Duguid, deceased, and to be an Inspector for the purposes of the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 and 1896.

#### THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

May 22, 1900.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF WILTS.

The Right Honourable Henry Ludlow, Baron Ludlow, to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated May 17, 1900.

CLARENCE HOUSE, ST. JAMES'S, May 18, 1900.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, K.G., Duke of Edinburgh, has been pleased to appoint the Honourable John Monson to be Assistant-Comptroller of the Household and Equerry to His Royal Highness.

## SUPPLEMENT TO THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

WAR OFFICE, May 23, 1900.

The Queen has been graciously pleased, on the occasion of Her Majesty's birthday, to give orders for the following promotions and appointments to the Most Honourable Order of the Bath:

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross, of the said Most Honourable Order: General Sir Charles Cooper Johnson, K.C.B., Indian Staff Corps; Lieutenant-General Sir Baker Creed Russell, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Colonel 13th Hussars, Commanding the Troops, Southern District; General Sir William Olpherts, K.C.B., V.C., Colonel-Commandant Royal (late Bengal) Artillery.

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders, of the said Most Honourable Order: Colonel Frederick John Keen, C.B., Indian Staff Corps; General John Louis Nation, C.B., Indian Staff Corps; General Sir Thomas Edward Gordon, K.C.I.E., C.B., C.S.I., Indian Staff Corps; Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel (Honorary Major-General) John Hills, C.B., Royal (late Bombay) Engineers; Major-General Hugh McCalmont, C.B., Commanding Cork District; Lieutenant-General Edward Hopton, C.B., Colonel Connaught Rangers, Lieutenant-Governor and General Officer Commanding the Troops, Jersey; Lieutenant-General George Digby Barker, C.B., Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Bermuda; Lieutenant-General Henry le Guay Geary, C.B., Royal Artillery, President Ordnance Committee; Major-General Thomas Fraser, C.B., C.M.G., Royal Engineers, Commanding Thames District; Major-General John Frederick Maurice, C.B., Royal Artillery, Commanding Woolwich District; General Alexander George Montgomery Moore, Colonel 18th Hussars, Commanding Aldershot District (temporarily).

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions, of the said Most Honourable Order, viz.: Surgeon-General Henry Skey Muir, Deputy Director-General, Army Medical Service; Major-General Edmund Smith Brook; Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel Vincent Rivaz, Indian Staff Corps; Colonel Andrew McCrae Bruce, Bengal Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Celadon Charles Brownlow, Indian Staff Corps; Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Edward Molloy, Indian Staff Corps; Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Robert Alexander Swetnam, Indian Staff Corps; Colonel George Hand More-Molyneux, D.S.O., Indian Staff Corps, Colonel on the Staff, India; Colonel William John Vousden, V.C., Indian Staff Corps, Colonel on the Staff, India; Colonel

(temporary Brigadier-General) Henry Pipon, Colonel on the Staff for Royal Artillery, India; Colonel (temporary Major-General) Frederick Wilson Hemming, Commanding Cavalry Brigade, Aldershot (temporarily); Colonel Hugh Gough Grant, Regimental District; Colonel Richard Charles Hare, Regimental District; Colonel Charles Hervey Bagot, Royal Engineers, Deputy Inspector-General of Fortifications, Headquarters of Army; Colonel Arthur Robert Ford Dorward, D.S.O., Colonel on the Staff for Royal Engineers, Wei-hai-Wei; Colonel Edward Roberts, Army Pay Department; Lieutenant-Colonel George Vaughan Hamilton, late Army Service Corps; Veterinary-Lieutenant-Colonel (temporary Veterinary-Colonel) Henry Thomson, Army Veterinary Department; Lieutenant-Colonel Benjamin Bloomfield Connolly, Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel, late Army Medical Staff; Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Edmund Spencer Eardley Childers, Royal Engineers.

INDIA OFFICE, May 23, 1900.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India:

TO BE A KNIGHT COMMANDER.

His Highness Maharao Umed Singh Bahadur, of Kotah.

TO BE COMPANIONS.

Henry Martin Winterbotham, Esq., Indian Civil Service; Arthur Henry Temple Martindale, Esq., Indian Civil Service; Frederick Robert Upcott, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department; Herbert Charles Fanshawe, Esq., Indian Civil Service; Edward Norman Baker, Esq., Indian Civil Service.

DOWNING STREET, May 23, 1900.

CHANCERY OF THE ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give directions for the following promotions in, and appointments to, the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George:

To be Ordinary Members of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross of the said Most Distinguished Order: The Right Honourable Lord Lamington, K.C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Queensland and its Dependencies; Sir Augustus William Lawson Hemming, K.C.M.G., Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the Island of Jamaica and its Dependencies.

To be Ordinary Members of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Most Distinguished Order: Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable Albert Henry Hime, C.M.G., Prime Minister and Minister of Lands and Works of the Colony of Natal; the Honourable William John Lyne, Premier

and Colonial Treasurer of the Colony of New South Wales; George Melville, Esq., C.M.G., Colonial Secretary of the Leeward Islands and Island Secretary of Antigua; Charles Anthony King-Harman, Esq., C.M.G., Administrator of the Island of St. Lucia and its Dependencies; Harry Langhorne Thompson, Esq., C.M.G., Administrator of the Island of St. Vincent and its Dependencies; the Honourable Edward Horne Wittenoom, Agent-General in London for the Colony of Western Australia.

To be Ordinary Members of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Distinguished Order: Hugh Charles Clifford, Esq., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Labuan and Governor of British North Borneo; the Honourable Walter Horatio Wilson, Member of the Legislative Council and lately Postmaster-General and Secretary for Public Instruction of the Colony of Queensland; Ernest Woodford Birch, Esq., British Resident, Negri-Sembilan; Charles Macaulay Browne, Esq., Senior Member of the Executive and Legislative Councils of the Island of Grenada; Major Maurice Alexander Cameron, Royal Engineers, one of the Crown Agents for the Colonies; Walsh Wrightson, Esq., M.I.C.E., Director of Public Works of the Colony of Trinidad and Tobago; Hartmann Wolfgang Just, Esq., of the Colonial Office; Thomas Frederick Wicksteed, Esq., Secretary to the Agent-General in London for the Colony of South Australia.

INDIA OFFICE, May 23, 1900.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to make the following promotion in, and appointments to, the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire:

TO BE KNIGHTS GRAND COMMANDERS.

His Highness Saramad-i-Rajaha-i-Hindustan, Raj Rajindra Sri Maharaja-Diraj Sawai Sir Madho Singh Bahadur, of Jaipur, G.C.S.I.; His Highness Saramad-i-Rajaha-i-Bundelkhand Maharaja Mahindra Sawai Sir Pratap Singh Bahadur, of Orchha, K.C.I.E.

TO BE A KNIGHT COMMANDER.

Sahibzada Muhammad Obeidullah Khan, C.S.I., Minister of Tonk, in Rajputana.

TO BE COMPANIONS.

Diwan Bahadur Pakam Rajaratna Mudaliyar, Inspector-General of Registration, Madras; Walter Charleton Hughes, Esq., Chairman of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust; Colonel Sydney Long Jacob, R.E., Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of the Punjab in the Public Works Department; Lieutenant-Colonel Aylmer Martin Crofts, Indian Medical Service; Edmund Penny, Esq., Superintending Engineer and late Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces

in the Public Works Department; Henry Marsh, Esq., Superintending Engineer, Irrigation Department, North-Western Provinces; Captain Bertrand Evelyn Mellish Gurdon, D.S.O., Assistant Political Agent at Chitral; George Macartney, Esq., Assistant to the Resident in Kashmir for Chinese Affairs; Rai Bahadur Kailash Chandra Bose; Henry Felix Hertz, Esq., Assistant Superintendent of Police, Burma.

TO BE AN HONORARY COMPANION.

General Houtum Schindler.

INDIA OFFICE, May 23, 1900.

KAISAR-I-HIND MEDAL FOR PUBLIC SERVICE IN INDIA.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of the grant of the Gold Medal to the following:

Abdul Husain Adamji Pirbhai, Esq., Justice of the Peace, Councillor of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, and late Sheriff of Bombay; His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner; Captain Alfred Horsford Bingley, Indian Staff Corps; Oswald Vivian Bosanquet, Esq., Indian Civil Service, Political Agent in Bhopawar, Central India; Major-General Charles John Burnett, C.B., British Service, Commanding the Poona District; Denis Calnan, Esq., Indian Civil Service, Magistrate and Collector, North-West Provinces and Oudh; Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Neil Campbell, M.B., Indian Medical Service, Civil Surgeon of Shillong; Alfred Chatterton, Esq., Indian Educational Service, Professor in the College of Engineering, Madras; Major-General Thomas Arthur Cooke, President of the Plague Committee, Karachi, 1897; the Maharaja Rameshwara Singh Bahadur, of Darbhanga in Bengal, Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for making laws and regulations; Major-General Sir William Forbes Gatacre, K.C.B., D.S.O., Chairman of the Plague Committee of Bombay City, 1896, 1897; His Highness the Maharaja of Gwalior, G.C.S.I.; Walter Home, Esq., M.I.C.E., Superintending Engineer, Jodhpur, Rajputana; Robert Humphreys, Esq., B.A., Indian Civil Service, Deputy Commissioner of Hissar, Punjab; the Maharani of Hatwa in the Saran District, Bengal; Captain Charles Henry James, Indian Medical Service, Plague Medical Officer in the Jullundur and Hoshiarpur District; Khachar Ala Chela, C.S.I., Chief of Jadsan in the Bombay Presidency; Richard Amplett Lamb, Esq., Indian Civil Service, Magistrate and Collector, Ahmednagar; Sir Francis William Maclean, K.C.I.E., Q.C., Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature, Fort William, Bengal, and Chairman of the General Committee of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund; Francis St. George Manners Smith, Esq., Executive Engineer of Ajmere, Rajputana; Vishwanath Patankar



Madhava Rao, Esq., C.I.E., Member of the State Council of Mysore; Behramji Mehrvanji Malabari, Esq., Justice of the Peace, Proprietor and Editor of the *Indian Spectator*, Bombay; Muhammad Yusuf Ismail, of Rangoon; Rai Bahadur Nanak Chand, Minister to His Highness the Maharaja Holkar of Indore; Colonel Duncan George Pitcher, Indian Staff Corps, Director of Land Records, Gwalior State; Henry Sharp, Esq., M.A., Indian Educational Service, Inspector of Schools, Central Provinces, and Famine Relief Officer, Betul District; William Didsbury Sheppard, Esq., Indian Civil Service, Magistrate and Collector, Poona; Donald MacKenzie Smeaton, Esq., M.A., C.S.I., Indian Civil Service, Honorary Secretary of the General Committee of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund; Smarta Sri Ram, Rai Bahadur, M.A., LL.B., Honorary Magistrate and Vice-Chairman of Lucknow Municipality, Member of Legislative Council, North-West Provinces and Oudh; Rai Bahadur Trimbak Rao Nilkant Deshmukh, Extra Assistant Commissioner and Superintendent of the Raj Nandgaon State, Central Provinces; Raja Venugopala Bahadur of Venkatagiri, Madras Presidency; Nawab Sir Vikar-ul-Umra, Bahadur, K.C.I.E., Minister to His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad; Edgar Francis Latimer Winter, Esq., Indian Civil Service, Magistrate and Collector in the North-West Provinces and Oudh.

## THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

May 25, 1900.

CHANCERY OF THE ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER, ST. JAMES'S PALACE, May 24, 1900.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the Royal Victorian Order:

TO BE A KNIGHT COMMANDER.

Victor Albert Francis Charles, Lord Churchill.

TO BE A MEMBER OF THE FOURTH CLASS.

Walter Matthew Gibson, Esq., Secretary to the Privy Purse.

WINDSOR CASTLE, May 15, 1900.

The Queen was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on Mr. William Macpherson, Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, in Bengal.

FOREIGN OFFICE, April 6, 1900.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint William Edward Goschen, Esq., to be Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the King of Denmark.

FOREIGN OFFICE, April 10, 1900.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Sir George Francis Bonham, VOL. IV.—NO. XXXIX.

Bart., to be Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the King of Servia.

DOWNING STREET, May 25, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of the retention of the title of "Honourable" by Mr. John Fitzgerald Burns, who has served for more than three years as a Member of the Executive Council of the Colony of New South Wales.

SCOTTISH OFFICE, WHITEHALL.

May 22, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased, by Warrant under Her Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, bearing date the 21st instant, to appoint Alexander Moffatt, Esq., Advocate, to be Sheriff-Substitute at Lerwick, in the Sheriffdom of Caithness, Orkney and Zetland, in the room of Hay Shennan, Esq., transferred to the Sheriffdom of Ross, Cromarty and Sutherland.

SCOTTISH OFFICE, WHITEHALL,

May 22, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased, by Warrant under Her Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, bearing date the 16th instant, to appoint Robert Jackson, Esq., to the office of Assessor of Railways and Canals for the purposes of the Lands Valuation (Scotland) Act, 1854, in the room of William Munro, Esq., who has retired.

WHITEHALL, May 24, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto Joseph Bleek, Esq., Her Majesty's Royal license and authority that he may accept and wear the Cross of Officer of the Royal Order of the Saviour, conferred upon him by His Majesty the King of the Hellenes, in recognition of his services as Consul of Greece at Lisbon.

WHITEHALL, May 24, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto Thomas Macleod, Esq., Director of the Maritime Company of Manila, Her Majesty's Royal license and authority that he may accept and wear the Insignia of a Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Order of Isabella the Catholic, conferred upon him by Her Majesty the Queen Regent of Spain, in the name of His Majesty the King of Spain, in recognition of his services in assisting the wounded and sick of the Spanish Army in the last Campaign in the Philippines.

INDIA OFFICE, May 18, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment of Mr. James Pratt, of the Civil Service of India, to be a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, in Bengal, in the place of Sir William Macpherson, retired.

SCOTTISH OFFICE, WHITEHALL,  
May 22, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased, by Warrant under Her Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, bearing date the 21st instant, to appoint James Alexander Fleming, Esq., Advocate, to be Sheriff of the Sheriffdom of Dumfries and Galloway, in the room of Sheriff Rampini, resigned.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF BANFF.

James Eadie, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated May 24, 1900.

FOREIGN OFFICE, May 16, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Nicolas de Struve as Consul of Russia for Canada; Baron Anatole de Küster as Consul of Russia at Singapore; Mr. Otto Martin as Consul of Germany at Lagos; Mr. L. Grootaers as Consul of Belgium at Singapore; Mr. William A. Harding as Consul of Sweden and Norway at Port Stanley; Mr. Napoleon Betzes as Consul of Greece at Larnaca; Mr. George B. Anderson as Consul of the United States of America at Prescott, Canada; and Mr. Ellis Grell as Vice-Consul of Venezuela at Port of Spain.

CROWN OFFICE, May 25, 1900.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN THE  
PRESENT PARLIAMENT.

COUNTY OF THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

John Edward Bernard Selly, Esq., in the place of Sir Richard Everard Webster, Bart., G.C.M.G., Q.C., who has accepted the office of Master of the Rolls.

May 28, 1900.

BOROUGH OF MANCHESTER—SOUTH  
DIVISION.

The Honourable William Robert Wellesley Peel, in the place of the Right Honourable Sir John Douglas Sutherland Campbell, K.T., G.C.M.G. (commonly called the Marquess of Lorne), now Duke of Argyll, called up to the House of Peers.

June 1, 1900.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF WORCESTER.

Sir Benjamin Hingley, Bart., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated May 28, 1900.

Christopher Dove Barker, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated May 28, 1900.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

June 1, 1900.

CHANCERY OF THE ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE, DOWNING STREET,  
May 23, 1900.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give directions for the following promo-

tions in, and appointments to, the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George:

To be Ordinary Members of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross, of the said Most Distinguished Order: Major Sir Claude Maxwell Macdonald, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the Emperor of China, for his services in China; Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the Shah of Persia, for his services in Persia.

To be Ordinary Members of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Most Distinguished Order: Alfred Edmund Bateman, Esq., C.M.G., Comptroller-General of the Commercial, Labour, and Statistical Department of the Board of Trade, for services in connection with commercial negotiations with foreign countries; Ewen Cameron, Esq., Managing Director of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, for services to Her Majesty's Government with regard to affairs in China.

To be Ordinary Members of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Distinguished Order: Joseph Flint, Esq., for services in Nigeria; Harry English Fulford, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul at Newchwang; Alfred St. John, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul-General at Callao; Hamilton Hunter, Esq., Acting British Consul in Samoa; Claude William Kinder, Esq., M.I.C.E., for services in connection with Railways in North China; Charles Coles, Esq. (Coles Pasha), Director-General of the Egyptian Prisons Department.

DOWNING STREET, May 30, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant-General Sir George Stewart White, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., V.C., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the City and Garrison of Gibraltar.

DOWNING STREET, May 31, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to give directions for the appointment of Samuel Brownlow Gray, Esq., C.M.G. (Attorney-General), to be Chief Justice of the Bermudas or Somers Islands.

Her Majesty has also been pleased to approve of the appointment of Reginald Gray, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, to be Attorney-General of the Bermudas or Somers Islands.

WHITEHALL, May 28, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto James Richardson Gilson, Esq., Her Majesty's Royal license and authority that he may accept and wear the Insignia of the First Class of the Imperial Order of the Medjidieh, conferred upon him by His High-

ness the Khedive of Egypt, in the name of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey, in recognition of his services in the administration of the Egyptian State Domains.

WHITEHALL, May 28, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto William Wilfred Carey, Esq., Her Majesty's Royal license and authority that he may accept and wear the Insignia of the Third Class of the Imperial Order of the Osmanieh, conferred upon him by His Highness the Khedive of Egypt, in the name of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey, in recognition of his services in the administration of the Egyptian State Domains.

WHITEHALL, May 28, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto George S. Brindley, Esq., Her Majesty's Royal license and authority that he may accept and wear the Insignia of the Fifth Class of the Order of the Rising Sun, conferred upon him by His Majesty the Emperor of Japan in recognition of his services as Superintending Foreman of the Akabane Engineering Works, under the Japanese Public Works Department.

#### THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

June 8, 1900.

WAR OFFICE, May 23, 1900.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following promotions in, and appointments to, the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, to have effect from the date of the Celebration of Her Majesty's Birthday:

To be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross, of the said Most Honourable Order, viz.: The Right Honourable the Earl of Jersey, G.C.M.G.

To be Ordinary Members of the Civil Division of the Second Class, or Knight Commanders, of the said Most Honourable Order, viz.: John Samuel Purcell, Esq., C.B., late Controller of Stamps and Stores, and Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Inland Revenue Department; David Gill, Esq., C.B., Her Majesty's Astronomer, Cape of Good Hope; William Conyngham Greene, Esq., C.B., of Her Majesty's Diplomatic Service, late British Agent at Pretoria; Henry Augustus Robinson, Esq., C.B., Vice-President Local Government Board, Ireland.

To be Ordinary Members of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions, of the said Most Honourable Order, viz.: Alfred Bonham Carter, Esq., late Referee of Private Bills, House of Commons; William Donaldson, Esq., late of the Scottish Prison Commission; James Brown Dougherty, Esq., Assistant Under-Secretary, Dublin Castle; James Gairdner, Esq., late of the Public Record Office; Edward Stafford Howard,

Esq., Senior Commissioner of Her Majesty's Woods and Forests; Colonel Herbert William Jackson, employed with the Egyptian Army; John Arrow Kempe, Esq., Deputy-Chairman Customs Establishment; Charles Dowson Lang, Esq., Controller Savings Bank Department, General Post-Office; Alexander Carnegie Ross, Esq., British Consul at Lorenzo Marques; Major John Trenchard Tennant, Assistant Secretary, Board of Agriculture; Charles Inigo Thomas, Esq., Principal Clerk, Admiralty; Thomas Edward Thorpe, Esq., F.R.S., Principal of the Government Laboratory, Somerset House.

FOREIGN OFFICE, April 1, 1900.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Arthur Augustus William Harry Ponsonby, Esq., to be a Second Secretary in Her Majesty's Diplomatic Service.

WHITEHALL, June 6, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto Lieutenant George Theodore Temple, R.N. (Retired), Her Majesty's Royal license and authority that he may accept and wear the Cross of Chevalier (First Class) of the Order of St. Olaf, conferred upon him by His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, in recognition of his services in surveying the coast of Norway.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF AYR.

Charles Thomas Brisbane, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant.

Robert Pardon Robertson-Glasgow, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Reginald Houson Craufurd, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant.

#### THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

June 12, 1900.

DOWNING STREET, June 11, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Frederick Charles Loos, Esq., to be an Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council of the Island of Ceylon.

DOWNING STREET, June 11, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Walter Hugh Frizell, Esq., to be an Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council of the Straits Settlements.

INDIA OFFICE, June 6, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment of Mr. William Henry Crowe, of the Civil Service of India, to be a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, in the place of Mr. Henry James Parsons, retired.

CROWN OFFICE, June 12, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased, by Letters Patent, to present the Rev. Edwin Augustus Ferguson, M.A., to the Rectory of Holdenby, in the county of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough, void by the resignation of the Rev. John Charles Cox, the last Incumbent, and in Her Majesty's gift in full right.

CROWN OFFICE, June 12, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased, by Letters Patent, to present the Rev. George Forrester Watson, M.A., to the Vicarage of Yarcombe, in the county of Devon and diocese of Exeter, void by the resignation of the Rev. Mortimer William Ford, the last Incumbent, and in Her Majesty's gift in full right.

WHITEHALL, June 11, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto Sir Robert George Wyndham Herbert, G.C.B., Her Majesty's Royal license and authority that he may accept and wear the Insignia of the Order of the Crown of Johore of the First Class, conferred upon him by His Highness the Sultan of Johore, in recognition of valuable services rendered to His Highness.

#### THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

June 15, 1900.

WINDSOR CASTLE, May 21, 1900.

This day had audience of Her Majesty: His Excellency Count de Rascon, to present his Letters of Recall as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from Her Majesty the Queen Regent of Spain.

WHITEHALL, June 12, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Reverend Arthur Henry Cooke, M.A., to the Vicarage of Par, in the county of Cornwall and diocese of Truro, void by the cession of the Reverend Daniel Rechab Vaughan, M.A.

WHITEHALL, June 12, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto Herbert Slade, Esq., Her Majesty's Royal license and authority that he may accept and wear the Insignia of the Siamese Order of the White Elephant of the Third Class, conferred upon him by His Majesty the King of Siam, in recognition of his services as Conservator of Forests in Siam.

WHITEHALL, June 14, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Reverend Henry Percy Napier-Clavering, M.A., to the living of St. Cuthbert, Stella, in the county and diocese of Durham, void by the cession of the Reverend Matthew Greene, M.A.

WHITEHALL, June 15, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great

Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, granting the dignity of a Baron of the said United Kingdom unto Michael, Lord Morris, late a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style, and title of Baron Killanin, of Galway, in the county of Galway.

WHITEHALL, June 15, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, granting the dignity of a Baron of the said United Kingdom unto the Right Honourable Sir Peter O'Brien, Bart., Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style, and title of Baron O'Brien of Killenora, in the county of Clare.

WHITEHALL, June 15, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, granting the dignity of a Baron of the said United Kingdom unto the Right Honourable Sir Richard Everard Webster, Bart., G.C.M.G., Keeper or Master of the Rolls and Records of the Court of Chancery in England, and heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style, and title of Baron Alverstone, of Alverstone, in the Isle of Wight and county of Southampton.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF EDINBURGH, AND LIBERTIES THEREOF.

John Findlay, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated June 6, 1900.

Alexander Oliver Riddell, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated June 6, 1900.

Joseph Bell, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated June 6, 1900.

#### ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Marquis of Salisbury, as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has appointed Sir Clement Hill, K.C.M.G., C.B., to be Superintendent of the African Protectorates administered by the Foreign Office.

The Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment of Mr. Cecil Michael Wilford Brett, of the Bengal Civil Service, to be a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Calcutta, in succession to Mr. Justice Wilkins, who is retiring.

The Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment of Mr. William Henry Crowe, of the Bombay Civil Service, to be a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, in succession to Mr. Justice Parsons, who is retiring.

The Secretary of State for India has appointed Mr. Arthur Guillum Scott to be Accountant-General at the India Office, in succession to Mr. Edward Raban Cave-

Browne, C.S.I., who has retired; and Mr. John Hewish to be Deputy Accountant-General in place of Mr. Scott, promoted.

According to a telegram from Vienna, the *Fremdenblatt* learns from Brussels that King Leopold has decided that the ex-Crown Princess Stephanie may not use the title either of Royal Highness or of a Princess of the Belgians, and the Court Chamberlain at Vienna has been notified to that effect. The Princess will in future bear the title of Countess Lonyay, without any further rank.

The general manager of the South-Eastern and Chatham Railway Company, Mr. Alfred Willis, has just received the honour of decoration by the King of the Belgians, who has made him an Officer of the Order of Leopold. This is an unusual distinction, seeing that Mr. Willis was not a Chevalier of the Order, but Mr. Willis is not eligible to receive a Royal license to accept or wear the decoration.

#### BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

In addition to the honours already gazetted, the following have been announced:

Her Majesty has also approved the grant to Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal of a new Patent, with remainder to his daughter.

The Queen has also been pleased to direct that the following be sworn of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council: Lord Justice Gerald FitzGibbon; Sir Frederick Milner, Bart., M.P.

The Queen has been pleased to confer the dignity of a Baronetcy on: Sir George Hayter Chubb; James T. Chance, Esq.; E. W. Greene, Esq.; A. Lawson, Esq.; T. Wrightson, Esq., M.P.

Her Majesty has also been pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on: C. C. Bowring, Esq.; Hector Cameron, Esq., M.B.; H. H. Crawford, Esq.; Thomas Godfrey Carey, Esq.; J. Groves, Esq.; J. Glover, Esq.; Professor R. C. Jebb, M.P.; C. G. Macrae, Esq.; James C. O'Dowd, Esq., C.B.; Alderman Stephenson; A. J. Trendell, Esq., C.M.G.; James Williamson, Esq.; W. Ward, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul-General, Hamburg; John Watney, Esq.; the Hon. William Bisset Berry, M.D., Q.C., Speaker of the House of Assembly, Cape of Good Hope; William Wilson Mitchell, Esq., C.M.G., Member of the Legislative Council, Ceylon; David Palmer Ross, Esq., M.D., C.M.G., Surgeon-General of British Guiana; Francis Pratt Winter, Esq., C.M.G., Chief Judicial Officer of British New Guinea; Allan Arthur, Esq., Calcutta; Arnold White, Esq., Chief Justice, Madras.

#### HONOURS CONFERRED IN IRELAND.

The Queen has been pleased to direct that the Earl of Mayo be appointed a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council in Ireland.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has intimated his intention of conferring the honour of Knighthood, with the approval of Her Majesty, on the following gentlemen, in addition to the Lord Mayor of Cork and the Mayor of Londonderry, as previously announced: Mr. Joseph Downes, High Sheriff for the City of Dublin; Mr. Alfred Graham Dobbin, High Sheriff for the City of Cork; Mr. Thomas Henry Cleeve, High Sheriff for the City of Limerick; Mr. Thomas W. Robinson, Chairman of the Kingstown Urban District Council; Mr. John William Moore, M.D., President of the Royal College of Physicians, Ireland; Mr. J. Malcolm Inglis, President of the Dublin Chamber of Commerce; Mr. Thomas Drew, President of the Royal Institute of Architects of Ireland.

#### ASSUMPTIONS OF ALIASES.

I, the HONOURABLE DAME ELEANOR LEICESTER LEIGHTON WARREN, late the Honourable Dame Eleanor Leicester Leighton, of Tabley House, Knutsford, in the county of Chester, widow, do hereby give notice that I have this day ASSUMED, and intend henceforth upon all occasions and at all times to SIGN and USE and be called and known by the SURNAME of LEIGHTON WARREN, in lieu of and substitution for the surname of Leighton, and that such change or assumption of name is formally declared and evidenced by a Deed Poll under my hand and seal dated this day, and intended to be forthwith enrolled in the Central Office of the Supreme Court of Judicature.

As witness my hand this 24th day of May, 1900.

ELEANOR L. LEIGHTON WARREN.

Witness: Geo. Wm. Fox, Clerk to Messrs. Rowcliffes, Rawle, and Co., 1, Bedford Row, London, Solicitors.

CHANGE OF NAME.—I, JOHN ROTHWELL, Second Lieutenant in the 5th Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment, now stationed at Colchester, in the county of Essex, lately called and known by the name of John Garlick, hereby give notice that by a Deed Poll dated the 20th day of May, 1900, duly executed by me, and lodged for enrolment in the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, I have TAKEN and ASSUMED the SURNAME of ROTHWELL, in lieu of the surname Garlick, and that I desire henceforth to be known by the name JOHN ROTHWELL, and intend to use such name in all matters and on all occasions as my proper name.

Dated this 9th day of June, 1900.

JOHN ROTHWELL.

Witness: J. F. Clyne, Captain 5th Royal Warwickshire Regiment, Middlewich Camp, Colchester.

I, ALFRED MOOR-RADFORD, of 59, Queen's Gardens, Hyde Park, in the county



of London, and Saxon Court, Weston-super-Mare, in the county of Somerset, and also of 4, Harcourt Buildings, Temple, in the said County of London, Barrister-at-Law (heretofore known as Alfred Radford), do hereby give notice that I have renounced, discontinued, and abandoned the name of Alfred Radford, and have ASSUMED, TAKEN, and ADOPTED instead thereof the name of ALFRED MOOR-RADFORD, and that I shall henceforth upon all occasions whatsoever use and subscribe and be called, known, and

distinguished by the name of ALFRED MOOR-RADFORD; and I hereby further give notice that I have by a Deed Poll enrolled, or intended to be forthwith enrolled, in the Chancery Division of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice authenticated my said change of Surname.

As witness my hand this 18th day of May, 1900.

ALFRED MOOR-RADFORD.

Witness: Emily Jane Dart, 2, Albert Buildings, spinster.

## Deaths.

### PEERS.

The Most Noble Henry Wellesley, third Duke of Wellington (June ), is succeeded by his brother, Lord Arthur Charles Wellesley.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Welham Pleydell-Bouverie, fifth Earl of Radnor (June 3), is succeeded by his son, Jacob Pleydell-Bouverie, Esq., commonly called Viscount Folkestone.

The Rt. Hon. David William Stanley Ogilvy, tenth Earl of Airlie (June 11), killed in action in South Africa, is succeeded by his son, David Lyulph Gore Wolsley Ogilvy, Esq., commonly called Lord Ogilvy.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Debonnaire John Monson, eighth Baron Monson, C.V.O. (June 18), is succeeded by his son, the Hon. Augustus Debonnaire John Monson.

### BARONETS.

Sir Frederick Thomas Arthur Hervey-Bathurst, fourth Baronet (May 20), is succeeded by his son, Frederick Edward William Hervey-Bathurst, Esq.

Sir Græme Hepburn Dalrymple-Horn-Elphinstone, fourth Baronet, is succeeded by his kinsman, Colonel Robert Græme Elphinstone-Dalrymple.

Sir John Elliott Cecil Power, fourth Baronet (May ), killed in action at Lindley, South Africa, is succeeded by his brother, Elliott Derrick Le Poer Power, Esq.

Sir William Cunliffe Brooks, first Baronet (June 9), *when the Baronetcy became extinct.*

### KNIGHTS AND COMPANIONS.

Colonel Sir David Davidson, K.C.B. (May 18).  
General Sir Frederick Marshall, K.C.M.G. (June 8).

Sir George Grove, C.B. (May 28).  
Sir Richard Bolton McCausland (June 8).  
Sir George Arthur Parker (June 5).  
Colonel John Rogers, C.B. (May 31).  
Major-General Joseph Fletcher Richardson, C.B. (May 17).  
Alfred Caillard, Esq., C.M.G. (June 9).  
Clifford Henry Craufurd, Esq., C.M.G. (May 30).

### DAMES.

Dame Laura Caroline Montagu-Pollock (May 26), widow of the late Sir Frederick Montagu-Pollock, second Bart.

Dame Margaret Russell (May 21), widow of General Sir William Russell, second Bart., C.B.

Laura St. Quentin (commonly called Lady Sheffield—May 30), wife of Colonel St. Quentin and widow of Sir Robert Sheffield, fifth Bart.

Dame Isabella Lewis (June 4), widow of the late Sir Charles Edward Lewis, Bart.

Dame Rose Anne Hall (May 12), wife of Sir John Hall, K.C.M.G.

Dame Jane Janet Middlemass Anderson (May 19), widow of Sir George William Anderson, K.C.B.

Dame Margaret Paton (May 29), wife of Sir Joseph Noel Paton, R.S.A.

Dame Louisa Hoskyns Walton (June 13), widow of Sir William Walton.

### BEARING COURTESY TITLES.

Lady Granville Gordon (May 28).

General Lord Mark Kerr, G.C.B. (May 17).  
Hon. Charles W. H. Cavendish, killed in action in South Africa (June 11).

### OTHERS.

Dr. Ryle, formerly Lord Bishop of Liverpool (June 10).

On May 28, killed in action at Kheis, South Africa, Major James Alex. Orr Ewing, commanding the 5th (Warwickshire) Company Imperial Yeomanry, third son of the late Sir Arch. Orr Ewing, Bart., M.P.  
Charles Barry, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A. (June 2), eldest son of the late Sir Charles Barry, in his seventy-sixth year.

Bertie Shiffler (May 22), Major late 61st Regiment, fourth son of the late Sir George Shiffler, Bart.

Constance (May 27), wife of Lionel E. Anstey Bennett, late Oxfordshire Light Infantry, of Mawelstown, co. Meath, and only daughter of the late Major-General the Hon. C. D. Plunkett.



- On May 16, at Serembau, Straits Settlements, Henry Walter Bathurst, Malay States Civil Service, only son of the late Rev. Walter Apsley Bathurst, M.A.
- On Whit-Sunday, Sophia, widow of Louis Tennyson-d'Eyncourt, of Bayons Manor, Lincolnshire.
- On May 26, at Bloemfontein, South Africa, John Douglas Dalrymple Hay, Lieutenant Gordon Highlanders, only surviving son of James Francis Dalrymple Hay, of Dunlop, Ayrshire.
- Major General Herbert Dawson Slade, late Lieutenant-Colonel, K.D.G.'s (June 15), son of the late General Sir John Slade, Bart.
- Mary (April 29), wife of Major-General C. J. B. Riddell, C.B., second daughter of Field-Marshal Sir Hew Dalrymple Ross, G.C.B.
- Mary Louisa (May 14), eldest daughter of Thomas Goldie Dickson and the late Hon. Louisa Charlotte Dickson.
- Frederick Sutton, late Captain 11th Hussars (June 2), son of the late Robert Nassau Sutton, Esq., and grandson of Sir Richard Sutton, first Bart.
- Laura Violet Jenima (May 28), younger daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. James Hay Fraser, of the Bengal Staff Corps.
- On Tuesday, May 29, killed in action outside Johannesburg, St. John Meyrick Meyrick, the son of Sir Thomas Meyrick, of Apley Castle, Wellington, Shropshire.
- Admiral Henry John Blomfield (June 4), second son of the late Charles James Blomfield, Bishop of London.
- John Dalhousie Lawrence (June 2), eldest son of the Hon. Henry Arnold Lawrence, and grandson of the late Lord Lawrence, G.C.B.
- Carl Franz Maximilian, Baron von Boeselager Heessen.
- William Knight Hamilton Ramsay White (June 11), younger son of the late Sir Thomas Woollaston White, Bart., of Wallingwells, Notts.
- Catherine (June 15), widow of the late Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone and daughter of Sir Stephen Richard Glynne, Bart.
- Lieutenant A. Murray, eldest son of Major Murray, M.P., and Lady Anne Murray, from the effect of wounds received at Senekal.
- Lieutenant Gerald Dunne, killed while serving with General French north of Johannesburg, son of Sir John Dunne, of Wetheral, Cumberland.
- On May 23, at Bloemfontein, of fever, Major H. M. Browne, 30th Regiment, eldest son of the Rev. H. G. Cavendish Browne, Rector of Bredon, and grandson of the late Hon. Henry Montague Browne, Dean of Lismore.
- John Archibald Shaw-Stewart (May 25), second son of the late Sir Michael Shaw-Stewart, Bart.



## By the Way.

THE pursuit of righteousness in Cardiff is a lengthy operation. The town has no arms of its own, but thinks it has. Unfortunately, as the city fathers are not constant to any one coat of arms, it is difficult to identify its origin, but in spite of the fact that most hoary antiquity is claimed for the unauthorised arms, we believe it is a fact that their usage cannot be traced beyond the seventeenth century. The subject has often been discussed in Cardiff, but it came up again quite recently at a meeting of the council. Some motion was before the council concerning the inclusion of arms for Wales in the Royal Arms, when the Mayor (who has some little knowledge, apparently, on these matters) very pertinently pointed out that Cardiff should set its own house in order before meddling further afield. We are afraid that Cardiff is hopeless, unless some citizen or citizens, as a matter of private generosity, take the matter up. The real importance of the town makes its present position rather ridiculous, for we have very little doubt that although Cardiff is not yet a city, its size and position in the Principality are such that the authorities would (following

the precedent of the grant to Liverpool) be willing to add supporters to the shield.

Prosecutions for the unauthorized use by tradesmen of the Royal Arms by the Incorporated Association of Royal Warrant Holders have become frequent of late, and yet it is only a few weeks ago since the *Echo* solemnly assured a correspondent that anyone was at liberty to use the Royal Arms.

The uniform to be worn by the Irish Regiment of Foot Guards has not yet been finally settled, but generally it will be of the same pattern as that of the other Household Regiments. The bearskin cap, it is proposed, shall have at the right side a green feather, white at the base; the band of the forage cap will also be green, and the field cap will have green piping along the top. Shamrock badges will be worn on the collar and shoulder straps, and on the forage and field caps, as a badge, the Star of the Order of St. Patrick. Buttons will bear the Irish harp and crown, and the locket of the waist belt will show the St. Patrick Star, surrounded by the words, "Irish Guards" and a spray of shamrocks. On the front of the tunic the buttons will be in groups of four, the regiment being the 4th Guards, thus following the arrangement in the other regiments, the Grenadiers (1st Guards) having their buttons at regular intervals, the Coldstream (2nd Guards) in groups of two, and the Scots (3rd Guards) in groups of three. There will also be four buttons on each cuff, and four bars on the flaps of the skirt and cuffs.

The medal for the present South African campaign will be the most expensive and the most ornate issued by the War office in recent years. The medal proper is a five-pointed star with a gold centre surrounded by a ring of bronze, on which the words "South Africa" appear in raised letters. In the centre of all is a miniature of the Queen. The medal is the same size as the Khedival Star of 1881. The ribbon is of four colours, a stripe of khaki in the centre, two of white, and one each of red and blue. There will probably be a bar granted for each important engagement.

It scarcely seems appropriate to name children born in England during the present campaign after Transvaal or Free State Towns, and yet there are people of a certain grade who follow this extraordinary way of perpetuating the memory of the South African War. It is not a novel idea, for there survive many people—members of what may be called the upper lower class—who rejoice in such first names as Balaclava, Inkerman, or Sebastopol. These are well enough if the surname be not commonplace. But "Inkerman Jones" is as dreadful as "Bloemfontein Smith" or "Mafeking Harris"—for Mafeking will, no doubt, be celebrated in the same way. What are called "Bloemfontein babies" are being rapidly chronicled; and it is said that since the first triumph of the Commander-in-Chief in South Africa, most male infants destined to be called Robert, after their relations or godfather, have had an *s* added after the *r*, so that when they arrive at an age to be aware of their names they may be called, not Bob, but "Bobs."





THE ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF CAPE TOWN, SOUTH AFRICA (*see page 156*).

(*This illustration is presented to the "Genealogical Magazine" by the Mayor of Cape Town.*)



The  
Genealogical Magazine.

AUGUST, 1900.

UNHERALDIC CHARGES.



ANY people have a fixed idea that a coat of arms is unheraldic if it displays charges to which the heraldic mind is unaccustomed. It is curious to endeavour to guess at the reason (for one can only guess) which underlies such a supposition. Is such an idea right or wrong?

To answer the question one must have some standpoint from which to judge. To me there appear to be only two points of view. Is such a charge contrary to ancient practices, or is it a development peculiar to England? If it can be found to have been practised of old, and also in other countries, there can be little room for criticism. The charges of the earliest coats of arms were chiefly the ordinaries and subordinaries, and a small but select menagerie of animals, over some of which armory might well have claimed peculiar and exclusive rights. The combinations and permutations upon this limited source of supply were soon approaching exhaustion, and from an early period new (*i.e.*, new to armory) charges were introduced into the cognizance of heraldry. If a person were now to obtain a grant of arms, for example, "or, a representation of a filter gules," most people would smile. Yet why should they? Who smiles at the ancient arms of De Ros, "argent 3 water bougets sable"? And yet a filter is to-day no more uncommon, and no less familiar to the educated mind, than was a water-bucket at the time the Trusbuts of Warter (the original

owners of the De Ros arms) took three water-buckets ("trois boutz d'eau") to place upon their shield. Yet why should we laugh at the one and admire the other?

Human nature no doubt is to blame, and the objection to the filter is probably summed up in the argument that as filters are products of recent civilization, it must follow as a natural consequence that a coat of arms which contains a filter cannot be an old coat, and that the family which bears it must be a new family—a fact to be

hidden at all costs. So we still go on obtaining endless variations with the familiar chevrons, griffins, and lions rampant—evolving complicated and in-artistic coats of arms, whilst if human nature were a little more honest we might have much simpler shields and crests. A simple coat of arms, even with some atrociously unheraldic charge, is a *better* coat of arms (provided it is designed according to the laws of arms, and is capable of heraldic treatment) both from the heraldic and from the artistic point of view than a complicated one in which recognised charges of ancient usage are jumbled together into a confused sort of design. For example, let me instance the arms granted to Mr. Sampson Fox, as shown in the accompanying illustration, and the coat granted to the town



THE ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF  
MR. SAMPSON FOX.

of Hove, an illustration of which appeared in the GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE for May. Mr. Sampson Fox made a large fortune through the invention and manufacture of corrugated boiler-flues. He very soon designed a little picture of a fox on top of a corrugated boiler-flue for his livery buttons; but, to his credit be it said, he called it neither crest nor coat of arms; nor did he, as far as I am aware, either place it on a shield or upon a wreath. When he wished to obtain a formal grant of a coat of arms and crest, he



wished both his fox and his boiler-flue to form a part thereof. The Heralds' College objected very strongly to such an unheraldic charge as a boiler-flue, but eventually Mr. Fox was allowed to have his own way as to the insertion of the boiler-flue, and the coat assigned and granted to him was "Argent, a representation of a corrugated boiler-flue fesseways proper between two foxes current gules, each holding in the mouth a trefoil slipped vert. Crest: on a like representation of a corrugated boiler-flue a fox gules resting his dexter paw upon a trefoil slipped vert. That is a very much simpler coat than the very elaborate affair which was granted to Hove. Now, corrugated boiler-flues are a modern invention, and the infallible deduction is the actual fact that the coat of arms must be quite new. Now, many people would at once have vetoed such a design for that very reason. But that very reason was the one which prompted Mr. Fox to wish for the boiler-flue. He made no pretence to descent from an old family, and one cannot but admire the straightforward way he looked at the matter. A family must start at some time, and as he himself said, if any descendants of his are in a better position than the one he started from, their position is and will be due to that boiler-flue, and the fact was worth commemoration. If other people were always of equally straightforward ideas, a very desirable state of affairs would exist, and each coat of arms would tell its own little tale. At present many arms are absolutely meaningless save to those who can read between the lines. One curious point I have noticed. Where the arms of a family are granted to the man to whose efforts their advanced social position is due, there is seldom any objection made to an allusion more or less patent to the source from which fame or wealth and position have been obtained. The arms granted to Sir Richard Arkwright are a good example. They were "Argent, on a mount vert, a cotton-tree fructed proper, on a chief azure between two bezants (to typify the wealth derived from cotton) an inescutcheon of the field charged with a bee volant proper (doubtless to typify the industry which produced the wealth).

Another example is the coat of arms granted to Sir Humphry Davy, the inventor of the safety lamp, though the allusion thereto is more veiled. Sir William Herschel, the great astronomer, received a grant of rather curious arms, which we illustrate—namely, Argent, on a mount vert, a representation of the 40-foot reflecting telescope, with its apparatus proper, on a chief azure, the astronomical symbol of Uranus or, the Georgium Sidus irradiated or. Less apparent allusions are to be found in the serpent, or the serpent and staff, which

appear in the arms of Lord Lister, Sir William Gull, Bart., Sir Francis Milman, Bart., and Sir William Lawrence, Bart. The fasces—the emblem of the Roman magistracy—or the mace of the City of London, or the collar, will be found in the arms of Sir Joseph Renals, Bart., Sir David Evans, K.C.M.G., Sir Matthew Wood, Bart., Sir Edwin Durning-Lawrence, Bart., and in the arms of the members of many another family who trace the foundation of their wealth to the City and civic honours. The slightest investigation will show



THE ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF SIR WILLIAM JAMES HERSCHEL, BART.

how widespread is the practice of alluding in this veiled manner to the origin of a family. The idea is one to which no objection can be taken. But it is seldom that even these veiled allusions are to be met with when the arms are granted in a later generation, and the fasces and the staff and serpent are considered to be ordinary heraldic charges. Two coats of arms of which I have recently learnt are both good examples of the endeavour to perpetuate the memory of the source from which fame or wealth have been drawn. The one instance is the coat of arms of Sir William Crookes, F.R.S., of which

an illustration will be found herewith. It is blazoned "or, on a chevron vert, three prisms proper, between in chief two crosses patée of the second, and in base a radiometer also proper." Of the other coat of arms, that of Mr. Josiah Vavasour, C.B., I have not the official blazon; but the charge in the base is, I believe, a gun on a Vavasour mounting, and the crest is an allusion to another of Mr. Vavasour's inventions. Instances of this kind could be multiplied to some little extent; and though many will doubtless continue to regard such charges as utterly

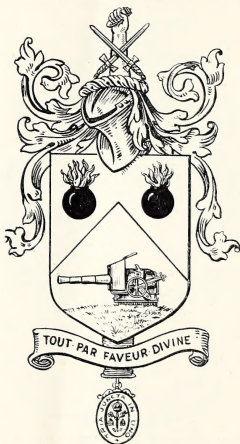


THE ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF SIR WILLIAM CROOKES, F.R.S.

unheraldic, for my own part I cannot but think they are very much in the spirit of true armory, which, in the wording of ancient grants, seeks to perpetuate the memory of worthy deeds. How much more deserving of honour and respect are such coats of arms, which preserve for the posterity of their owners the memory of *facts*, than, say, the arms of the family of Guinness? These approach as closely as it was possible to obtain the grant to the old arms of the ancient Irish family of McGenis, Viscounts Iveagh. Nobody outside the Guinness family believes in the descent of the present family from

the ancient house of McGenis. It certainly is unproved and most unlikely.

Now, were these so-called unheraldic charges customary in former days? The Dodge arms, if the alleged grant be not a forgery, are the oldest coat of which the grant is known. These contains a representation of a woman's breast distilling drops of milk. The coat is well known, and from its familiarity has ceased to be looked on as unheraldic. One of the earliest rolls of arms is



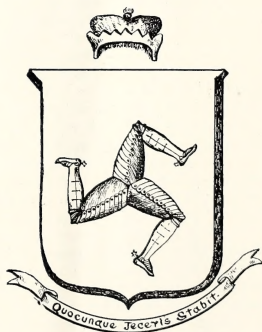
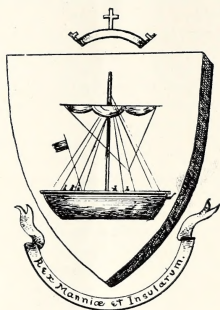
THE ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF JOSIAH VAVASSEUR, ESQ., C.B.

the Zurich Wappenroll, which is believed to date from the first half of the fourteenth century. Amongst the coats of arms which are to be found thereupon is the coat of a family named Betler, of Herderen, in Thurgau. *Bettler* means a "beggar," and their arms, as depicted in the Zurich roll, are: "Argent, a beggar, habited sable, holding in the one hand a beggar's dish, and in the other a pilgrim's staff." Such a coat of arms if granted at the present day

would certainly be considered strange. Another coat from the Zurich roll is, "Sable, a turnip proper"; and the coat of arms of the family of Grassower has a steel (for striking fire) on the shield, and a devil's-head for the crest. On another coat of arms is depicted two threshing flails. In the Great Heidelberg Song-book, which belongs to the fourteenth century, we get an instance of a coat of arms which is certainly as curious and unheraldic as any which has been designed in modern times. This is the coat of Walther von der Vogelweide: "Upon a field of gules a golden birdcage containing a green bird" of some kind or another, probably some sweet singer of nature which the owner of the arms sought to emulate; at the same time it is a pun upon the name, *Vogel* meaning "bird." The coat of arms as originally granted to Columbus, which certainly cannot be considered a modern coat, is "tierced in mantle," (1) Castile, (2) Leon, (3) [in base] azure, representing the sea, studded with islands argent bearing trees proper, and the soil strewn with golden grains. Even at that date America was considered El Dorado. These arms were subsequently added to by a later grant, but the essential details remained much the same. The coat of the ancient family of Heshuysens, of Amsterdam, is azure, two human eyes in fess proper.

Coming to modern times, the coat of arms granted in Germany to Baron de Reuter is the terrestrial globe between four flashes of lightning; and the coat of arms of Baron Nordenskiöld has for supporters two polar bears, and in chief a portion of a terrestrial globe. It is curious that the augmentation granted in England to Sir James Ross, who discovered the magnetic pole, also shows in chief a part of the terrestrial globe. If the arms of trading corporations and of towns are likewise to be pressed into discussion, the curious and "unheraldic" charges of earlier days which might be mentioned are endless; but probably enough have been referred to to show that, however "unheraldic" a charge may appear by reason of its modernity, in the generations to come it attaches to itself a certain honour as a hereditary commemoration of the peculiar reason which led to its original choice. Let the armory of to-day and to-morrow by the judicious use of such charges acquire a greater meaning and recover some of its original purpose, and it will follow at the same time, as a natural result, that it will become simpler in its design. In simplicity of design lies artistic excellence.

A. C. FOX-DAVIES.



THE ARMS OF THE ISLE OF MAN.  
(As illustrated in "From King Orry to Queen Victoria.")



FROM KING ORRY TO QUEEN VICTORIA: A  
SHORT AND CONCISE HISTORY OF THE  
ISLE OF MAN. BY EDWARD CALLOW.



R. ELLIOT STOCK has just published, at the subscription price of 5s. 8d., the latest work of Mr. Edward Callow, who in his preface remarks that his book is *not* a guide-book, but a concise history of the Isle of Man—Constitutional, Political, Ecclesiastical, Legendary, and General—compiled as briefly as possible from the writings of

Waldron, Traine, and almost every author who has written voluminously on this subject. This statement is a very accurate description of the volume, which possesses an interest and importance very far removed from those of the ordinary guide-book. The object of the writer seems to have been to appeal to the general reader, who has neither the opportunity, the time, nor the inclination to wade through the many ponderous volumes which have been written about the island which is the birthplace of constitutional and representative government. The House of Keys, the Parliament of the Isle of Man, is the oldest legislative assembly in the world, and has existed uninterruptedly since its foundation by King Orry, A.D. 938, until the present day, when it still possesses its powers and functions in full enjoyment. The early part of the book is taken up with its early history and various traditional matter, though what foundation there may be for the tradition that an Order of the Garter was instituted in the island many years before its creation in England we confess we ourselves are ignorant.

With Chapter III. begins a later period of history, as to which our credulity is not so largely drawn upon, and dating from the conquest of the Isle of Man by King Orry, the son of the King of Denmark. Hacon, who was King of Man in 974 A.D., is said to have been one of the eight princes who rowed King Edgar upon the river Dee. This Hacon is stated by the author to have taken for his arms a ship with sails furled, and the motto "*Rex Manniæ et Insularum*"; but we think the author must have made this statement on very slender grounds. The whole arrangement seems much more likely to have been the mere design and the legend from a seal, and we think that Mr. Callow was hardly well advised in reproducing such a design in the form of a coat of arms, as shown upon the block facing p. 17 of his book, which we republish herein.

The other shield is, of course, the undoubted coat of the Isle of Man, used in the island and quartered at the present day by the Duke of Atholl and the Earl of Derby, in token of the sovereignty their families at one time enjoyed.

"With the toe of one leg they spurn at Ireland, with the spur of another they kick at Scotland, and with the third leg they kneel to England." Such is the legend which is accepted in the island, although the irreverent in (to use the Manx expression) "the adjacent islands of Great Britain and Ireland" interpret the limbs

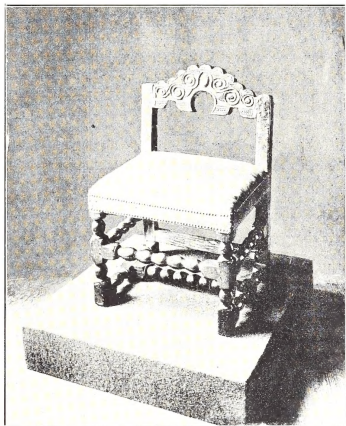


SIR JOHN STANLEY, K.G., LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND AND TREASURER OF THE HOUSEHOLD TO KING HENRY IV. OF ENGLAND.

to be those of England, Scotland, and Ireland, signifying that the island is the football of the three. The motto is "*Quocumque jeceris stabit*" (Which ever way you throw it, it will stand). The irreverent have likewise another remark, that it is curious that the Isle of Man should be so largely inhabited by women—for the female population is greatly in excess of the male—and that it is equally curious that it should have legs for its arms.

Sir William de Montacute mortgaged the island and its revenue

to the Bishop of Durham, to whom the King of England afterwards made a grant of it. Edward II. presented it successively to Piers de Gaveston, Gilbert Macgaskell, and Henry de Beaumont; and, after various vicissitudes, in A.D. 1344 the Earl and Countess of Salisbury were crowned King and Queen of Man in the Cathedral of St. Germain's in Peel Castle. Their son sold it to William le Scroope, afterwards Earl of Wiltshire; but the Earl being attainted



THE CHAIR ON WHICH JAMES, SEVENTH EARL OF DERBY, SAT ON THE SCAFFOLD BEFORE HIS EXECUTION AT BOLTON-LE-MOORS, OCTOBER 16, 1651.

and executed for high treason, King Henry IV. bestowed the kingdom on Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland. He in his turn was attainted, and King Henry, in the year 1406, granted it to Sir John Stanley and his heirs for ever, to be held from the Kings of England, subject to an annual tribute of a cast of falcons. Of this Sir John Stanley a portrait, which we reproduce, is given in the volume, taken from the original now at Knowsley.

From this Sir John Stanley were descended the Earls of Derby, who were Kings of Man under the above-mentioned grant until the kingship passed from the Stanley family to the Dukes of Atholl, whose sovereign rights were subsequently purchased by the Crown in 1765. In 1829 the manorial and other rights, which had been reserved, were sold by the then Duke of Atholl for no less a sum than £416,000.

James Stanley, who is commonly called the Great Earl of Derby, during the Civil War of course sided with the King, and after the sacking of Lathom House, which his brave wife had long defended against the Parliamentary troops under General Ireton, the Earl left England for his island kingdom, where he remained until 1651. He then raised a Manx regiment and joined the Royal army, being present at the ill-fated Battle of Worcester. He was there taken prisoner, and after a trial was beheaded on October 16 in that year at Bolton le Moors. The chair on which he sat on the scaffold prior to his execution is now in the possession of Lord Derby, and we are permitted to reproduce the illustration thereof which is given in Mr. Callow's volume. To anyone wishing to obtain a knowledge of the curious customs and laws of the island, which surely possesses a story which must be unique, we would recommend the purchase of this little volume. It is most interestingly written, and the information it contains will appeal to all who have any regard for its quaint observances, its strange history, and the exciting conflicts which took place around the coast. The illustrations, though somewhat unequal in execution, are on the whole good and are well chosen, particularly the portraits, amongst which we may mention a very good one of Lord Loch, who has so recently passed away, and who was at one time Lieutenant-Governor of the island. Not the least interesting of the illustrations is a reduced facsimile of two pages of a MS. relating to the history of the island, in the handwriting of James, seventh Earl of Derby.



ROYAL DESCENTS.



E have for some time past been publishing month by month a selection of Royal Descents, but in the form in which they have been sent to us and in which they have been printed any attempt at a regular system has been obviously impossible and of necessity lacking. To attempt to follow up the whole of the descendants of some of the

Plantagenet Princesses would be a work of great research, probably an impossible task. But in the "Legitimist Kalendar," which we recently had the pleasure of reviewing, the attempt had been made successfully to trace out the whole of the living descendants of Margaret, elder daughter of King Henry VII. It does not seem improbable that a similar attempt concerning the descendants of Mary, the younger daughter, may be equally successful, and the Editor of the "Legitimist Kalendar," who has been so strikingly successful in the one case, has consented to make the attempt for us in the other. It may also be found feasible to adopt a similar method in relation to some other English Princesses. The tables and pedigrees will be published in the form adopted in the "Legitimist Kalendar," to which these articles will naturally be a supplement. During the time these tables are being published the continuation of the series of Royal Descents in the form we have hitherto adopted will be postponed.

A SUPPLEMENT TO THE "LEGITIMIST  
KALENDAR."

TABLE OF THE LIVING DESCENDANTS OF MARY, QUEEN CON-  
SORT OF FRANCE, DUCHESS OF SUFFOLK, ETC., 1498-1533,  
YOUNGER DAUGHTER OF KING HENRY VII.

BY THE MARQUIS DE RUVIGNY AND RAINEVAL.

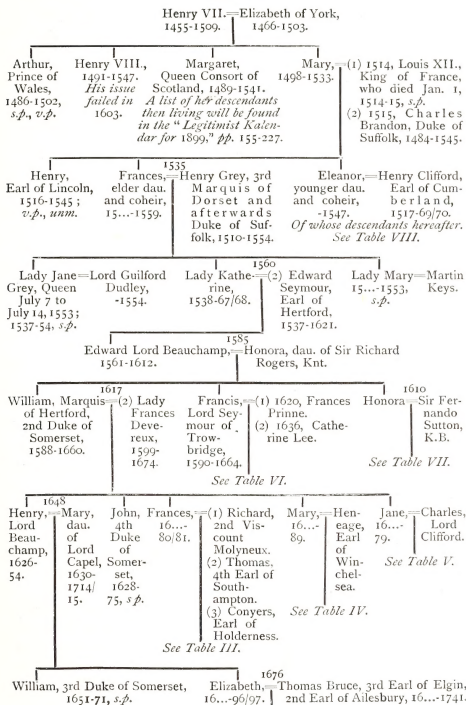
It is a somewhat remarkable fact that while numerous French, Belgian, Hungarian, Polish, and other foreign noblemen are descended from King James I. and VI., and a few from King Charles the Martyr, no British man or woman, other than those of princely rank, with the exception of the Ladies Alexandra and Maud Duff, can show a legitimate descent from any English Sovereign later than Henry VII., and then only from his younger daughter, the Princess Mary. All the descendants of the elder daughter, the Princess Margaret, Queen Consort of James IV.

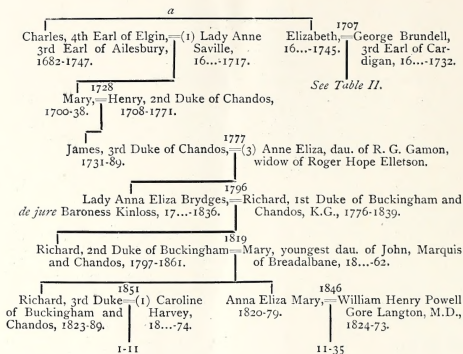
and Countess of Angus, are of course equally descended from King James I. and VI., and a practically complete list of those living in that year was given in the "Legitimist Kalendar for 1899." In this list will be found the names of all the reigning Christian Sovereigns (with the exception of the Kings of Norway and Servia and the Princes of Monaco and Montenegro) and of the members of all the royal and many of the princely and noble Houses of the Continent. It is now proposed to attempt a similar list of the descendants of the Princess Mary, and the writer will be much obliged if all who claim a descent or descents from her will kindly furnish him with particulars of the same immediately, to the care of the Editor, so that their names may be included in the proper order. In each case as many dates and place-names should be given as possible. The same plan will be followed as that adopted with the descendants of the Princess Margaret in the "Legitimist Kalendar." They will be arranged as they would stand in the order of succession to the Crown, in case the whole of the descendants of the later Princess were to suddenly die, and the exact descent or descents of each one from the Princess Mary will be shown. In the genealogical table the line is brought down to the generation previous to that now living. Thus, in the family of the senior coheir of Princess Mary, the line in the table (Table I.) is brought down to the late Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, 1823-1889. Then in the body of the work we have Mary, Baroness Kinloss (No. 1), his eldest daughter, followed by her children (Nos. 2 to 7), grandchildren of the head of the line, *i.e.*, the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, and children of No. 1 (Baroness Kinloss). The number in the first column is that of the descent, in the last of the actual order in which they would stand in the succession to the Crown. The date of birth and death is given whenever possible, but it should be observed that in the genealogical table exigencies of space have made it imperative only to give the names of those descendants of the Princess Mary whose issue now survives. It is believed that in no instance can anyone show a descent from both Princesses.

It is curious that whilst, with the exceptions already noted, the descendants of the elder daughter are exclusively Royal, or members of the Continental nobility, the descendants of the younger daughter appear to be very largely, if not entirely, confined to members of the British Peerage and their untitled relatives, the descendants of some of whom are, however, now resident in America and the Colonies.



TABLE I.





1. Descendants of Lady Frances Brandon, 15....-1559, and her husband, Henry Grey, Marquis of Dorset and Duke of Suffolk, 1510-1554.
1. Descendants of Richard Plantagenet Campbell Temple - Nugent - Brydges-Chandos-Grenville, 3rd and last Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, 10th Lord Kinloss, 1823-89. See Table I.
- |    |    |                                                         |                                                                                                                                                         |
|----|----|---------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1  | 1  | Mary, Baroness Kinloss, 1852                            | Eldest daughter.                                                                                                                                        |
| 2  | 2  | Hon. Richard George Grenville, 1887                     | } Grandchildren ;<br>children of No. 1.                                                                                                                 |
| 3  | 3  | Hon. Luis Chandos Francis Temple Grenville, 1889        |                                                                                                                                                         |
| 4  | 4  | Hon. Thomas George Breadalbane Grenville, 1891          |                                                                                                                                                         |
| 5  | 5  | Hon. Robert William Grenville, 1892                     |                                                                                                                                                         |
| 6  | 6  | Hon. Harry Nugent Grenville, 1896                       |                                                                                                                                                         |
| 7  | 7  | Hon. Caroline Mary Elizabeth Grenville, 1886            |                                                                                                                                                         |
| 8  | 8  | Anne Mary Grenville Hadaway                             | } Granddaughters ; daughters<br>of Lady Anne Grenville,<br>1853-90, 2nd daughter ;<br>and her husband, Lieut-<br>Colonel George Rowley<br>Hadaway, R.A. |
| 9  | 9  | Caroline Mary Hadaway                                   |                                                                                                                                                         |
| 10 | 10 | Alice Eva Hadaway, 1888                                 |                                                                                                                                                         |
| 11 | 11 | Lady Caroline Jemima Elizabeth Chandos-Grenville, 1856. | 3rd daughter.                                                                                                                                           |

2. *Descendants of Lady Anna Eliza Mary Grenville, 1820-79, and her husband, William Henry Powell Gore-Langton, of Newton Park and Hatch Beauchamp, co. Somerset, M.P., 1824-73. See Table I.*

|    |    |                                                                        |                                        |
|----|----|------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| 12 | 12 | William Stephen, Earl Temple, 1847                                     | Son.                                   |
| 13 | 13 | Algernon William Stephen, who has assumed the title Lord Langton, 1871 |                                        |
| 14 | 14 | Hon. Chandos Graham Gore-Langton, 1873                                 | Grandchildren ;<br>children of No. 12. |
| 15 | 15 | Hon. Evelyn Arthur Grenville Gore-Langton, 1884                        |                                        |
| 16 | 16 | Lady Gertrude Alice Gore-Langton, 1874                                 |                                        |
| 17 | 17 | Lady Mabel Evelyn Gore-Langton } twins 1876                            |                                        |
| 18 | 18 | Lady Alice Mary Gore-Langton                                           |                                        |
| 19 | 19 | Lady Frances Aline Gore-Langton, 1877                                  | 2nd son.                               |
| 20 | 20 | Lady Clare Violet Gore-Langton, 1880                                   |                                        |
| 21 | 21 | Hon. Henry Powell Gore-Langton, 1854                                   | Grandsons ;<br>sons of No. 21.         |
| 22 | 22 | Hubert Edwin Gore-Langton, 1883                                        |                                        |
| 23 | 23 | Robert Lancelot Gore-Langton, 1885                                     |                                        |
| 24 | 24 | Norman Eric Gore-Langton, 1886                                         |                                        |
| 25 | 25 | Richard Gerald Gore-Langton, 1892                                      | 3rd son.                               |
| 26 | 26 | Hon. Edward Grenville Gore-Langton, 1858                               |                                        |
| 27 | 27 | Grenville Edward Murray Gore-Langton, 1891                             | Grandchildren ;<br>children of No. 26. |
| 28 | 28 | Anna Dorothea Florence Gore-Langton, 1894                              |                                        |
| 29 | 29 | Lady Mary Jane Skrine                                                  | Elder daughter.                        |
| 30 | 30 | Henry Langton Skrine, 1880                                             | Grandchildren ;<br>children of No. 29. |
| 31 | 31 | Anna Dorothea Mary Skrine                                              |                                        |
| 32 | 32 | Mary Alice Caroline Skrine                                             |                                        |
| 33 | 33 | Margaret Cicely Skrine                                                 |                                        |
| 34 | 34 | Frances Ethel Rosamond Skrine                                          | Younger daughter.                      |
| 35 | 35 | Lady Frances Anne Turner                                               |                                        |



## THINGS WHICH MIGHT BE ATTENDED TO. THE HERALDIC HELMET.



HERE is a class of mind which, knowing nothing of armory, and caring, if it were possible, rather less, scoffs at the whole subject. But there is another class which, having knowledge of the subject, still finds fault, and one of its objections relates to the form into which the heraldic helmet has developed, and the peculiar and impossible patterns which have been adopted for English official heraldry. Some of the objections one hears raised to official heraldry will not hold water when all facts are known ; but we certainly think that those who object to the present helmet and its methods of usage have ample reason for such remarks as one frequently sees in print upon the subject. To put it mildly, it is absolutely ridiculous to see a helmet placed affronté, and a lion passant looking out over the

side of it; or to see a helmet in profile with a crest of a man's head affronté placed above it, and as a consequence also peeping over the side. The necessity for providing a resting-place for the crest other than unoccupied space has also led to the ridiculous practice of depicting the wreath or torse in the form of a straight bar balanced upon the apex of the helmet. The rule of armory is, that the helmet of an esquire or gentleman must be closed and in profile; that the helmet of a knight must be open and affronté; that the helmet of a peer must be in profile, and guarded by grills; and that the royal helmet must be affronté, open, and also guarded by grills. The rule has been even yet further elaborated by some writers, who make the helmet of a gentleman of steel, the helmet of a knight or baronet of steel with gold mountings, the helmet of a peer of silver (though some say of steel) with golden grills; and the royal helmet of gold. The rule itself is officially recognised, and elaboration of the rule which we have quoted with regard to the royal helmet and the helmets of knights and baronets is, we believe, officially followed; though the supposed regulation, which requires that the helmet of an esquire or gentleman shall be of steel alone is not, inasmuch as the helmet painted upon a grant is always ornamented with gold.

These rules only date from the times of the Stuarts, and they cannot be said to be advantageous from any point of view; they are certainly distinctly harmful from the artistic standpoint. It is plainly utterly impossible to depict some crests upon a profile helmet, and equally impossible to display others upon an affronté helmet. In Scotland the crests do not afford quite such a regular succession of glaring examples for ridicule as is the case in England. No need is recognised in Scotland for necessarily distinguishing the crest of one family from that of another, though proper differences are rigidly adhered to with regard to the coats of arms. Nevertheless, Scotland provides us with many crests which it is utterly impossible to actually carry on an actual helmet, and examples of this kind can be found in the rainbow which floats above the broken globe of the Hopes, and the coronets in space to which the hand points in the crest of the family of Dunbar of Boath.

In England an equal necessity for difference is insisted upon in the crest as is everywhere insisted upon with regard to the coat of arms; and it is now rapidly becoming almost impossible to obtain a new crest which has not got a row of small objects in front of it, or else two somethings, one on either side. If a crest is to be depicted between two ostrich feathers, for example, it stands to reason that the central object should be placed upon the centre of the helmet,

whilst the ostrich feathers would be one on either side—that is, placed in a position slightly above the ears. Yet, if a helmet is to be rigidly depicted in profile, with such a crest, it is by no means inconceivable that the one ostrich feather at the one side would hide both the other ostrich feather and the central object, leaving the crest to appear when depicted as a single ostrich feather. Take, for instance, the Sievier crest, which is an estoile between two ostrich feathers. If that crest were properly depicted upon a profile helmet, the one ostrich feather would undoubtedly hide everything else, for it is hardly likely that the estoile would be placed edge-forwards upon an actual helmet; and to properly display it, it ought to take its place upon an affronté helmet. Under the present rules it would be officially *depicted* with the estoile facing the side, one ostrich feather in front over the nose, and the other at the back of the head, which of course reduces it to an absurdity. To take another example, one might instance the crest of Sir William Crookes, of which an illustration will be found in another article in the present number of this magazine. It is hardly to be supposed that a helmet would ever have been borne into battle surmounted by an elephant looking out over the side; it would most certainly have had its head placed to the front; and yet, because Sir William Crookes is a knight, he is required to use an affronté helmet, with a crest which most palpably was designed for use in profile. It is chiefly a result of the hideous British practice (for no other nation has ever adopted it) of depicting, as is so often done, a coat of arms and crest without the intervening helmet and mantling, though perhaps another cause may have had its influence. We allude to the fact that an animal's head, for example, in profile, is considered quite a different crest to the same animal's head when placed affronté; and so long as this idea holds, and so long as the rules concerning the position of the helmet exist, for so long shall we have these glaring and ridiculous anomalies. And whilst one generation has an affronté helmet and another a profile one it is useless to design crests specifically to fit the one or the other.

Mr. G. W. Eve, who is certainly the most accomplished heraldic artist of the present time, has adopted a plan in his work which, whilst conforming with the rules to which we have referred, has reduced the peculiarities resulting from their observance to a minimum. His plan is simple, inasmuch as, with a crest which is plainly affronté and has to be depicted upon a profile helmet, he slightly alters the perspective of each, twisting round the helmet, which, whilst remaining slightly in profile, more nearly approaches

the affronté position, and bringing the crest slightly round to meet it. In this way he has obtained some very good results from awkward predicaments. Mr. Joseph Foster, in his "Peerage and Baronetage," absolutely discarded all rules affecting the position of the helmet; and though the artistic results may be excellent, his plan cannot be commended, because while rules exist they ought to be adhered to. At the same time, it must be frankly admitted that the laws of position seem utterly unnecessary. No other country has them—they are, as has been shown, impracticable from the artistic standpoint; and there can be very little doubt that it is highly desirable that they should be wholly abolished. It is quite proper that there should be some means of distinction, for otherwise the solitary armorial privilege of a Knight Bachelor is removed; but we cannot see why it should not be sufficient distinction that the helmet of a gentleman or esquire should be shut, the helmet of a knight open, and the helmet of a peer guarded with grills, leaving the position to the taste of the artist and the exigencies of the particular design of the crest to be depicted. We have very little doubt that the views we have expressed will find favour with almost everybody; the point is, How are the rules to be abolished? A warrant from the Earl Marshal would be sufficient. With the abolition of these unnecessary restrictions, added to the great improvement in heraldic art, we should soon also see the last of the ridiculous practice of balancing the wreath on the apex of the helmet, and the still more peculiar custom of using one helmet to carry two crests. Who will take the necessary steps to further the much-needed reform?



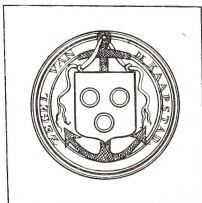
### THE ARMS OF CAPE TOWN.



HE history of the arms of Cape Town possesses a singular interest in view of the prominence which has lately attached to South Africa. But the arms are also of singular heraldic interest, inasmuch as the old Dutch grant, of which we attach a reproduction, has been very properly recognised and placed upon record. The whole history is set out at length in the actual patent, which we quote in full:

"To All and Singular to whom these Presents shall come, Sir Albert William Woods, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished





De Raad der Gemeente van  
de Kaapstad wordt door my onder-  
getekende Commissaris Generaal van  
het Nederlandsche Gouvernement gequa-  
lificeert en gelast, bovenstaand Zegel  
te gebruiken by alle gelegenheden waar  
een Stedelyk Zegel zal worden vereischt.

Krakel der Gouden Hoop den 12 Jan.  
1804

*J. P. M. M. M.*  
*Commissaris*

REDUCED FACSIMILE OF THE DUTCH GRANT OF A  
SEAL TO CAPE TOWN.

Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Garter Principal King of Arms, George Edward Cokayne, Esquire, Clarenceux King of Arms, and William Henry Weldon, Esquire, Norroy King of Arms, Send Greeting, Whereas Thomas Ball, Mayor of the City of Capetown, in the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, hath represented unto The Most Noble Henry Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal and Hereditary Marshal of England, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter and one of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, that in or about the year One thousand six hundred and fifty-seven a Burgher Senate or Council was constituted for the Municipal Government of the Settlement at Capetown in the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, established by the Chartered Dutch East India Company, and certain powers, duties and responsibilities were vested in the said Burgher Council; that the Government of the Colony was directly assumed by the Government of the Batavian Republic in the year One Thousand eight hundred and three: That Whereas the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope passed into the possession of His Britannic Majesty King George the Third on the tenth day of January One thousand eight hundred and six, and it appears by the Articles of Capitulation that the Burghers and Inhabitants should retain all rights and privileges which they had enjoyed prior thereto, And Whereas by Ordinances issued under due authority by the successive British Governors of the Colony, continued provision has been made for the due administration of the Municipal Affairs of the City and that the last of such Ordinances expired on the first day of January One thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and whereas a further provision was made for continuing the Municipal Government of the said City by an Act N<sup>o</sup> 1 of 1861, and Whereas the said Act was repealed by the Act passed by the Legislature of Her Majesty's Colony of the Cape of Good Hope entitled Act N<sup>o</sup> 1 of 1867 and which Act received the Assent of the Governor of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly thereof, and whereby it was enacted that the Municipal Corporation of the City of Capetown should consist of eighteen Members, styled 'Councillors,' to be elected as is therein provided with power to elect annually a Mayor, and whereas the subsequent statutes of the Colonial Legislature the powers and responsibilities of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Capetown have been enlarged but the Constitution has remained unchanged, and whereas the said Municipal Corporation is by the said Statutes constituted a Body Corporate with perpetual succession and a Common Seal and

have power to hold lands and by such name to sue and be sued : That it is of record in the Minutes of the Council of Policy [Executive Council] of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope that the City Council [Burgher Council] on the twenty-eighth day of May One thousand eight hundred and four, addressed a request to the Commissioner General Magister J. A. de Mist to be empowered by Public authority to make use of a Town Seal, and that having considered such request His Honour decided on the twelfth day of June in the aforesaid year to authorize the Seal or Arms as follows : 'The Arms of Capetown shall be an Anchor of Sable on a field of gold the emblem of Good Hope covered by the Arms of the Founder of this Colony—van Riebeeck—which according to the drawings in acknowledged and accredited works consist of three gold rings on a red field with the circumscription "Seal of the Cape." ' That the said Arms as hitherto used by the said Municipal Corporation of the City of Capetown have not been recorded in the College of Arms : That it is considered desirable that the Common Seal used by the Municipal Corporation of the said City in their corporate capacity should contain fit and proper Arms, Crest and Supporters and be confirmed assigned and recorded to them under legal and unquestionable authority : He therefore requested on behalf of the Mayor and Corporation of the said City of Capetown, the favour of His Grace's authority for Our Granting and confirming the said Arms and for Our granting and assigning such Crest as may be proper to be borne by them and their successors on Seals, Shields or otherwise, according to the Laws of Arms : And forasmuch as the said Earl Marshal did by Warrant under his hand and seal bearing date the thirtieth day of September last, authorize and direct Us to grant and assign such Armorial Ensigns accordingly : Know Ye therefore that We the said Garter, Clarenceux and Norroy in pursuance of His Grace's Warrant and by virtue of the Letters Patent of Our several Offices to each of Us respectively granted do by these Presents grant and assign unto the said Mayor and Corporation of the said City of Capetown the Arms following that is to say Or, an anchor erect sable, stock proper, from the ring a riband flowing azure and suspended therefrom an escocheon gules charged with three annulets of the field. And for the Crest on a Wreath of the Colours upon the battlements of a tower proper a trident in bend dexter or, surmounted by an anchor and cable, in bend sinister, sable as the same are in the margin hereof more plainly depicted to be borne and used for ever by the said Mayor and Corporation of the said City of

Cape town and their successors on Seals, Shields or otherwise according to the Laws of Arms.

"In Witness whereof We the said Garter, Clarenceux and Norroy Kings of Arms have to these Presents subscribed Our names and affixed the Seals of Our several Offices this twenty-ninth day of December in the sixty-third year of the Reign of Our Sovereign Lady Victoria by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, etc., and in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

(L. S.) "(Signed) ALBERT W. WOODS,  
"Garter."

(L. S.) "(Signed) G. E. COKAYNE,  
"Clarenceux."

(L. S.) "(Signed) WILLIAM H. WELDON,  
"Norroy."

Probably our readers are aware that whilst the Earl Marshal's warrant for a grant of arms is addressed to the Kings of Arms having jurisdiction in the matter, a warrant for a grant of supporters is addressed to Garter alone, and supporters consequently are always granted by a separate patent under the hand and seal of Garter alone. This course was consequently adopted in the case of Cape Town, and by a separate and subsequent patent the following supporters were added to the foregoing arms and crest:

"On the dexter side, standing on a rock a Female Figure proper vested argent, mantle and sandals azure, on her head an estoile radiated or, and supporting with her exterior hand an anchor also proper, and on the sinister side standing on a like rock a lion rampant guardant gules."

The illustration which forms our frontispiece is not, as a matter of fact, a reproduction of the painting upon either patent, but is an illustration of the complete achievement resulting from the separate patents. This illustration has been most kindly presented to this magazine by Mr. Thomas Ball, the Mayor of Cape Town, and we offer our sincere thanks for the courtesy which has dictated the kindly attention. In our next issue we propose to publish as a supplement to the foregoing the arms of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, together with a copy of the Royal Warrant by which they were assigned and granted.

ABSTRACTS OF NELSON WILLS IN THE  
PREROGATIVE COURT OF CANTERBURY*(continued).*

HE will of *John Nelson*, Rector of Micklam, co. Surrey, not dated.

Though my worldly estate be but small, by reason of many crosses which have befallen me in this life, yet I humbly acknowledge it to be wonderfully beyond all my deservings. My will is that my three loving sisters, Anne and Martha Nelson and Rebeckah Thomason, be fully paid all that I owe them, in all £460; the remainder my wife, Marie, shall have for the maintenance of herself and our two children; and if she can conveniently spare so much from her own necessities, I earnestly desire her to give to my said three sisters, my brother, Edward Nelson, and my brother, John Haynes, and Anne, his wife, a ring apiece. Executrix:—my wife. (*Signed*) John Nelson. Witnesses:—Edward Nelson, Anne Nelson, Rebecka Thomason.

Proved 1 August, 1645, by the executrix named. (Rivers, 104.)

*Thomas Nelson.* 14 September, 1648, commission issued to Joan Nelson, relict of Thomas Nelson, late of the precincts of the Tower of London, deceased, to administer, etc. (Act Book, fol. 103, d.)

The will of *William Nelson*, of Raineham, co. Essex, yeoman, dated 24 February, 1644.

I bequeath to my daughter Readinge and my daughter Cooper my farm called Elffords. If my daughter Readinge die before the lease expire, her part shall go to my granddaughter, Elizabeth Readinge; and if my other daughter so die, her part shall go to her child or children. I give to my grandchild, Jeremie Seamer, for life my house in St. Steeven's Alley, Westminster, charged with an annuity of £5 to my grandchild, Joseph Rose, for life, and after his death to my daughter Rose for her life; after the said Jeremie's death, the house shall remain to the aforesaid Elizabeth Readinge in tail. The £5 yearly bequeathed to my grandson Joseph shall rest in my son Seamer's hands, or, in case of his death, with my son Lipyeat, till he be twenty-four, and if he die before that age, the money so accumulated shall be divided among his sisters. I bequeath to my grandchild, Frances Lipyeat, my great drawing-

table and the pictures in the great chamber, and £40; to my daughter Rose's daughters, Sara, Elizabeth, Mary and Anne Rose, £10 apiece on marriage or when twenty-one; to my grandchild, Elizabeth Seamer, £60; to my daughter Roberts, £20 for the use of her child John. To my sons Gibbs and Cooper, £40 and £20 respectively. If my grandchild, Robert Nelson, die before he be twenty-one, I will that after his mother's death my lands in Suffolk shall be sold, and the proceeds equally divided amongst my children. I give to my daughter Wynne, £5. Executors:—my sons-in-law, William Lipyeat and William Cooper. p me Will'm Nelson. Witnesses:—Richard Seamer, Eliz. Smyth.

Proved 23 March, 1648, by the executors named. (Fines, 34.)

The will of *Thomas Nelson*, of Chaddleworth, co. Berks, Esq., dated 16 December, 1644.

I desire to be buried in the chancel of Chaddleworth Parish Church, as near my late wife as may be, and that some monument be made for me. I bequeath to my youngest daughter, Mary Blagrove, £200; to my sister Parker, my niece, the Lady Norton, my daughter Casilion and her husband, and my nephew, Thomas Arnold, a gold ring apiece; to my sister, Francis Wootton, £10 in money, and an annuity of £4; and the like to my sister, Anne Stone; to Henry Wootton, Thomas Dunkester and his brother William, £5 apiece; to each of my servants, 10s.; to Edward Newbery, if he be then my servant, £5; to An Nelson, eldest daughter of my son William, £100, and to her sisters, Mary and Jane, £50 apiece when twenty-one or on marriage; to my daughter Cassillion's sons now living, £20 apiece when twenty-one; to my son William the remainder of all my lands and houses in Hartham, in the parish of Cossam, co. Wilts (out of which I have already by deed granted an annuity of £40 to my said daughter Mary), and a house called the Bull in Faringdon, co. Berks; also my house and land in Casey in the parish of Standford, co. Berks; and all my plate and household stuff, and all my adventure to the East India and Persia, and I make him my executor. Overseers:—Sir Gregory Norton, Bart., my nephew, and my brother, John Duckett, of Hartham, Esq. (*Signed*) Thomas Nelson. Witnesses: John Crewes, John (?) Roads.

Proved 2 July, 1647, by the executor named. (Fines, 155.)

(*To be continued.*)





## IRISH WILLS.

BY W. P. W. PHILLIMORE.



THE student in Ireland has the benefit of excellent modern calendars of all the ancient diocesan registries collected together in the public search-room in the Record Office at the Four Courts, Dublin. Unfortunately, the records of wills begin late; few dioceses have any before the seventeenth century, and only Dublin, Cork and Ossory possess records of the sixteenth century.

The *prerogative* wills in Dublin begin in 1536, and a calendar of these down to 1810 has been printed by Sir Arthur Vicars, the Ulster King-of-Arms. Up to the present this and Dr. La Touche's index to the Dublin Consistory Wills are the only Irish will indexes which have been made accessible by the press; but it is allowable to hope, since the total number is so comparatively small, that before long we shall have lists of all the wills at the Four Courts down to at least 1800. The prerogative administrations begin in 1595. In Ulster's office and in Somerset's office, Heralds' College, London, there is a complete series of abstracts of all the prerogative wills down to 1800, each in pedigree form. The Heralds' College abstracts contain many additional wills from the Consistorial courts. These abstracts, rendered still more useful by an index to the legatees and surnames mentioned in the various wills, are most valuable to those engaged upon Irish pedigrees.

Changes in probate districts and dioceses have occasioned some difficulty, as in England, in ascertaining where we may find the wills of any particular locality. It may be noted that there are but one or two "peculiaris" existing in Ireland. However, the Irish Deputy-Keeper's third Report contains an excellent coloured map which enables the student to learn at a glance in what registry he must search for the wills required.

The following list gives, in the first part, the names of the various diocesan registers and the dates at which the records commence. In the second is found a county arrangement referring the reader to the registries:

## I. DIOCESAN REGISTRIES.

|                         |      |                            |      |
|-------------------------|------|----------------------------|------|
| Ardagh ... ..           | 1693 | Ferns ... ..               | 1602 |
| Ardfert and Aghadoe ... | 1690 | Kildare ... ..             | 1551 |
| Armagh ... ..           | 1667 | Kilmore ... ..             | 1682 |
| Cashel and Emly ...     | 1618 | Killala and Achonry ...    | 1698 |
| Clogher ... ..          | 1661 | Killaloe and Kilfenora ... | 1653 |
| Clonfert ... ..         | 1629 | Leighlin ... ..            | 1682 |
| Cloyne ... ..           | 1629 | Limerick ... ..            | 1615 |
| Connor ... ..           | 1630 | Lismore (peculiar) ...     | 1767 |
| Cork and Ross ... ..    | 1548 | Meath ... ..               | 1572 |
| Derry ... ..            | 1618 | Newry and Mourne           |      |
| Down ... ..             | 1716 | (exempt jurisdictions)     | 1727 |
| Dromore ... ..          | 1706 | Ossory ... ..              | 1581 |
| Dublin (prerogative and |      | Raphoe ... ..              | 1684 |
| consistorial) ... ..    | 1536 | Tuam ... ..                | 1648 |
| Elphin ... ..           | 1650 | Waterford and Lismore      | 1648 |

## II. COUNTIES.

|                                            |                                         |
|--------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| <i>Antrim</i> : See Connor, Derry,         | <i>Kildare</i> : See Kildare, Dublin.   |
| Down, Dromore.                             | <i>Kilkenny</i> : See Ossory and        |
| <i>Armagh</i> : See Armagh and Dro-        | Leighlin.                               |
| more.                                      | <i>King's County</i> : See Kildare,     |
| <i>Carlow</i> : See Leighlin.              | Meath, Killaloe, Ossory, Clon-          |
| <i>Cavan</i> : See Kilmore, Meath and      | fert.                                   |
| Ardagh.                                    | <i>Leitrim</i> : See Kilmore, Ardagh.   |
| <i>Clare</i> : See Killaloe and Kilfenora, | <i>Limerick</i> : See Limerick, Cashel  |
| Limerick.                                  | and Emly, Killaloe.                     |
| <i>Cork</i> : See Cork and Ross, Cloyne,   | <i>Londonderry</i> : See Derry, Connor, |
| Ardfert.                                   | Armagh.                                 |
| <i>Donegal</i> : See Raphoe, Derry,        | <i>Longford</i> : See Ardagh, Meath.    |
| Clogher.                                   | <i>Louth</i> : See Drogheda, Armagh,    |
| <i>Down</i> : See Down, Dromore,           | Clogher.                                |
| Connor, Newry and Mourne.                  | <i>Mayo</i> : See Tuam, Killaloe and    |
| <i>Dublin</i> : See Dublin.                | Achonry.                                |
| <i>Fermanagh</i> : See Clogher and         | <i>Meath</i> : See Meath, Kilmore,      |
| Kilmore.                                   | Armagh, Kildare.                        |
| <i>Galway</i> : See Tuam, Clonfert,        | <i>Monaghan</i> : See Clogher.          |
| Kilmacduagh, Elphin, Killaloe.             | <i>Queen's County</i> : See Leighlin,   |
| <i>Kerry</i> : See Ardfert.                | Ossory, Kildare, Dublin,                |

- Roscommon*: See Elphin, Tuam, *Waterford*: See Waterford and  
Clonfert, Ardagh. Lismore.  
*Sligo*: See Killala, Elphin, *Westmeath*: See Meath and  
Ardagh. Ardagh.  
*Tipperary*: See Cashel, Killaloe, *Wexford*: See Ferns, Dublin.  
Waterford, Lismore. *Wicklow*: See Dublin, Leighlin,  
*Tyrone*: See Armagh, Derry, Ferns.  
Clogher.

For particulars about the minor records reference may be made to the Deputy-Keeper's third report, The Irish wills, it will be remembered, are but few when compared with those in England. Thus the Armagh wills from 1667 to 1846 number but 8,509; at Clogher, 1658 to 1846, only 5,646; and for Drogheda, part of Armagh, 1687 to 1846, there are but 1,001.

It may be added that wills dealing with real property were often not proved, although some have found their way into the Registry of Deeds Office, Dublin, where copies were retained with the registered memorials of the other family deeds.

The Act Books and original wills and administrations were indexed by Dr. Digges La Touche, and issued as an appendix to the twenty-sixth report of the Deputy-Keeper. This valuable index is supplemented by reference to various early wills, marriage licences, etc.

The progress which has been made in indexing and printing calendars of our ancient wills, especially in England, has been of late years progressing rapidly, and it is reasonable to hope that within a comparatively short period all wills throughout the United Kingdom, down to the commencement of the nineteenth century, will become thus available to students. When that is done, it will be feasible to classify the various records, and to indicate their whereabouts in a more detailed manner than is at present possible.



## AITKEN OF THORNTON.

BY THE MARQUIS DE RUVIGNY AND RAINEVAL.

## I.

*Arms: Argent, a chevron azure, between two cocks in chief and a buckle in base gules.*

*Crest: A cross-crosslet gules.*

*Motto: In Cruce Salus.*



HIS family is of considerable antiquity in Scotland.

According to one account it is of Swedish origin, and the name was originally "d'Archan": and to another it was a sept of the McArthur Campbell Clan. Which, if either,

of these statements is correct I have so far been unable to discover.

The common ancestor is stated to have been a Patrick Aitken, of St. Andrews; but the first of whom I have found mention is Edward Aitken, whose seal, attached to a deed, dated 1574, in the Whitehouse charter-room, shows the arms as given above. These arms, however, were not entered in Lyon Register in 1672, as required by the Act of that date. He was M.P. for Dunbar 1599-1608. A James Aitken was M.P. for Culross 1648, 1649; and another James Aitken was Bishop of Galloway. He was son of Henry Aitken, Sheriff of Orkney, and was born in Kirkwall in 1614, and died in Edinburgh October 28, 1687, leaving three daughters and coheirs. Although so numerous in Fife in the last century, a careful search through the Dunfermline and Beath registers of the seventeenth century shows that only the one family of that name was then resident in the district. The following genealogy is the first that has been compiled of the family, and is extracted from the parish registers, supplemented as to the later generations by information kindly supplied by different members of the family:



I. EDWARD AITKEN, M.P. for Dunbar 1599-1608, above referred to, was possibly the father of:

1. John Aitken, of whom presently.

2. William Aitken, who married after November 26, 1626, at Dunfermline, Janet Clerk, and was father of:

(1) James, born in fornication, and baptized at Dunfermline, November 26, 1626.

(2) John, baptized at Dunfermline, April 16, 1629; married there, August 21, 1655, Bessie Spense, and had issue:

(i.) John, baptized at Dunfermline, July 16, 1659.

(ii.) William, baptized at Dunfermline, September 30, 1660.

(iii.) David, baptized at Dunfermline, November 22, 1662.

(iv.) John, baptized at Dunfermline, April 1, 1666.

(v.) Elspet, baptized at Dunfermline, December 6, 1668.

(3) Margaret, married [her cousin] John Clerk, and had [with possibly other] issue a daughter:

(i.) Bessie, baptized at Dunfermline, January 13, 1659.

II. JOHN AITKEN, tenant in Blairinbathie or Barnbathie, Fife-shire, died in October, 1676, and was buried in Beath churchyard, where his tombstone, with the following inscription, still remains: "*Here lyeth the Corps of John Aitken, in Blacrinbathy, who died in the month of October, this year of our Lord 1676.*" He married at [Dunfermline, November 7, 1620, Christian, daughter of Robert Dalglish, Laird of Tunnygask, Fife,] and had issue:

[1. George, baptized at Dunfermline, October 28, 1621; died in infancy.

2. Janet, baptized at Dunfermline, March 30, 1623.

3. George, baptized at Dunfermline, September 4, 1627.

4. Catherine, baptized at Dunfermline, May 1, 1631.

5. Alexander, baptized at Dunfermline, November 5, 1637.]

6. David, of whom presently.

7. John, of whom after his brother.

III. DAVID AITKEN, tenant in Blairinbathie or Barnbathie afore-

said, died September, 1674. His testament, dated October 26, 1674, with *Eiks*, dated November 11, 1674, and March 2, 1675, was proved by his brother, John Aitken, in Thornton, and shows John Moutray, of Roscobie, to be his debtor for £666 13s. 4d. Scots.

IV. JOHN AITKEN, first Laird of Thornton, Fifeshire. He had Sasine, dated July 5, 1666, being then "in Over Lassodie Wester or Thornton," for himself, and as Attorney for Christian Kellock, his spouse, in terms of a Bond by William Gray, of Combie, husband of Marjorie Horne, heritable proprietor of the half of Lassodie Wester, called Thornton, dated June 8, for the sum of 500 merks Scots, secured in an annual rent of £20 from the lands of Over Lassodie Wester, belonging to the said Marjorie Horne; and nineteen years later he had Sasine, dated July 19, and registered August 10, 1675, as "present possessor of Over Lassodie Wester," in terms of a disposition granted by Margaret Horne, lawful daughter and one of the two heirs portioners of the deceased John Horne, of Over Lassodie Wester, in favour of himself and his heirs irredeemably of her half of the said lands of Over Lassodie Wester, in the parish of Dunfermline. He appears to have acquired Windie-edge at the same time, for "John Aitken, Portioner of Over Lassodie Wester, and David, his lawful son," had another Sasine, dated October 27, and registered November 9, 1675, "in terms of a disposition by James Crawford, Collector of H.M.'s Customs in Fife, heritable proprietor of the lands, with consent of George Trumbull, lawful son of Andrew Trumbull, in Bromsel, in favour of the said John Aitken, in liferent and his said son in fee, of the said John Crawford's quarter of the town and lands of Windie-edge, presently possessed by John Kellock, elder and younger, portioners of Lassodie Mill, dated August 20 and 27 in said year." By his wife Christian (baptized at Dunfermline, May 15, 1643), eldest daughter of John Kellock, Esq., of Over Lassodie Easter or Whitehouse, and Marie Weymss, his spouse, he had issue:

1. John, his successor.
2. David, of Windie-edge (see that Branch).
3. William, tenant in Balingragranock, who married Margaret Reddie, and had issue:
  - (1) Grizel, baptized at Beath, November 15, 1696.
  - (2) John, baptized at Beath, November 9, 1699.
  - (3) Robert, baptized at Beath, December 14, 1701.
  - (4) Janet, baptized at Beath, October 8, 1704.



4. Mary, married John Black, and had (with possibly other) issue a son :  
(1) John, baptized at Beath, April 2, 1699.
5. Katherine, married at Beath, October 29, 1703, John Sim, of Whitehouse, by whom she had (with possibly other) issue a daughter :  
(1) Christian, baptized at Beath, August 12, 1704.
6. George, baptized at Beath, October 22, 1677, ancestor of the Lothead Branch, which see.
7. Margaret, baptized at Beath, March 22, 1680, married Georgie Leasly, of Cleish, and had (with possibly other) issue a daughter,  
(1) Margaret, baptized at Beath, April 2, 1699.
8. James, baptized at Beath, May 21, 1683.
9. Christian, baptized at Beath, May 24, 1687.

V. JOHN AITKEN, Esq., of Thornton, aforesaid, eldest son and heir of the preceding, born before 1677; succeeded his father about 1710, and died about 1742, having married at Beath, April 13, 1700, Janet (baptized at Beath, March 21, 1681), second daughter of Thomas Moodie, Esq., of Lassodie, Cocklaw, co. Fife, by Marion Mylne, his spouse, and had issue :

1. John, younger, of Thornton, his successor.
2. Thomas, baptized at Beath, October 6, 1702.
3. David, baptized at Beath, December 23, 1707.
4. Christian, baptized at Beath, June 17, 1709; married at Beath, June 21, 1739, Robert Couston, of Dunfermline, and had, with possibly other issue, a son and daughter :  
(1) John Couston, tenant in Keirsbeath, dead before June 29, 1836, *s.p.*  
(2) Marion Couston, who, as "daughter of the deceased Robert Couston, in Keirsbeath, Dunfermline," married at Beath, November 26, 1762 (being then aged twenty), her cousin, David Aitken, of Windie-edge, and had issue. She died August 22, 1826, aged eighty-four, and was buried in Beath churchyard the following day.
5. George, baptized at Beath, January 15, 1712, doubtless identical with the George Aitken, tenant of Lassodie in 1739, ancestor of the Hill of Beath Branch, which see.

(To be continued.)

# AN OLD SCOTTISH MANUSCRIPT.

## A RECORD OF DOCUMENTS UNDER THE GREAT AND PRIVY SEALS OF SCOTLAND (*continued*).

BY CHARLES S. ROMANES.



IFT to Jon Slezer, his majesty's Cheiffe Engineer to be Lieutenant to his majesty's Artilerie in Scotland under the King's hand 5s, Sterling per diem.

SIGNATURES PAST 4 JULY, 1677, BEING  
WEDNESDAY.

Pitcairlie  
takin out. Confirmatione of the Wadsetts and annual rents furth  
of the lands and Barronie of Tantallon to Sir Robert  
Sinclar of Longformacus. Composition 10 marks.

Pitcairlie  
takin out. Infestment to Sir George Mackenzie of Tarbet of the  
lands and Barronie of Cigach, Coulbaleod, and others  
holds of his majesty ward and blensch upon the resignatione of  
Colein, Earle of Balcarres, and severall others.

Composition 100 lib.

Mr Archd  
Nisbet  
takin out. Infestment to Sir Alexander Seatoune of Pitmedden of  
the four ploughs of the toune and lands of Alathane and  
toune and lands of Craig of Alathane and toune & lands  
of Logieruiffe, the lands and Baronie of Dumbreck, the toune and  
lands of Orchardtoune and others, holds of his majesty taxt ward,  
blensch and ward, the taxt ward for payment of 50 lib. for ye ward,  
also much for ye releiffe, and 100 lib. for the mariage, and another  
taxt ward for payment of 45 lib. for the ward also much for releiffe  
and 90 lib. for the mariage. The ward changed to taxt ward for  
payment of 200 merks for the ward also much for ye releiffe and  
400 marks for the mariage under the King's hand upon ye resigna-  
tione of the said Sir Alexander Seatoune and severall others.

Composition gratis in respect his father was killed in the King's  
service.

Mr Wm.  
Gordoune  
takin out. Confirmation of ane Charter of Confirmatione granted  
be William, Earle of Dalhousie, to Jon Johnstoune of  
Poltoun, of the lands of Poltoun, pertaining of old to  
Umquhill Richard Abercrombie, as also ane other dispositione  
granted be William Ramsay portioner of Poltoun to the said Jon  
Jonstoune of his part and portion of the lands of Poltoun.

Composition 20 lib.

Infetment of ane adjudicatione of the sunnie halfe or  
just of equall halfe of the toun and lands of Wester  
Deanshouses to David Plenderleith, Writter in Edinburgh, adjudged  
for implement of ane Dispositione to be holden of his majesty feu  
in place of the Lord Newbottle. Composition 20 lib.

Infetment of adjudicatione of the Easter halfe Davach  
lands, Wester halfe Davach lands, and Middle halfe  
Davach lands of Drumhardanie and others, to Alexander Fraser  
of Kinnaries, adjudged for 5508 lib. 12s. 4d.

Composition 80 merks.

Infetment of adjudicatione of the 16s. land of Belli-  
mark and Walkmilne of Greinock to Henrie Moir Comis-  
sar Clerk of Kircudbright adjudged for 880 lib.

Composition 10 merks.

Infetment to Jon Whitefoord of Blairqwhan of the  
five merk land of Dalhowan holds of his matie as princ  
and steward of Scotland upon the resignatione of Jon Shaw of  
Dalhowan. Composition 100 lib.

Infetment of William Brodie of Tearie of the four  
eight parts of the toun and lands of Coltfeild holds of  
his majesty feu upon the resignatione of Alexander Falconer, por-  
tioner of Coltfeild. Composition 100 merks.



## Queries and Correspondence.

*Replies and letters (which MUST be written on ONE SIDE of the paper) should be addressed to the EDITOR, "Genealogical Magazine," 62, Paternoster Row, London, E.C. The Editor begs to call the attention of his correspondents to the absolute NECESSITY of writing legibly those queries intended for publication. Names which may be familiar enough to the writers are not equally familiar to others. All queries which have been received at the office of this magazine prior to the insertion of this notice will be inserted in their turn in our pages; but as the queries sent to us for publication are greatly in excess of the space we can devote to them, we give notice that in future all queries of purely personal interest must be accompanied by a postal order for ONE SHILLING. Replies to queries and also correspondence concerning articles which have appeared in our pages on matters of general interest, will not be charged for. The Editor does not undertake to receive or forward correspondence not intended for publication in these columns.*

### £3 REWARD.

LAWRENCE LITCHFIELD went to America before 1636; said to have belonged to Kent, but nothing to support the tradition. WANTED, any reference to a Lawrence Litchfield in English Records 1600-1636, for which above reward will be paid to first person supplying such information, obtained from Public Records, and furnishing reference to authorities.—Address (by letter only), F. LAMB, Glenalden, Leamington Park, Acton, W.

## ROBERT JACKSON OF HULL (1763-1833.)

I am anxious to find out the birth and lineage of my great-grandfather, Robert Jackson, of Hull, and thought perhaps through the medium of your valuable paper I might be able to glean some information. He was born about the year 1763. The following is an extract from his marriage certificate:

"Marriages solemnized in the Parish of St. Mary's, Hull, in the County of Kingston-upon-Hull, in the year 1782.

"Robert Jackson, of this Parish, and Mary Rolleston, of the same Parish, were married in this church by Banns this 15th day of July, 1782. By me John Barker, minister.

"In the Presence | Elizabeth Lister.  
of | John South."

The above Robert Jackson, whose will was dated June 21, 1822, and proved August 24, 1833, died August 2, 1833, aged 70 years, and is buried in Drypool Churchyard, Hull.

I have made inquiries of all the churches in Hull where I thought the baptism most likely to have taken place, but without success, so fear Hull was not his native town. I am endeavouring to compile the genealogy of this family, and to discover, if possible, the person to whom coat of arms was granted. I have heard that my grandfather, John Jackson of King's Lynn, merchant (died 1849), made use of arms similar to that borne by the Jacksons of Duddington, *i.e.*, argent, a greyhound courant ermine, between three eagles' heads erased sable. Crest: a demi-horse argent guttée gules, maned and hooved sable.

A. E. J.

79, St. Giles's Street, Norwich.

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"A RECORD OF THE REDES."

While thanking you for a review alike sympathetic and exhaustive, I will beg the favour of being permitted to mention one or two trifling errors. First, Thomas Vachell, the Popish recusant who married Katherine Reade, was not M.P. It was his father who represented Reading, and, although apparently a staunch adherent of the old religion, became enriched by the plunder of the abbey. Next, I question whether the Cavalier Sir Thomas Reade, as you put it, changed sides. Probably, when dated before the Committee for Herts, he had perforce to make terms with the Parliament, and further, in April, 1646, he was more or less compromised by Prince Rupert having made Barton House the basis of the attempted surprise of Abingdon. You will remember that the Royal troops were secreted in this huge mansion, and I can hardly be wrong in surmising that his grandson and heir, Sir Compton, was implicated. When, therefore, Sir Thomas joined the sub-committee for Oxon he was simply safeguarding his estates from either confiscation or a ruinous fine; and further, I believe I am correct in affirming that in shires under the thumb of the Parliamentarians many Cavalier gentlemen went on the committees to act as *amici curiæ* for their brother Cavaliers, and thereby to mitigate the rigours of Parliamentary exactions. I would also call your attention to the fact that after the murder of his master, King Charles, Sir Thomas, though he had temporized as regards these committees or sub-committees, point-blank refused to act as magistrate for Oxon, though nominated by the Lords Commissioners. I give the old man credit for loyalty.

With regard to his favourite son, Sir John of Brocket, you have missed one point which I may term historical. His was the first hereditary honour created by Cromwell. I refer to his second patent of baronetcy, June 25, 1656. It was not until a year had elapsed that Cromwell created another patent of baronetcy in favour of his son-in-law, Claypole, which patent was followed by others, and the two peerages of his creation—viz., that of Burnel, in favour of Dunche, and the Viscounty of Howard of Gilsland. What special reason Cromwell had for thus singling Sir John Reade remains a mystery, and one I should wish solved. Can it be that the Lord Protector resolved to confer honour on a man for having sat in judgment on his own father?

COMPTON READE.

P.S.—I should deem it a favour if any of your learned readers could inform me whether John Audeleft held any office in the Courts of Henry VII. and Henry VIII. I have heard so.

Kenchester Rectory, Hereford.

A Gazette of the Month,

BEING A

Chronicle of Creations, Deaths, and other Matters.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

June 19, 1900.

At the Court at WINDSOR, the 15th day of May, 1900.

PRESENT:

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Her Majesty was this day pleased to declare Her Consent to a Contract of Matrimony between Princess Marie Louise Victoria Carolina Amelia Alexandra Augusta Frederica, born Princess of Great Britain and Ireland and Princess of Brunswick, daughter of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, and His Grand Ducal Highness Prince Maximilian Alexander Frederic William, nephew of His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Baden, which Consent Her Majesty has caused to be signified under the Great Seal and to be entered in the books of the Privy Council.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

June 22, 1900.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF DERBY.

Henry Walthall Walthall, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated June 18, 1900.

William Fenton, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated June 18, 1900.

DOWNING STREET, June 20, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of the appointment of James Johnstone Keswick, Esq., to be an Unofficial Member of the Executive and Legislative Councils of the Colony of Hong Kong.

DOWNING STREET, June 21, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Roderick Mackenzie Gray, Esq., to be an Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council of the Colony of Hong Kong.

WHITEHALL, June 21, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, granting the dignity of a Baronet of the said United Kingdom unto James Timmins Chance, of the Grand Avenue, in the parish of Hove, in the county of Sussex, Esq., and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.]

WHITEHALL, June 21, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, granting the dignity of a Baronet of the said United Kingdom unto Sir George Hayter Chubb, of Newlands, in the parish of Chislehurst, in the county of Kent, Knight, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

WHITEHALL, June 21, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, granting the dignity of a Baronet of the said United Kingdom unto Edward Walter Greene, of Nether Hall, in the parish of Thurston, in the county of Suffolk, Esq., and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

WHITEHALL, May 5, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to grant unto Agnes Mary Cary (calling herself Agnes Mary Stanley Cary), of Manson Place, in the county of London, wife of Stanley Edward George Cary, of Follaton, in the parish of Totnes, in the county of Devon, Esq., and only surviving daughter and coheir of Arthur William Jerningham, late of Catherine Place, in the city of Bath and county of Somerset, Admiral in Her Majesty's Fleet, by Sophia Mary, his wife, late of Catherine Place aforesaid, daughter of Richard O'Ferrall Caddell, late of Harboursdown, in the county of Meath, Esq., both deceased, her Royal license and authority that, in compliance with the directions contained in the last will and testament of her mother, the said Sophia Mary Jerningham, she may take and henceforth use the surname of Caddell, in addition to and after that of Cary, and bear the arms of Caddell quarterly with those of her paternal family, the said arms being first duly exemplified according to the laws of arms, and recorded in the College of Arms; otherwise Her Majesty's said license and permission to be void and of none effect:

And also to command that the said Royal concession and declaration be registered in Her Majesty's College of Arms.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

June 26, 1900.

FOREIGN OFFICE, June 14, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Guillaume de Klemm as Consul of

Russia at Bombay; Mr. B. M. Bradbeer as Consul of Belgium at Lowestoft; Mr. William A. Harding as Consul of Italy at Port Stanley, with jurisdiction over the Falkland Islands; Senor Joaquin da Costa Freire as Consul of Honduras at Gibraltar; Mr. Raphael Monnet as Vice-Consul of France at Rangoon, with jurisdiction over British Burmah; and Mr. Sidney Burgess as Vice-Consul of the Argentine Republic at Swansea.

DOWNING STREET, June 23, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of the appointment of John Bromhead Matthews, Esq., Barrister-at-law, to be an unofficial Member of the Legislative Council of the Straits Settlements.

DOWNING STREET, June 25, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to give directions for the appointment of William Meigh Goodman, Esq., Attorney-General of Hong Kong, and Henry Edward Pollock, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, to be two of Her Majesty's Counsel for that Colony.

WHITEHALL, June 15, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain

and Ireland, granting the dignity of a Baron of the said United Kingdom unto Donald Alexander, Baron Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G., High Commissioner in London for the Dominion of Canada, by the name, style and title of Baron Strathcona and Mount Royal, of Mount Royal, in the Province of Quebec and said Dominion of Canada, and of Glencoe, in the county of Argyll; to hold to him and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten; and in default of such issue male to hold the name, style and title of Baroness Strathcona and Mount Royal, of Mount Royal, in the Province of Quebec and said Dominion of Canada, and of Glencoe, in the county of Argyll, to Margaret Charlotte, wife of Robert Jared Bliss Howard, of Queen Anne Street, Cavendish Square, in the parish of St. Marylebone, in the county of London, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.E., only daughter of the said Donald Alexander, Baron Strathcona and Mount Royal; and after her decease to hold the name, style and title of Baron Strathcona and Mount Royal, of Mount Royal, in the Province of Quebec and said Dominion of Canada, and of Glencoe, in the county of Argyll aforesaid, to the heirs male lawfully begotten of the body of the said Margaret Charlotte Howard.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE," JUNE 26, 1900.

WAR OFFICE, June 26, 1900.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to confirm the grant of the decoration of the Victoria Cross to the undermentioned Officer, Non-Commissioned Officer and Soldiers, which decoration has been provisionally conferred upon them by the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief in South Africa, in accordance with the rules laid down in Her Majesty's Warrant instituting the decoration, for their conspicuous bravery during the action at Korn Spruit on March 31, 1900, as stated against their names:

Regiment.	Name.	Acts of Courage for which recommended.
Q Battery, Royal Horse Artillery	Major Edmund John Phipps- Hornby	On the occasion of the action at Korn Spruit on March 31, 1900, a British force, including two batteries of the Royal Horse Artillery, was retiring from Thabanchu towards Bloemfontein. The enemy had formed an ambush at Korn Spruit, and, before their presence was discovered by the main body, had captured the greater portion of the baggage column and five out of the six guns of the leading battery. When the alarm was given, Q Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, was within 300 yards of the spruit. Major Phipps-Hornby, who commanded it, at once wheeled about and moved off at a gallop, under a very heavy fire. One gun upset when a wheel horse was shot, and had to be abandoned, together with a waggon, the horses of which were killed. The remainder of the battery reached a position close to some unfinished railway buildings, and came into action 1,150 yards from the spruit, remaining in action until ordered to retire. When the order to retire was received, Major Phipps-Hornby ordered the guns and their limbers to be run back by hand to where the teams of uninjured horses stood behind the unfinished buildings. The few remaining gunners, assisted by a number of officers and men of a party of mounted infantry, and directed by Major Phipps-Hornby and Cap-

Regiment.	Name.	Act of Courage for which recommended.
		<p>tain Humphreys, the only remaining officers of the battery, succeeded in running back four of the guns under shelter. One or two of the limbers were similarly withdrawn by hand, but the work was most severe and the distance considerable. In consequence, all concerned were so exhausted that they were unable to drag in the remaining limbers of the fifth gun. It now became necessary to risk the horses, and volunteers were called for from among the drivers, who readily responded. Several horses were killed and men wounded, but at length only one gun and one limber were left exposed. Four separate attempts were made to rescue these, but when no more horses were available, the attempt had to be given up, and the gun and limber were abandoned.</p> <p>Meanwhile, the other guns had been sent on, one at a time, and after passing within 700 or 800 yards of the enemy, in rounding the head of a donga and crossing two spruits, they eventually reached a place of safety, where the battery was reformed.</p> <p>After full consideration of the circumstances of the case, the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief in South Africa formed the opinion that the conduct of all ranks of Q Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, was conspicuously gallant and daring, but that all were equally brave and devoted in their behaviour. He therefore decided to treat the case of the battery as one of collective gallantry, under Rule 13 of the Victoria Cross Warrant, and directed that one officer should be selected for the decoration of the Victoria Cross by the officers, one non-commissioned officer by the non-commissioned officers, and two gunners or drivers by the gunners and drivers. A difficulty arose with regard to the officer, owing to the fact that there were only two unwounded officers—Major Phipps-Hornby and Captain Humphreys—available for the work of saving the guns, and both of these had been conspicuous by their gallantry and by the fearless manner in which they exposed themselves, and each of them nominated the other for the decoration. It was ultimately decided in favour of Major Phipps-Hornby, as having been the senior concerned.</p>
Q Battery, Royal Horse Artillery	Sergt. Charles Parker	Was elected by the non-commissioned officers, as described above.
Q Battery, Royal Horse Artillery	Gunner Isaac Lodge	Were elected by the gunners and drivers, as described above.
Q Battery, Royal Horse Artillery	Driver Henry Glassock	

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-
LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF
LEICESTER.

Richard Smith Carington, Esq., to be
Deputy Lieutenant.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-
LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF
MERIONETH.

Robert Charles Anwyl, Esq., to be Deputy
Lieutenant. Dated June 22, 1900.

VOL. IV.—NO. XL.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

June 29, 1900.

WAR OFFICE, June 29, 1900.

The Queen has been graciously pleased
to give orders for the following appointment
to the Most Honourable Order of the Bath:

To be an Honorary Member of the Civil
Division of the First Class, or Knights Grand
Cross, of the said Most Honourable Order,
viz., His Royal Highness Prince George of
Greece.

INDIA OFFICE, June 21, 1900.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint Courtenay Walter Bennett, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul in the Island of Reunion, to be a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

WAR OFFICE, June 22, 1900.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to confer the Decoration of the Royal Red Cross upon Miss May Christina Anderson, Nursing Sister in charge of the Colonial Hospital, Suva, Fiji, in recognition of services rendered to officers and men of Her Majesty's Navy, who were treated in the hospital there during the disturbances in Samoa in 1899.

INDIA OFFICE, June 26, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment of Mr. Cecil Michael Wilford Brett, of the Civil Service of India, to be a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, in Bengal, in the place of Mr. Cecil Ansell Wilkins, retired.

CROWN OFFICE, June 27, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased, by Letters Patent, to present the Reverend Canon James Augustus Atkinson, M.A., to the Vicarage of St. Michael's, Coventry, in the county and diocese of Worcester, void by the resignation of the Reverend James Robert Mills, D.D., the last Incumbent, and in Her Majesty's gift in full right.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

July 3, 1900.

AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR, June 29, 1900.

Present: The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

This day Sir Frederick George Milner, Baronet, M.P., was, by Her Majesty's command, sworn of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and took his place at the Board accordingly.

WINDSOR CASTLE, June 25, 1900.

This day had Audience of Her Majesty: His Excellency the Duke of Mandas and Villanueva, to present his Credentials as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from Her Majesty the Queen Regent of Spain.

DOWNING STREET, July 2, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of the appointment of John Sealy, Esq., M.D., to be a Member of the Legislative Council of the Island of Barbados.

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE, June 29, 1900.

Notice is hereby given, that a Petition has been presented to Her Majesty in Council by certain Inhabitant Householdholders of the Urban

District of Garston, in the County of Lancaster, praying for the grant of a MUNICIPAL CHARTER OF INCORPORATION; and notice is hereby further given, that the said Petition will be taken into consideration by a Committee of the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, on the eighth day of August, one thousand nine hundred.

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE, June 29, 1900.

Notice is hereby given, that a Petition has been presented to Her Majesty in Council by certain Inhabitant Householdholders of the Town and District of Bexhill, in the County of Sussex, praying for the grant of a MUNICIPAL CHARTER OF INCORPORATION; and notice is hereby further given, that the said Petition will be taken into consideration by a Committee of the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, on the eighth day of August, one thousand nine hundred.

THE GRAND PRIORY OF THE ORDER OF THE HOSPITAL OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM IN ENGLAND.

CHANCERY OF THE ORDER, ST. JOHN'S GATE, CLERKENWELL, LONDON, July 2, 1900.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to sanction the following appointment to the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England: Lady of Grace, the Most Honourable Alma, Marchioness of Breadalbane.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

July 10, 1900.

FOREIGN OFFICE, July 6, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Señor Don Miguel Valverde as Consul-General of Ecuador in Canada; Mr. R. J. Menzies as Consul of Denmark at Madras; Mr. W. A. Arnold as Consul of the Netherlands at St. Kitts; Mr. James McGeorge as Consul of Siam at Moulmein; Mr. Harry P. Dill as Consul of the United States of America at Port Hope, Ontario; Señor Don Maximilian Nackmann as Consul of Honduras at Liverpool; Mr. William Rudolph Peter Jackson as Consul of Nicaragua at Liverpool; Mr. Thomas McArlly as Consul of Nicaragua at Glasgow; Mr. William Pinkney as Vice-Consul of Turkey at Tyne-mouth and North Shields; and Mr. Gustavo Prael as Vice-Consul of Nicaragua at London.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S COUNCIL CHAMBER, BUCKINGHAM GATE, July 7, 1900.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has been pleased to appoint the Right Honourable Andrew Graham Murray, Q.C., M.P., the Lord Advocate, to be Keeper of the Great Seal of his Principality of Scotland.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF ROXBURGH.

His Grace Henry John Innes Ker, Duke of Roxburghe, to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated July 4, 1900.

The Honourable John Beresford Campbell to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated July 4, 1900.

Richard Vary Campbell, Esq., M.A., LL.B., Advocate, Sheriff of Roxburgh, Berwick, and Selkirk, to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated July 4, 1900.

Charles John Cunningham, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated July 4, 1900.

Henry Kidd, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated July 4, 1900.

John Turnbull Laing, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated July 4, 1900.

Henry William Ramsay Fairfax-Lucy, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated July 4, 1900.

Walter McMillan Scott, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated July 4, 1900.

Peter Alexander Speirs, Esq., B.A., Advocate, to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated July 4, 1900.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

FRIDAY, July 6, 1900.

CHANCERY OF THE ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER, ST. JAMES'S PALACE, June 28, 1900.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the Royal Victorian Order :

TO BE HONORARY KNIGHT GRAND CROSS.

His Highness Prince Abbas Pasha, Khedive of Egypt, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

TO BE HONORARY MEMBERS OF THE FOURTH CLASS.

The following members of His Highness's Household :

Ahmed Chefik Bey, Private Secretary.

Aziz Bey Izzet, Honorary A.D.C.

Doctor Kautski Bey, Physician.

Yawer Bey, Staff Officer.

WINDSOR CASTLE, June 27, 1900.

The Queen was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on Arthur James Richens Trendell, Esq., C.M.G., the Assistant-Secretary of the Science and Art Department.

WINDSOR CASTLE, June 27, 1900.

The Queen was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on John Groves, Esq., Mayor of Weymouth from November, 1886, to November, 1889.

WINDSOR CASTLE, June 27, 1900.

The Queen was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on John Glover, Esq., J.P., Chairman of the City Liberal

Unionist Association, and of Lloyd's Registry of British and Foreign Shipping.

WINDSOR CASTLE, June 27, 1900.

The Queen was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on Thomas Godfrey Carey, Esq., the Bailiff of Guernsey.

WINDSOR CASTLE, June 27, 1900.

The Queen was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on William Wilson Mitchell, Esq., C.M.G., Member of the Legislative Council of Ceylon.

WINDSOR CASTLE, June 27, 1900.

The Queen was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on Charles Arnold White, Esq., Chief Justice of Madras.

WINDSOR CASTLE, June 27, 1900.

The Queen was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on James Williamson, Esq., Director of Her Majesty's Dockyards.

WINDSOR CASTLE, June 27, 1900.

The Queen was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on William Ward, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul-General at Hamburg.

WINDSOR CASTLE, June 27, 1900.

The Queen was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on Allan Arthur, Esq., of Calcutta, Member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council.

FOREIGN OFFICE, July 6, 1900.

The Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation signed between Great Britain and Montenegro on January 21, 1882, which, having been denounced by the Montenegrin Government (see *Gazette* of July 7, 1899), should have expired on the 13th ultimo, has been prolonged till January 1, 1901.

DOWNING STREET, July 6, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to give directions for the appointment of Edward Farley Dyett, Esq. (First Treasury Officer), to be an Official Member, and George Conrad Plagemann Watson, Esq., to be an Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council of the Presidency of Montserrat.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, July 1, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Colonel Aubone Fife, Clerk of the Cheque and Adjutant of Her Majesty's Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, to be Standard Bearer, vice Major Philip Limborch Tillbrook, who retires upon half-pay.

SCOTTISH OFFICE, WHITEHALL.

July 4, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased, by Warrant under Her Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, bearing date the 2nd instant, to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Seal

appointed by the Treaty of Union to be kept and made use of in place of the Great Seal of Scotland, granting the rank and dignity of Counsel to Her Majesty to George

Watt, Esq., Advocate, Charles Kincaid Mackenzie, Esq., Advocate, and John Wilson, Esq., Advocate, Members of the Scottish Bar.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE," JULY 6, 1900.

WAR OFFICE, July 6, 1900.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to signify Her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the under-mentioned Officers, Non-Commissioned Officer, and Trooper, whose claims have been submitted for Her Majesty's approval, for their conspicuous bravery in South Africa, as stated against their names :

Regiment.	Name.	Acts of Courage for which recommended.
The Gordon Highlanders	Captain Ernest Beckwith Towse	On December 11, 1899, at the action of Majesfontein, Captain Towse was brought to notice by his Commanding Officer for his gallantry and devotion in assisting the late Colonel Downman, when mortally wounded, in the retirement, and endeavouring, when close up to the front of the firing line, to carry Colonel Downman on his back ; but finding this not possible, Captain Towse supported him till joined by Colour-Sergeant Nelson and Lance-Corporal Hodgson. On April 30, 1900, Captain Towse, with twelve men, took up a position on the top of Mount Thaba, far away from support. A force of about 150 Boers attempted to seize the same plateau, neither party appearing to see the other until they were but 100 yards apart. Some of the Boers then got within 40 yards of Captain Towse and his party, and called on him to surrender. He at once caused his men to open fire, and remained firing himself until severely wounded (both eyes shattered), and succeeded in driving off the Boers. The gallantry of this officer in vigorously attacking the enemy (for he not only fired, but charged forward) saved the situation, notwithstanding the numerical superiority of the Boers.
The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)	Captain Charles FitzClarence	On October 14, 1899, Captain FitzClarence went with his squadron of the Protectorate Regiment, consisting of only partially trained men, who had never been in action, to the assistance of an armoured train which had gone out from Mafeking. The enemy were in greatly superior numbers, and the squadron was for a time surrounded, and it looked as if nothing could save them from being shot down. Captain FitzClarence, however, by his personal coolness and courage, inspired the greatest confidence in his men, and by his bold and efficient handling of them, not only succeeded in relieving the armoured train, but inflicted a heavy defeat on the Boers, who lost fifty killed and a large number wounded, his own losses being two killed and fifteen wounded. The moral effect of this blow had a very important bearing on subsequent encounters with the Boers. On October 27, 1899, Captain FitzClarence led his squadron from Mafeking across the open, and made a night attack with the bayonet on one of the enemy's trenches. A hand-to-hand fight took place in the trench, while a heavy fire was concentrated on it from the rear. The enemy was driven out with heavy loss. Captain FitzClarence was the first man into the position, and accounted for four of the enemy with his sword. The British lost six killed and nine wounded. Captain FitzClarence was himself slightly wounded. With reference to these two actions, Major-General Baden-Powell states that, had this officer not shown an extraordinary spirit and fearlessness, the attacks would have been failures,

Regiment.	Name.	Acts of Courage for which recommended.
10th Hussars	Lieutenant (now Captain) Sir John P. Milbanke, Bart.	and we should have suffered heavy loss both in men and prestige. On December 26, 1899, during the action at Game Tree, near Mafeking, Captain FitzClarence again distinguished himself by his coolness and courage, and was again wounded (severely through both legs). On January 5, 1900, during a reconnaissance near Colesberg, Sir John Milbanke, when retiring under fire with a small patrol of the 10th Hussars, notwithstanding the fact that he had just been severely wounded in the thigh, rode back to the assistance of one of the men whose pony was exhausted, and who was under fire from some Boers who had dismounted. Sir John Milbanke took the man up on his own horse under a most galling fire and brought him safely back to camp.
Protectorate Regiment	Sergeant H. R. Martineau	On December 26, 1899, during the fight at Game Tree, near Mafeking, when the order to retire had been given, Sergeant Martineau stopped and picked up Corporal Le Camp, who had been struck down about 10 yards from the Boer trenches, and half dragged, half carried him towards a bush about 150 yards from the trenches. In doing this Sergeant Martineau was wounded in the side, but paid no attention to it, and proceeded to stanch and bandage the wounds of his comrade, whom he afterwards assisted to retire. The firing while they were retiring was very heavy, and Sergeant Martineau was again wounded. When shot the second time he was absolutely exhausted from supporting his comrade, and sank down unable to proceed further. He received three wounds, one of which necessitated the amputation of his arm near the shoulder.
Protectorate Regiment	Trooper H. E. Ramsden	On December 26, 1899, during the fight at Game Tree, near Mafeking, after the order to retire was given, Trooper H. E. Ramsden picked up his brother, Trooper A. E. Ramsden, who had been shot through both legs, and was lying about 10 yards from the Boer trenches, and carried him about 600 or 800 yards under a heavy fire (putting him down from time to time for a rest) till they met some men, who helped to carry him to a place of safety.

MEMORANDUM.

The name of Driver Horace Harry Glascock, Q Battery Royal Horse Artillery, the grant to whom of the Victoria Cross was notified in the *London Gazette* of June 26, 1900, is as now, and not as therein stated.

[The following notice is substituted for that which appeared in the *London Gazette* of April 3, 1900.]

WHITEHALL, July 2, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto each of the undermentioned gentlemen Her Majesty's Royal license and authority that he may accept and wear the Insignia of the Imperial Ottoman Order appearing against his name, the Decorations in question having been conferred by His Highness the Khedive of Egypt, authorized by His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey, in recognition of the services of these gentlemen to His Highness, either as Officers of the Public Works Department or of the Railway Administration in Egypt:

OSMANIEH, SECOND CLASS.

Major Robert Hanbury Brown, C.M.G.,
Inspector - General of Irrigation, Lower
Egypt (a promotion in the Order); William
John Wilson, Esq., Director-General of
Reservoirs.

OSMANIEH, THIRD CLASS.

Arthur Lewis Webb, Esq., Inspector-
General of Irrigation, Upper Egypt; John
Kynaston Edward Verschayle, Esq., In-
spector of Irrigation, Lower Egypt.

MEDJIDIEH, SECOND CLASS.

Frederick Harvey Trevithick, Esq., Chief
Engineer of the Locomotive and Carriage
Department in the Egyptian Railway Ad-
ministration.

MEDJIDIEH, THIRD CLASS.

Herbert Gurney Sheppard, Esq., Inspector-General of Egyptian Railway Stores.

MEDJIDIEH, FIFTH CLASS.

Edward Henry Callender, Esq., Deputy-Inspector-General of Egyptian Railway Stores.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

July 13, 1900.

DOWNING STREET, June 28, 1900.

CHANCERY OF THE ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George :

To be an Honorary Member of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross of the said Most Distinguished Order : His Highness Prince Mohamed Ali of Egypt.

To be Honorary Members of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Most Distinguished Order : De Martino Pasha, Controller of the Civil List of His Highness the Khedive of Egypt ; Hassam Pasha Assem, Grand Master of the Ceremonies to His Highness the Khedive of Egypt.

To be an Honorary Member of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Distinguished Order : Ahmed Zeki Pasha, First Aide-de-Camp to His Highness the Khedive of Egypt.

WHITEHALL, July 12, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to grant the dignity of a Baronet of the said United Kingdom unto Thomas Wrighton, of Neasham Hall, in the parish of Hurworth, in the county palatine of Durham, Esq., and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

SCOTTISH OFFICE, WHITEHALL,

July 11, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased, by Warrant under Her Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, bearing date the 9th instant, to appoint Charles John Guthrie, Esq., Advocate, Q.C., to be Sheriff of the Sheriffdom of Ross, Cromarty and Sutherland, in the room of Sheriff Smith, resigned.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

July 17, 1900.

WINDSOR CASTLE, June 30, 1900.

The Queen was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on Hector C. Cameron, Esq., M.D., President of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow.

WINDSOR CASTLE, June 30, 1900.

The Queen was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on John Watney,

Esq., Honorary Secretary of the City and Guilds of London Institute for the advancement of Technical Education.

WINDSOR CASTLE, June 30, 1900.

The Queen was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on Homewood Crawford, Esq., of Guildhall, in the city of London, and of 3, West Bolton Gardens, South Kensington, S.W., Solicitor of the Corporation of London.

WINDSOR CASTLE, June 30, 1900.

The Queen was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on George Hare Philipson, Esq., M.D., of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

WINDSOR CASTLE, June 30, 1900.

The Queen was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on C. Clement Bowring, Esq., J.P., of Park Grange, Derby.

WINDSOR CASTLE, June 30, 1900.

The Queen was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on William H. Stephenson, Esq., Alderman, City of Newcastle.

WINDSOR CASTLE, June 30, 1900.

The Queen was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on Richard Claverhouse Jebb, Esq., M.P., Regius Professor of Greek in the University of Cambridge.

WINDSOR CASTLE, June 30, 1900.

The Queen was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on Colin G. Macrae, Esq., of Wellbank, Forfarshire, and Writer to the Signet, Edinburgh, late Chairman of the School Board of Edinburgh.

WINDSOR CASTLE, June 30, 1900.

The Queen was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on Riley Lord, Esq., Mayor of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

CHANCERY OF THE ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.

DOWNING STREET, July 14, 1900.

The Queen, as Sovereign and Chief of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, has been graciously pleased to appoint Sir Montagu Frederick Ommanney, K.C.M.G., Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, to be the Secretary of the said Most Distinguished Order, in the room of Sir Edward Wingfield, K.C.B., who has relinquished that office on his retirement as Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies.

WHITEHALL, July 16, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to grant the dignity of a Knight of the said United Kingdom unto the Honourable William Bisset Berry, M.D., Q.C., Speaker of the House of Assembly of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope.

WHITEHALL, July 16, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to grant the dignity of a Knight of the said United Kingdom unto David Palmer Ross, Esq., M.D., C.M.G., Surgeon-General of the Colony of British Guiana.

WHITEHALL, July 16, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto Sir John Charles Robinson, F.S.A., Her Majesty's Surveyor of Pictures; Lionel Henry Cust, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., Director and Keeper of the National Portrait Gallery; and Claude Phillips, Esq., Keeper of the "Richard Wallace" Museum; Her Majesty's Royal license and authority that they may accept and wear the Cross of Chevalier of the Order of Léopold, conferred upon them by His Majesty the King of the Belgians in recognition of their respective services in connection with the exhibition of the works of Van Dyck at Antwerp.

WHITEHALL, July 16, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto each of the undermentioned officers Her Majesty's Royal license and authority that he may accept and wear the Insignia of the Imperial Ottoman Order appearing against his name, the Decorations in question having been conferred by His Highness the Khedive of Egypt, authorized by His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey, in recognition of the services of these officers in the Soudan during the year 1899:

OSMANIEH, THIRD CLASS.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John Collinson, C.B., Northamptonshire Regiment; Quartermaster (Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel) William Henry Drage, D.S.O., Army Service Corps; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Fortescue John Nason, D.S.O., Scottish Rifles.

MEDJIDIEH, THIRD CLASS.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Ferguson, D.S.O., Grenadier Guards; Brevet

Lieutenant-Colonel Augustus de Ségur McKerrell, Cameron Highlanders; Major Richard Hugh Penton, D.S.O., Royal Army Medical Corps; Brevet Major Edward Alexander Stanton, Oxfordshire Light Infantry.

MEDJIDIEH, FOURTH CLASS.

Captain Rochfort Cade Lestock Battley, Essex Regiment; Captain John Stewart Liddell, Royal Engineers; Captain George Ambrose Congreve Webb, Royal Munster Fusiliers; Lieutenant Maurice Eden Sowerby, Royal Engineers; Lieutenant William Russell Grant Wollen, Royal Engineers.

WHITEHALL, July 16, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto William Hogge, Esq., Her Majesty's Royal license and authority that he may accept and wear the Insignia of the Second Class of the Order of Military Merit, conferred upon him by Her Majesty the Queen Regent of Spain, in the name of His Majesty the King of Spain, in recognition of his services to the Spanish Government Telegraph Service.

WHITEHALL, July 16, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto Maurice Sheldon Amos, Esq., Her Majesty's Royal license and authority that he may accept and wear the Insignia of the Fourth Class of the Imperial Ottoman Order of the Medjidieh, conferred upon him by His Highness the Khedive of Egypt, authorized by His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey, in recognition of his services as an Inspector attached to the Committee of Judicial Control under the Egyptian Ministry of Justice.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, July 1, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Arthur Fletcher, one of Her Majesty's Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, to be Clerk of the Cheque and Adjutant in the same Corps, vice Colonel Aubone Fife, promoted.

Obituary.

[We are unfortunately compelled to hold this over until our next issue.—
EDITOR.]



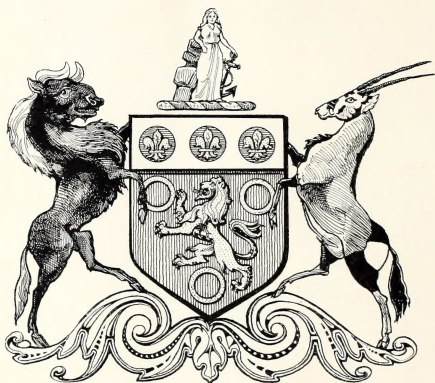
By the Way.

WE much regret to have to chronicle the death of an esteemed contributor, Rev. A. W. Cornelius Hallen. He was a well-known writer on genealogical and antiquarian subjects, and several articles from his pen have appeared in our pages. We had no knowledge of his decease until a letter was recently

returned to us by the postal authorities with an endorsement to that effect. The magazine and the editor have lost a valued friend.

Lostwithiel civic plate has been enriched by the presentation to the borough of a Mayoral gavel, or hammer, by the present Mayor, Mr. R. Barclay-Allardice. The head, which is of silver, with ebony handle, is made after the pattern of the old Stannary hammers used for stamping tin. On one side it bears the device on the borough seal within a garter, with the words: "Borough of Lostwithiel." On the other side are the arms of the Mayor (Allardice of that ilk, quartering Barclay of Ury, and Graham, Earls of Menteith and Airth), registered by Lyon King of Arms, 1542, 1725 and 1883. On the top is the inscription: "Presented to the Borough by Robt. Barclay-Allardice, F.S.A. Scot. Armiger, Mayor of Lostwithiel, 1899."

The honour (is it?) of having discovered the true nationality of Cronje belongs in the first place to Sir James Crichton Browne, and the verification of the statement was undertaken by the *Daily Express*. Unfortunately these two would-be benefactors to Great Britain differ upon one essential point: while Sir James is positive that *père* Cronje was a humble but respectable Scot named McCrone, the *Daily Express* states that he was one John MacCronje, cadger and pedlar, who sold delf ware to the countryside. Furthermore, while Sir James states that MacCronje or McCrone was a Galloway man, the *Express* has discovered that the imprisoned Boer's father hailed from Galashiels, which is south-east of Edinburgh, while Galloway is in the extreme south-west of Scotland. A third authority, not so anxious to claim for Scotland this distinction, asserts that no son of the border ever "pleaded guilty" of such a name as MacCronje, and states that there are no "Macs" indigenous to the Lowlands. "It is enough," says this indignant Scot, "to make Sir Walter and the Etrick Shepherd turn in their graves." But Mr. Weatherall, West Hartlepool, writes to the *Daily News*: "As I think that may appear to be a blot on the fair fame of Scotia, I enclose you a clipping from the *Cape Mercury* (the Government Gazette for the districts of King Williamstown, etc.), from which you will see that his ancestors were French and not Scottish." The following is the extract sent by Mr. Weatherall: "Now that the world is ringing with the name of Piet Cronje, the famous Boer General, it is interesting to note that his patronymic was originally French. His ancestor—Pierre Crognét or Crosnier—was a French refugee who left France owing to the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, which had the effect of banishing all Protestants from that country. This Pierre Crognét arrived in the Colony in 1698, and settled at Drakenstein, where he married Susanna Taillifer, widow of Jean Garde, also a French refugee; he left six children. It is curious to find that the Boer General bears the Christian name of his French ancestor, Pierre, it is superfluous to add, being the French equivalent for the Dutch Pieter. Cronje is a Dutch phonetic spelling of the French name Crognét or Crosnier."



THE ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF CAPE COLONY.
(See next page.)



The Genealogical Magazine.

SEPTEMBER, 1900.

THE ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF THE COLONY OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.



N pursuance of the promise contained in our last issue, we annex an illustration of the arms of Cape Colony. The following is a copy of the Royal Warrant by which they were assigned :

VICTORIA R.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen Defender of the Faith, To Our Right Trusty and Right Entirely beloved Cousin Henry Duke of Norfolk Earl Marshal and Our Hereditary Marshal of England—Greeting.

Whereas for the greater honour and distinction of our Colony of the Cape of Good Hope We are desirous that Armorial Ensigns should be assigned for that Colony : Know Ye therefore that We of Our Princely Grace and Special favour have granted and assigned and by these Presents do grant and assign the following Armorial Ensigns for the said Colony of the Cape of Good Hope that is to say for Arms—Gules, a Lion rampant between three Annulets Or, on a Chief Argent as many hurts each charged with a fleur-de-lis of the second, for the Crest on a Wreath of the Colours the Figure of Hope proper vested Azure resting the dexter arm on a Rock and supporting with the sinister hand an Anchor Sable entwined with a Cable also proper and for the Supporters—on the dexter side A Gnu and on the sinister side An Oryx [gems buck] both proper together with this motto “Spes Bona” as the same are in the drawing here-

unto annexed more plainly depicted to be borne and used for the said Colony on Seals, Shields, Banners, Flags or otherwise according to the Laws of Arms. Our Will and Pleasure therefore is that you Henry Duke of Norfolk to whom the cognizance of matters of this nature doth properly belong do require and command that this Our Concession and Declaration be recorded in our College of Arms in Order that Our Officers of Arms and all other Public Functionaries whom it may concern may take full notice and have knowledge thereof in their several and respective departments: For so doing this shall be your Warrant. Given at Our Court at St. James's this Twenty-ninth day of May 1876 in the Thirty-ninth year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command
(Signed) CARNARVON.

The foregoing Royal Warrant was followed by the Warrant as under, the latter being issued by the Earl Marshal:

WHEREAS Her Majesty by Warrant under Her Royal Signet and Sign Manual bearing date the twenty-ninth day of May last signified unto me that the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope should have certain Armorial Ensigns assigned to them, and by the same Warrant did grant and assign certain Arms Crest and Supporters accordingly as are therein set forth, and did thereby direct that the said Concession and Declaration should be registered in the College of Arms.

I Henry Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal and Hereditary Marshal of England do hereby authorize and require you to cause the said Royal Warrant and these Presents to be recorded in the College of Arms Accordingly: For which this shall be your Warrant. Given under my hand and Seal this twenty-second day of June 1876.

(Signed) NORFOLK, E.M.

To the Kings, Heralds, and Pursuivants of the College of Arms.

The foregoing warrants are interesting inasmuch as they indicate the manner in which arms are assigned to a Colony. They are also an example of the direct action of the Crown in the exercise of its prerogative, and prove that the prerogative is neither ineffective nor obsolete. Why the Crown in the case of a Colony always considers it preferable to act direct without the intermediate action of the Kings of Arms would be interesting to learn. One can only hazard a guess that it is in consequence of the arms granted being

territorial arms of Dominion. It will be noticed that the arms are granted to the *colony* and to be borne *for* the colony, and *not* as in the grant to a town, where the grant is made to a specific body of men.

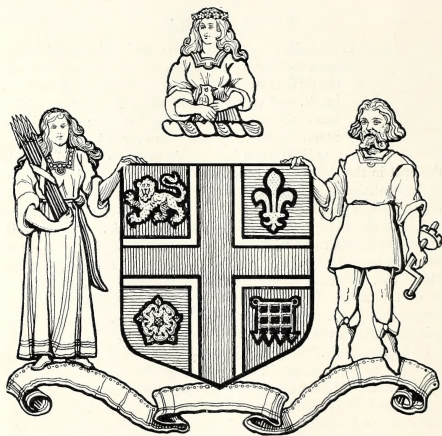


“ SUBURBIA.”



ON the following page will be found an illustration of a coat-of-arms to which our attention has been recently drawn. We confess we know little concerning it, and one of the chief of the reasons which have induced us to publish it has been the desire to ascertain whether any of our readers can throw any light upon it. There are two official records of the coat in the College of Arms, so there can be no doubt of its legal authenticity, but the arms belong to the period before it was usual to keep extended copies of the full wording of the grants issued, and the records which remain help but little. The coat in each case is stated to be “The Armes of the Newe Corporation of Freemen in the suburbs about London. Granted by Sr John Borough Garter” [*i.e.*, between December, 1633, and October, 1643]. In view of the recent incorporation of the new London Municipal Boroughs the grant becomes distinctly interesting, for it prompts the thought that if the freemen in the suburbs of London have been already incorporated, the recent incorporations were somewhat unnecessary. In the next place, to whom does this coat-of-arms now belong? Is the “Newe Corporation of Freemen” extinct, or is it now absorbed in some other body? Has the charter been specifically cancelled, or has it simply lapsed into desuetude? The matter has a far wider interest than its heraldic or antiquarian aspect, and we commend it to those interested in London local government. The terms of the official blazon are not available, but the coat may be described as follows:

Arms, quarterly gules and azure, a cross argent surmounted of another of the first between in the first quarter a lion passant guardant, in the second a fleur-de-lis, in the third a rose, and in the fourth a portcullis all or. *Crest*, a demi-maiden affrontée proper, vested, on her head a chaplet of roses, and holding in her hands a dove all argent. *Supporters*, on the dexter side a female figure vested (representing “Concord”) holding in the dexter hand a bundle of javelins all argent, and on the sinister side a man habited as a workman (representing “Industry”) holding in the sinister hand a crank, also all argent.



"THE ARMES OF THE NEWE CORPORATION OF FREEMEN IN THE
SUBURBS ABOUT LONDON."

CONCERNING HEIRS AND HEIRSHIP.

SOME INSTRUCTION FOR NOVELISTS.

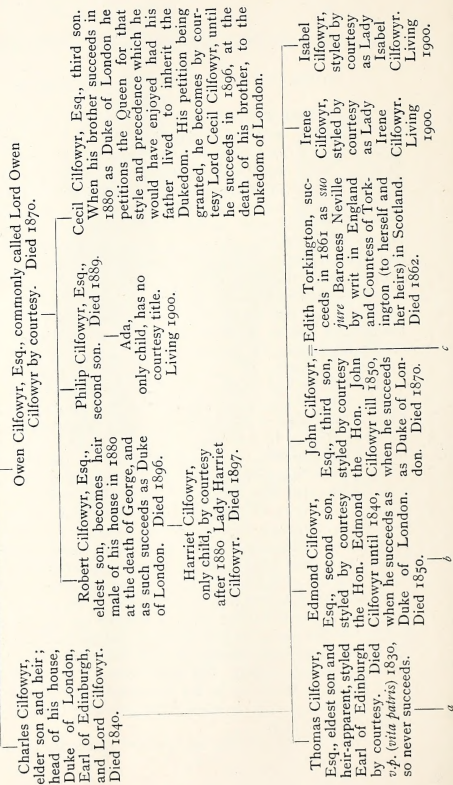


NOVELISTS have always enjoyed the happy possibility of placing their characters in "high life," and have frequently availed themselves of the opportunity; but the curious manners and methods in which titles are supposed by novelists to descend amply demonstrate the necessity for a primer on the subject adapted to the use of the literary craft. The GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE can hardly hope for any great circulation amongst novelists: it appeals to genealogists, and we trust, therefore, that this article—written primarily for novelists—will also appeal to our own familiar friends (one of whom, by the way, has had the amazing audacity to assert elsewhere that the Duke of York is the heir male of Lady Alexandra Duff) by the careful explanations it contains of the various terms relating to heirship in any form.

This article will be followed shortly by an article on the marshalling of arms and the inheritance of quarterings, for which a knowledge of heirship is necessary. The rules of quartering are governed by the simple but essential and important fact that every quartering means representation in blood of some particular person. Quarterings other than those of augmentation can only be inherited from or through female ancestors who are in themselves heirs or coheirs (this is the true term, or, rather, the ancient term, though they are usually referred to colloquially as heiresses or coheiresses) in blood, or whose issue subsequently become in a later generation the representatives of any ancestor in the male line of that female ancestor. A woman is an "heiress" (1) if she is an only child; (2) if all her brothers die without leaving any issue to survive, either male or female; (3) she becomes an heiress "in her issue," as it is termed, if she die leaving issue herself if and when all the descendants male and female of her brothers become absolutely extinct. The term "coheir," or "coheiress," is employed in cases similar to the foregoing when instead of one daughter there are two or more. The following table may make things a little clearer.

No person can be "heir" or "coheir" of another person until

David Cilfowyr, created Duke of London in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, remainder to him and the heirs male of his body, was Earl of Edinburgh in the Peerage of Scotland (with remainder to his heirs), and Lord Cilfowyr by writ in the Peerage of England (with remainder to his heirs general). Died 1800.



the latter is dead, though he or she may be heir-apparent or heir-presumptive. Though the word "heir" is frequently used with regard to material matters, such usage is really there incorrect, except in cases of intestacy. A person benefiting under a will is a legatee of money, or a devisee of land, and not an heir to either. In this article intestacy is ignored, and the explanations apply solely to *heirship of blood*.

Charles in the foregoing pedigree is, after 1800, *heir* of David. Thomas is *heir-apparent* of Charles, being a son and the eldest born. He dies *v.p.* (*vita patris*, i.e., in the lifetime of his father) and never becomes heir. A daughter can never become an heir-apparent, as there is always, during the lifetime of her father, the possibility of a son being born. Mary, Ellen, and Blanche are coheirs of Thomas their father, whom they survive, and they are also coheirs of their grandfather Charles, to whom they succeed, and they would properly in a pedigree be described as both. They are heirs-general of Thomas, Charles, and David, and, being the heirs of the senior line, they are heirs-general or coheirs-general of their house. David being possessed of the barony "by writ" of Cilfowyr, it would "fall into abeyance" at the death of Charles between the three daughters equally.

In Scotland Mary, Ellen, and Blanche would be termed "heirs portioners," and Mary, being an heiress and the eldest born in the direct and senior line, would be termed the "heir of line." David being possessed of an ancient Scottish peerage not limited to males (the Earldom of Edinburgh), Mary, the heir of line, would at once succeed in her own right as Countess of Edinburgh on the death of her grandfather Charles. If the family were an untitled Scottish family entitled to supporters, these would descend to Mary unless they had been specifically granted with some other limitation.

At the death of Thomas in 1830 Edmond becomes heir male apparent, and at the death of his father in 1840 Edmond becomes heir male of his house until his death. David having been created a peer (Duke of London) with remainder to the heirs male of his body, Edmond succeeded as Duke of London at the death of Charles in 1840. Grace and Muriel are coheirs of Edmond after his death. They are *not* either coheirs or heirs-general of Charles, in spite of the fact that their father was his heir male. At the death of Charles in 1840, when Edmond succeeded as heir male, John succeeded as heir male presumptive to Edmond. He was not heir-apparent, because a son might at any moment have been born to Edmond. An heir-apparent and an heir-presumptive cannot

exist at the same time, for whilst there is an heir-apparent there cannot be an heir-presumptive. John succeeded as heir male of his house, and therefore as Duke of London, in 1850, at the death of his elder brother Edmond; but, though John was the "heir male" of his said elder brother, he was *not* his "heir" (Grace and Muriel being the coheirs of Edmond), nor was he the "heir male of the body" of Edmond, not being descended from him. John, however, was "heir male of the body" of Charles. George is heir-apparent of John until his death in 1870, when George succeeds as "heir" of his father and heir male of his house, and consequently Duke of London. At his death in 1880 Dorothy becomes the "sole heir," or, more properly, the "sole heir-general," of her father George; but his kinsman Robert becomes his "heir male," and therefore Duke of London, in spite of the fact that he has a much nearer male relative, viz., a nephew, Arthur, the son of his sister. Robert also becomes the heir male of the body of Owen and heir male of his house, and as such Duke of London. He would also be generally described as the heir male of the body of David.

At the death of Dorothy in 1885 her coheirs were her aunt Alice and her cousin Arthur equally, and though these really were the coheirs of *Dorothy* (the claims of Alice and Annie being equal, and the rights of Annie having devolved upon Arthur), they would more usually be found described as the coheirs of George or of John. Annie was never *herself* really a coheir, because she died before her brother, but "in her issue" she became the coheir of Dorothy, though she would, after 1885, be usually described as "in her issue" a coheir of George, or possibly even of John, though this would be an inexact description. Arthur was heir of his mother after 1870, heir of his father after 1872, and heir-apparent of his father before that date; after 1885 he is a coheir of Dorothy, and after 1887 sole heir of Dorothy and sole heir of Alice. He would also be usually described as heir-general of George, and heir-general of John. Let us suppose that John had married Edith Torkington, an English baroness (*suo jure*) by writ (Baroness Neville), who had died in 1862. At that date the barony would have descended to her eldest son George until his death in 1880, when Dorothy, *suo jure*, would have succeeded. At her death in 1885 the barony would have fallen into abeyance between Alice and Arthur. At the death of Alice in 1887 the barony in its entirety would have devolved upon Arthur, who would have enjoyed it until at his death in 1888 the barony would have again fallen into abeyance between Maria, Jane and Hannah equally. It is not unlikely that Her Majesty might have

"determined the abeyance," or "called the barony out of abeyance" (the meanings of the terms are identical) in favour of Maria, who would consequently have enjoyed the barony in its entirety. At her death in 1889 it would again fall into abeyance between Jane and Hannah. At Jane's death in 1890 Hannah became sole heir, and the abeyance came to an end when Hannah succeeded to the barony. At her death it would pass to her aunt Lilian. Hannah would usually be described as "coheir and subsequently sole heir of" Arthur. If the Baroness Neville had been possessed of an ancient Scottish Peerage (the Earldom of Torkington) it would have passed undividedly and in full enjoyment to the heir of line, *i.e.*, in 1862 to George, 1880 to Dorothy, 1885 to Alice, 1887 to Arthur, 1888 to Maria, 1889 to Jane, 1890 to Hannah, and 1896 to Lilian, the last (shown on the pedigree) in remainder. Lilian does not become an heiress until 1896, when the whole issue of her brother becomes extinct. Irene and Isabel never become heirs at all.

Robert, as we have seen, became heir male of his house, and Duke of London in 1880. At his death (1896) Harriet becomes sole heir of Robert, but at her death in 1897 his niece Ada, the only child of his younger brother Philip, who had predeceased him, would be usually referred to as heir of Robert, whilst Cecil is heir male of his house.

When the term "of the body" is employed, *actual descent* from that person is signified, *e.g.*, Arthur after 1885 is "collateral" heir-general of Dorothy, but heir-general of the body of Edith Torkington.

An "heir of entail," or, to use the Scottish term, the "heir of tailzie," is merely the person succeeding to *property* under a specific remainder contained in a deed of entail. This has no relation to heirship in blood, and the term, from an armorial point of view, might be entirely disregarded, were it not that some number of Scottish coats of arms, and a greater number of Scottish supporters, are specifically granted and limited to the heir of entail. There are a few similar English grants following upon Royal licenses for change of name and arms.

The term "heir in expectancy" is sometimes heard, but it is not really a proper term, and has no exact or legal meaning. When George was alive his daughter Dorothy was his heir-presumptive, but supposing that Dorothy were a Catholic nun and Alice a lunatic, in each of which cases there would be very little likelihood of any marriage ever taking place, Arthur would very

generally be described as the "heir in expectancy," for though he was neither heir-apparent nor heir-presumptive, all probability pointed to the succession of himself or his issue.

Anybody is said to be "in remainder" to entailed property or a Peerage if he is included within the recited limits of the entail or Peerage. The "heir in remainder" is the person next entitled to succeed after the death of the existing holder.



THE STAFFORD ATTAINDERS.

By A. C. FOX-DAVIES.

Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham (h. m.), Earl of Stafford (h. g.), and Baron Stafford (h. g), etc.; born February 3, 1477-78; restored by Act of Parliament (after his father's attainder) 1 Henry VII. (1485); found guilty of high treason May 13, 1521, *when all his honours were forfeited*, and executed 17th of same month. He was subsequently attainted, and this attainder has never been fully reversed, and still exists.

Henry Stafford, only son and heir; born September 18, 1501; restored *in blood* and to the title of Lord Stafford (for the limitations of this restoration of title see the accompanying article); died April 30, 1563.

Henry Stafford, d. s.p., v.p., an infant.

Henry Stafford, eldest surviving son and heir, Lord Stafford; born before 1534; d. s.p., April 8, 1566.

Edward Stafford, brother and heir, Lord Stafford; born Jan. 17, 1535-36; died Oct. 18, 1603.

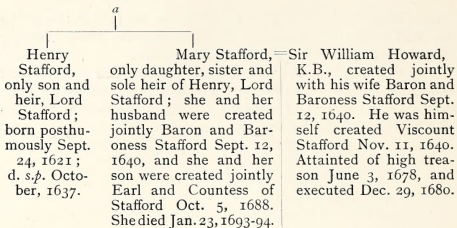
Hon. Richard Stafford, eighth and youngest son.

Edward Stafford, only son and heir, Lord Stafford; born 1573; died Sept. 25, 1625.

Hon. Edward Stafford, only child; d. v.p., April, 1621.

a

Roger Stafford, born *circa* 1572-75; heir male of the body of Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, and of Henry Stafford, Lord Stafford.



Henry Stafford Howard, eldest son,
born 1658; created jointly with his mother, Oct. 5,
1688, Earl of Stafford; d. *s.p.* April 27, 1719.



THE history of the ill-fated and unfortunate Staffords has been a theme for many writers who have used the tragic story of this ancient house to exemplify the high-handed proceedings of King Charles, the illogical working of the laws of precedence, the vicissitudes of Royal Descent, or the strange anomalies of fate. Few indeed of the writers have been entirely accurate as to their facts, fewer still entirely correct in the deductions they have drawn from these facts. And yet the whole thing is as clear as noonday if the original documents are referred to. The apparent inconsistencies become logical consequences, and are no longer inconsistencies, if the whole facts are approached with an open mind. In Peerage writing the Stafford case has almost invariably been used as a precedent to establish the fatal stumbling-block (for as a precedent it is a stumbling-block to several other cases) that the concession by the House of Lords of precedence earlier than the date of the specific Letters Patent or Act of Parliament does not prove that the Peer in question enjoyed a Peerage of an older date than that upon the instrument enabling him to sit as a Peer. As a matter of fact, it does actually and irrevocably establish that very point of law which it has so often been considered to disprove.

With the early part of the pedigree we do not propose to deal, beyond saying that Edmund de Stafford was summoned to Parliament by writ in 1299, and sat in Parliament, thereby becoming

Baron or Lord Stafford, with remainder to *his heirs general*. His son Ralph, Lord Stafford, was created Earl of Stafford March 3, 1350-51, with remainder to *his heirs general*. His descendant, Humphrey Stafford, Earl of Stafford (and probably also Earl of Buckingham), was created, September 14, 1444, Duke of Buckingham, with remainder to *the heirs male of his body*. Henry, the second Duke of Buckingham, was attainted of high treason, and all his honours forfeited. His son Edward obtained a full reversal of his father's attainder, and succeeded to all his father's honours. His name will be found at the head of the foregoing pedigree, and with him I take up the parable.

The aforesaid Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham (remainder to heirs male), Earl of Stafford (remainder to heirs general), and Baron Stafford (remainder to heirs general)¹ incurred the enmity of Cardinal Wolsey, and on May 13, 1521, he was found guilty of high treason and was executed the 17th of the same month. He was attainted by Act of Parliament (July 31, 1523) and all his honours were forfeited. A straight line, as it were, was ruled across the account. On September 20, 1522, the King granted to Henry Stafford, only son of Edward, Duke of Buckingham, certain of his father's estates. Dugdale says he was in 1522 "restored in blood," but Nicolas points out that the Act of Parliament which doubtless Dugdale had in his mind (14 and 15 Henry VIII.) "merely enabled the said Henry and Ursula, his wife and the heirs of their bodies, to hold and enjoy certain estates granted them by Letters Patent, dated December 20, 14 Henry VIII., 1522." On July 15, 1531, the King granted by Letters Patent the Castle and Manor of Stafford to "*nris Henr' Stafford' Dño Stafford & Ursule uxori ejus & Hered' suis de Corporibz eor' legitime pcreat.*"

It will be noticed that the King styles Edward Stafford "Lord Stafford," but this could have been only a courtesy recognition, for (*vide* "Complete Peerage," vol. vii., p. 212) Edward Stafford appears to have been M.P. for Stafford in 1547. It is very unusual to find even such courtesy recognition. The fact remains, however, that an Act of Parliament was required to undo the prior Act of Parliament creating the attainder; the King alone could not undo it, and therefore the description in the Letters Patent goes for nothing whatsoever, and must be disregarded. Had the Peerage been in abeyance, and not under attainder, the description as a Peer would have had quite a different effect.

¹ He possessed other titles, which do not come within the scope of this article, and do not concern the argument herein.

By Act of Parliament, dated November 4, 1547, Henry, Lord Stafford, was restored in blood. This Act is in its wording one of the most remarkable Acts of restoration that have ever been passed. Probably Henry Stafford had himself to blame for the peculiarities of the Act, inasmuch as it (as is usual in such cases) merely recites his petition, followed by the operative clauses: "Cui quidem bille p lectē et ad plenum intellecte p dictū Dñm Regem ex auctoritate plamenti sic responsum est," and "Soit faient come il est desire."

First of all comes the preamble, which merely recites that, owing to the attainder of Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, the petitioner, "Henry Stafforde, *eldest*¹ Sonne to Edward Stafforde late Duke of Buckingham." Then follows the important and curious clause:

"That it may be at the humble Petiçon of your saide Subjecte ordeyned established and enacted by your Highnes with thassent of the Lordes Spuall and Temporall and of the Coñmons in this pnt plament assembled and by thauctorite of the same that your saide Subject Henry Stafford *and the Heires Males of his Bodye* maye and shall be accepted taken knowen reputed called and written from hensfurth by the Name of Lorde Stafford And that *the saide Henry and the Heires Males of his Bodie* cominge shall have and enjoye in and at all Parlyaments and other Places the roume name place and voyce of a Baron And that *the saide Henry and his Heires* be and shalbe by thauctorite of this Act *restored* and ennobled in Bloode as Soonne and Heire and Heyres to the saide Edward late Duke of Buckyngham *and made Heyre* and Heires to the saide Edward late Duke of Buckyngñm *by the Name of Lorde Stafforde in Bloude*. And that *the saide Henry and his Heires* from hensfurthe maye and shalbe ennobled to demaunde aske have holde and enjoye all and everie suche Honno^{rs} Castells Mannors," etc.—(the remainder of this clause relates to property which might be inherited from collateral ancestors, but specifically excludes all property, etc., held by the late Duke)—"to all Intents Construccions and purposes as yf the saide late Duke Father to the saide Henry had never byn attaynted and as thoughe no such Attaynd^r of the saide late Duke had never² byn had or made and as thoughe suche Acte of plament concerninge the said Attaynd^r had never² been had or made.

¹ The italics in all cases are mine. His description as eldest son is remarkable, inasmuch as he is usually described as only son.—A. C. F.-D.

² The grammatical rule that two negatives make an affirmative is evidently of later date.

"And that the said Henry and his Heires maye use and have anny Action or Suite and make his Pedigree and Conveyaunce in Bloude as Heire as well to and from his saide Father as also to anny other Parsone or Parsons in lyk manner and fo^rme as yf the saide Duke had never byn attaynted and as yf no such Attaynder were or had been had, the Corruption of Bloude between the saide late Duke and the saide Henry and his Heires or anny Acte of plament or Judgement concerninge thatteynd^r of the saide late Duke or anny other King whereby the Bloude of the saide late Duke is or shoulde be corrupted to the contrarie in anywise notwithstanding so allwayes it be not to conveye the saide Henry or his Heires to anny Estate Dignitie Name Prehemynence Possessions or Heredytaments that were of the saide late Duke Father to the saide Henry OTHER THEN SUCHE AS BYN IN THIS ACTE LYMITED AND APPOINTED to yo^r saide Subgecte and that the saide Henry and theirs Males of his Bodye shall and may by Aucthoritie of this Acte be restored and inhabled from hensfurthe to beare and give all and singuler suche the Armes of the Barons of Stafforde as the same Barons and Ancesto^{rs} to yo^r saide Subgecte have doon and used to doo in the tyme of your noble Progenit^{rs} before they or anny of them were called or created Earles or Dukes without chalenging bearing or giving any other Armes that were of the saide late Dukes his Father."

The remainder of the Act relates solely to those of the estates of the late Duke which had been given back by the King's Letters Patent. It is recited that the King had made these gifts "*to your saide Subgecte and Ursula his Wife and to theirs of their two Bodies lawfully begotten,*" and in each case for the rest of the Act these heirs as such are specifically so alluded to, and under such description various contingencies are provided for.

Upon the interpretation of this curious Act of Parliament everything in the subsequent history of the Stafford cases has hung. It has been adjudicated upon on several occasions by the House of Lords—the only competent tribunal to interpret it. Unfortunately, we have little more than the record of their *decisions* to guide us, without the reasons of their decisions. What a very different understanding one has of a case with full details before one is very distinctly shown in the case of the Barony of Mowbray. The resolution was that the original abeyance of the Barony had been determined in favour of the Howards "previously to the reign of Queen Elizabeth." The petitioner had put forward certain Letters Missive of Richard III. as the document by which the abeyance had been

determined, and other and later evidence to confirm the fact that the abeyance *had* been determined. The resolution does not seem on the face of it to admit that the Letters Missive *did* determine the abeyance, and the House of Lords, as a matter of fact, did *not* consider they *did* determine the abeyance.

Several writers at once jumped to the conclusion that therefore the abeyance was not determined until a date subsequent to the date of the Letters Missive. But the shorthand notes of the case show clearly that, though the House of Lords did not accept the Letters Missive as the instrument determining the abeyance, it was simply because they considered that they were themselves evidence that abeyance had been *already* determined at an earlier date, and the shorthand notes show also that the Committee of Privileges considered that the Letters Missive, *had they not been evidence of an earlier determination*, would undoubtedly have been all that was necessary.

Such decisions as the House of Lords have come to we must of necessity accept as the infallible interpretations; but there is not the slightest necessity to accept as of equal weight the additional and separate decisions which peerage writers have come to as to the reasons relating to, and the separate results of, a series of episodes of the sum total of which, taken altogether, we alone have the decision of the House of Lords.

Now, what is the interpretation of the Act? Primarily it was an Act for the restoration of Henry Lord Stafford in blood to enable him "to make pedigree" and inherit *through* his father from collateral ancestors. It is called "An Act for the *Restitucon* in Bloude of the Lord Stafford." And yet every printed Peerage Book says this Act *created* a new Peerage. It did nothing of the kind. It *restored* Lord Stafford to the name and dignity of Lord Stafford. Peerages are not created by Act of Parliament. They are created by the King's Writ of Summons or by the King's Letters Patent. The ordinary course, had it been intended for Lord Stafford to have been *created* Baron Stafford in 1547, would have been the procedure adopted later, when Henry, the son of the attainted Viscount Stafford, was without any Act of Restoration *created by Letters Patent* Earl of Stafford, with remainder to his brothers, and in the same Patent his mother was created Countess of Stafford, and his brothers and sisters were given the precedence of the children of an Earl. It is a point which has not yet been tried whether Parliament has the power to *create* a Peerage by an Act of Parliament. But Parliament — not the King

alone—had the power to reverse an attainder either wholly or in part, and Parliament professed by this Act to partly reverse the attainder, for “the said Henry and his heires be and shalbe by thauctorite of this Act *restored* and ennabled in Bloode as Soone and Heire and Heyres to the saide Edward late Duke of Buckyng-ham and made Heyre and Heires to the saide Edward late Duke of Buckyng’h’m by the Name of Lorde Stafforde in Bloude.” There is no hint of creation. He is *restored*. The prior clause, which gives the room, place, and voice of a *Baron*, is to prevent him claiming the room, place, and voice of an Earl or a Duke, and it is made perfectly clear by a glance at the later clause relating to the arms, which gives him the arms of the *Barons* of Stafford before they were made Earls or Dukes. If it had *not* been intended to *restore* his father’s Barony of Stafford, he would have been simply summoned to Parliament by Writ, or created Baron Stafford by Letters Patent. There has been no decision of the House of Lords from which the inference can be drawn that Parliament has ever considered the Act of 1547 a new creation. Failing a direct decision on a specific point, one has to turn to other evidence.

The Act for placing the Lords was passed 31 Henry VIII., and though precedence amongst Peers had been recognised long previously, this Act undoubtedly fixes a date since when we can be certain that a formal decision of precedence fixes the position of a Peerage which the House considered it should enjoy. The Act recites that “all Dukes aforementioned, Marquesses, Earls, Viscounts and Barons, not having any of the offices aforesaid, shall sit and be placed after their ancienty, as it hath been accustomed.”

Lord Stafford after the Act of Restoration was summoned to Parliament. He was placed in the old precedence of the Barony of Stafford, and *not* in the precedence of the Act of 1547. In 4 and 5 Philip and Mary, February 12, the following entry appears in the Lords’ Journals (vol. i., p. 522):

“The Erles of Arundell and Shrewsbury and the L Darcy of Chechie having byn appointed by all the Lordes as apperethe in the xxxjth (*sic*) of January last to ensearch and trye owt as well by thauncient Recordes and p̄lament Roolls of this Realme as also by the Herawldes Books and other monuments touching the Roomes Preheminences and Places of the auncesto^{rs} of the Lordes Clynton and Stafforde made this daie being the 12th of February relaçon in the p̄lament Chambre unto all the saide Lordes then there being and sitting that as well by all matters of Records as by thauctoritie of the Herawldes Books or other credible authoritie to them

shewed theie found that the Lordes Clynton by longer continuaunce and greate antiquitie had allwayes place and roome as well in þlament as in all other places of Assemlée next above the Lordes of Audeleye, and that the Barones of Stafforde likewise were placed next unto and under the Barons Talbot, To w^{ch} places of their saide auncesto^{rs} bothe the Lorde Clynton and the Lorde Stafforde *lyneallie descending from their saide auncesto^{rs}* by order consent and appointment of all the saide Lordes sitting in þlament were restored and admitted; saving nevertheles both to them selves and all other Lordes and Peires, their rights and places uppon further and better authoritie shewed for the same."

It is evident, therefore, that Lord Stafford was given the precedence of his ancestors, and the dispute was not whether his Act of Restoration only gave him a new Barony, which point would not appear to have been under discussion, but merely of the precedence between the ancient Baronies of Clynton and Stafford. The learned "G. E. C." points out the fact that the Act does not contain any grant of the ancient precedency. But is this usually found in an Act partially reversing an attainder until a later period? There is none in the similar Act of the same date restoring the Barony of Darcy, nor in the Act by which Thomas Howard was restored to the Earldom of Surrey 4 Henry VII. In a *full* restoration, of course there is the full restoration to estate, degree, title, and pre-eminence, but it is obvious that in a *partial* restoration this cannot be done, and the end is attained herein by reciting that the Act shall *not* convey "Dignitie, Name, Prehemynence," etc., that were of the said late Duke "*other than suche as byn in this Acte lymited and appointed.*" There can be no doubt that Parliament did at that time consider that Henry, Lord Stafford, had been *restored* to the *ancient* Barony of Stafford, and no Parliament has since decided that he was not. But the Barony was restored to Henry Stafford *and the heirs male of his body.*

A man has always in his posterity an heir male and an heir general. But these two heirships *may* be combined in *one* person. Unfortunately some people seldom look far ahead, and from many patents it seems an almost infallible deduction that it has only too often been considered that the heir male is only a limited edition of the heir general. It is, however, nothing of the kind, inasmuch as an heir male and an heir general can both exist at the same time.

There is, however, one other reason which may have been the determining factor in the language adopted. That is to be found

in the old theory of the "attraction of Baronies." It was popularly and almost universally supposed that a higher dignity inseparably attracted to itself any minor dignities which were at any time held conjointly with it. There is a good deal of logic in the supposition when the fact is remembered that much of a feudal character was anciently supposed to be attached to Peerages. In earliest times a man was undoubtedly summoned to Parliament *because* of his landed possessions, and if the "caput" of his Barony subsequently became the "caput" of an Earldom, it was natural to suppose that the person who inherited the Earldom and the "caput" inherited also the Barony, for in those days it would have been difficult to understand the existence of a Peer without lands. So thoroughly was this theory of the attraction of Baronies believed in that in 1640 the Earl of Kent (the heir male) claimed the Barony of Grey de Ruthyn as having become attached to the Earldom of Kent, in opposition to the petitioner, Charles Longvile. This case of Grey de Ruthyn is remarkable inasmuch as it decided for ever five crucial points in Peerage law: (1) That a Barony cannot be attracted by a higher peerage. (2) That there is no *possessio fratris* in a Barony. (3) That the title to a Barony must be by record, "so that whoever shall make a title to a Barony must resort to the record, and begin his title there, and so, consequently, must make himself heir to the person first ennobled by that record." (4) That no person that hath any honour in him, and a peer of this realm, may alien or transfer the honour to any other person. (5) That no Peer of this realm can drown or extinguish his honour (but that it descends unto his descendants), neither by surrender, grant, fine, nor any other conveyance to the King. The date of this decision (February 1, 1640) must be borne in mind.

Consequently, there is very little doubt in my own mind that the reason that the Barony of Stafford was restored to the heir *male*, and not to the heir general, was simply that the Barony of Stafford, by being held jointly with the Dukedom of Buckingham, was supposed to have become attracted to that Dukedom, and consequently heritable by the heir male in preference to the heir general.

But, however that may be, the Barony was only restored to Lord Stafford and his heirs male. There are other instances where the whole of the heirs affected by a certain attainder have not been restored—one even so recently as 1742, when the Earldom of Doncaster and the Barony of Scot of Tindal (the Dukedom of Monmouth being withheld) were restored to the heirs male of the body

of the *then* Duke of Buccleuch only. A somewhat similar restoration can be found in the case of the Act relating to the Barony of Herries of Terregles in 1858.


(To be continued.)



AITKEN OF THORNTON (*continued*).

BY THE MARQUIS DE RUVIGNY AND RAINEVAL.

II.

VI.  OHN AITKEN, Esq., of Thornton, aforesaid, eldest son and heir of the preceding; was baptized at Beath, October 20, 1700, and succeeded his father about 1742. He married, first, at Beath, June 27, 1740, Janet, daughter of William Halkeston, Esq., of Halkeston's Beath, and by her, who was dead before 1743,

he had issue an only daughter:

1. Janet, baptized at Beath, June 12, 1741.

Mr. Aitken married, secondly, at Beath, November 4, 1743, Betty (who was born at Beath, October 23, 1722), daughter of David Betson, Esq., of Mitchell's Beath, by his wife, Helen Wyld, and by her had further issue:

2. John, younger, of Thornton, his successor.
3. Helen, born September 12, and baptized at Beath, September 21, 1747.
4. Christian, baptized at Beath, January 24, 1750; married there, November 29, 1777, Henry Scotland, of Dalgetty.
5. Margaret, baptized at Beath, January 20, 1753; married there, November 26, 1778, Robert Tod, of Urquhart, and died *s.p.*
6. David, born July 10, and baptized at Beath July 22, 1755.
7. Marion, born November 24, and baptized at Beath November 27, 1757; married, before October 30, 1785, John Moodie, Esq., of Cocklaw, Fifeshire, and was buried in Beath churchyard July 10, 1802, having had, with other issue:

- (1) James Moodie, younger, of Cocklaw, his successor.
- (2) George Moodie, of Dunbog, co. Fife, born Sep-

tember 4, and baptized at Beath, September 16, 1799; married, at Kirkcudbright, December 26, 1837, Mary Hunter, only surviving daughter of Andrew Smith, of Barbados, West Indies, and died February 25, 1888, having had issue :

- (i.) John Douglas Moodie, sometime of the North-West Mounted Police, Captain 2nd Battalion Canadian Mounted Rifles; now (1900) serving in South Africa; born 1849; married, 1878, Geraldine, second daughter of Charles Thomas FitzGibbon, of Toronto, Canada (by his wife, Agnes Dunbar Moodie, second daughter of Major John Wedderburn Dunbar Moodie and niece of Agnes Strickland), by whom he has had issue :

- a. Douglas Gerald Moodie, born June 14, 1880.
- b. George Malcolm Moodie, born May 14, 1882; died December 12, 1896.
- c. Alexander Dunbar Moodie, born April 13, 1884.
- d. Alan Macaulay Moodie, born January 18, 1886.
- e. Charles Douglas Moodie, born September 9, 1888.
- f. Melville Mary Moodie, born March 3, 1879; married, at Battleford, North-West Territories, June 13, 1898, Benjamin Simpkin.

- (ii.) Margaret Melville Moodie, born February 21, and baptized at Dunbog, Fife, March 28, 1845; married, at Braddon, Isle of Man, June 25, 1867, as second wife, Charles Henry T. B., eighth Marquis of Rivigny and Raineval, Colonel in the British army, late 21st and 80th Regiments, and died April 30, 1868, leaving issue an only son :

- a. Melville Henry, ninth Marquis of Rivigny and Raineval, born April 26, 1868; married, August 30, 1893, Rose Amalia, daughter of P. Gami-

nara, of Tumaco, South America,
and has issue :

(a) Gabriel Henry, *Count of La
Caillémotte*, born October 22,
1896.

(b) Countess Rachel Moyra de
Ruvigny, born July 1, 1894.

(3) Margaret Moodie, born January 21, and baptized at
Beath, January 30, 1795; married the Rev.
Archibald Baird, D.D., of Paisley, and had issue.

8. Elizabeth, born August 22, and baptized at Beath, August 30,
1759.

9. George, born 1761; Colonel of the Cupar Militia in 1815,
sometime of Tod Hall, Fifeshire; married Janet Paton, of
Edinburgh, by whom, who was served co-heir of pro-
visional general to her grand-uncle, William Mitchell,
surgeon, in Edinburgh, December 6, 1811, and died
January 2, 1839, aged seventy-two years, he had issue
nine children, viz. :

(1) Alexander, captain in the 42nd Highlanders, married
his cousin-german, Janet Aitken, of Thornton, and
succeeded to that property.

(2) John, born 1792; writer, of Cupar, Fife. Died at
Cupar, December 21, 1852, leaving issue, *see second
branch*.

(3) George, born 1795; captain 20th Dragoons, and
afterwards of the 13th (Queen's) Regiment. Died
unmarried, 1831; buried in Calcutta.

(4) Robert, captain 6th Bengal Cavalry. Died unmarried,
1838; buried at sea on his way home from India.

(5) Isabella, born 1788; married Robert Hope Moncreiff,
of Perth, uncle of the present Sir Alexander Moncreiff,
of Barnhall (see "*Burke's Landed
Gentry*"), fourth son of Alexander Moncreiff, of
Culfargie, co. Perth, and had by him, with five
daughters (Mary, Janet, Robina, Isabella and
Margaret) two sons :

(i.) Alexander, W.S., who married Euphemia
Dick, daughter of General Cunningham, of
Newton, and has issue five sons and three
daughters.

(ii.) George, W., in Perth; married (1) Angela,

daughter of Captain Birch; (2) Maria Williamson, daughter of Major Rodgers; (3) Isabella, daughter of Captain Roy, and has issue by 1st and 3rd wives four sons and two daughters, one of whom, Robert Hope Moncreiff, *d.s.*, is author of "Oudendale," "The Exiles from France," and other popular works.

- (6) Elizabeth, born 1790, married Thomas Dryburgh, of Cupar, and had issue.
- (7) Anne Jane, born 1798, died unmarried in Edinburgh, March 1880; buried in Cupar.
- (8) Helen, born 1800, married Captain Siborne, 47th Regiment; author of the model of the Field of Waterloo, and had issue:
 - (i.) General Siborne, Royal Engineers.
 - (ii.) Clara Siborne, married Windsor Earle, and has issue.
- (9) Jemina, born 1807, married Dr. James Paterson, of the 42nd Highlanders, and had with other issue:
 - (i.) General William Paterson, of Netherfield, Surrey.
 - (ii.) Colonel Alfred Paterson, retired list.
 - (iii.) Colonel Martin Paterson, R.A.
 - (iv.) Jesmina Paterson, wife of General Lorne Campbell.
 - (v.) Adelaide Paterson, wife of — Watson.
 - (vi.) Frances Paterson, wife of the Rev. McAlister Thomson, of Calcutta.

Colonel George Aitken was a heavy loser by the failure of the Fife Bank, and was obliged to sell Tod Hall. He died December 10, 1831, aged 70 years.

10. James, baptized at Beath, July 12, 1765.

Mr. John Aitken in 1769 purchased the adjoining lands of Whitehouse from his cousin, James Kellock, together with a third part of the Mill of Lassodie, and added them to Thornton, which in 1786 he conveyed to his son.

VII. JOHN AITKEN, Esq., of Thornton, eldest son and heir of the preceding, was born January 20, and baptized at Beath, February 5, 1745. He had a conveyance of the lands of Thornton from his father, in 1786. Mr. Aitken married at Beath, March 17, 1780

Marion, second daughter of James Moodie, Esq., of Cocklaw, co. Fife, by whom, who was baptized at Beath, November 21, 1757, and buried in the churchyard there December 16, 1803, he had issue an only child :

1. Janet, his successor.

Mr. Aitken died and was buried at Beath, September 18, 1806.

VIII. JANET AITKEN, of Thornton, only daughter and heiress of the preceding. Baptized at Beath, May 22, 1790, succeeded her father in 1806,¹ and died in 1813, having married her cousin,

IX. ALEXANDER AITKEN, of Thornton, *jure uxoris* (eldest son of Colonel George Aitken), born 1789, captain of the 42nd Highlanders, by whom she had issue an only daughter :

1. Marion, successor to Thornton.

Captain Aitken married 2ndly Maria, daughter of Captain Lloyd, by whom he had further issue :

2. George, died v.p. unmarried.

3. Alexander, now of Thornton.

4. Frances, married Gilbert Smith, merchant in China, and has issue two sons and a daughter, of whom

- (1) Leslie Smith, Indian Civil Service, married, and has issue.

Captain Aitken, after his first wife's death, continued to enjoy the life-rent of Thornton, and died May 13, 1871, aged 81 years, and is buried in the churchyard of the old Parish Church of Hove, Brighton.

X. MARION AITKEN, of Thornton, only daughter and heiress of Captain Aitken and Janet, his first wife, succeeded to Thornton in right of her mother, and dying unmarried in 1876, was succeeded by her half-brother.

XI. ALEXANDER AITKEN, Esq., now of Thornton in the county of Fife. Colonel in the army, late of the 77th Regiment. Succeeded his half-sister in 1876, and in the following year made up a feudal title to Thornton and Whitehouse by special service, as nearest and lawful heir of provision special of the said Marion Aitken. Colonel Aitken also made up a title to the third part of Lassodie Mill, in the form of a decree by the Sheriff of Chancery, in terms of Section 10

¹ Janet Aitken, of Thornton, to her father John, there, heir of Tailie and Prov. General, dated April 12, 1813.—"Service of Heirs."

of the Conveyancing (Scotland) Act, in 1874. This decree was recorded in 1877. He is unmarried.

(To be continued.)



THE ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF A LADY.



BEARING in mind that armory was so deeply interwoven with all that was best in chivalry, it is curious that the armorial status of a woman should have been left so undefined. A query as to how a lady may bear arms will be glibly answered for her as maid and as widow by the most elementary heraldic textbook. But a little consideration will show how very far short our knowledge falls of a complete or uniform set of rules.

Let what is definitely known be stated. In the first place, no woman (save the Sovereign) can inherit or transmit crest or motto,

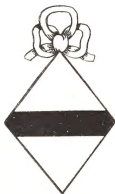


FIG. 1.



FIG. 2.



FIG. 3.

and no woman may use a helmet or mantling. All daughters, if unmarried, bear *upon a lozenge* the paternal arms and quarterings of their father, with his difference marks. If their mother were an heiress, they quarter her arms with those of their father. In England (save in the Royal Family) there is no seniority amongst daughters, and the difference marks of all daughters are those borne by the father and none other. There are no marks of distinction

between daughters. In Scotland, however, seniority does exist, according to priority of birth; and though Scottish heraldic law provides no marks of cadency as between sister and sister, the laws of arms north of the Tweed recognise seniority of birth in the event of a certain set of circumstances arising.

In Scotland, as doubtless many of the readers of this magazine are aware, certain Scottish families, for reasons which may or may not be known, have been permitted to use supporters to their arms. When the line vests in coheirs, the eldest born daughter, as heir of line, assumes the supporters, unless some other limitation has been attached to them. Scottish supporters are peculiar things to deal



FIG. 4.



FIG. 5.

with, unless the exact terms of the patent of grant or matriculation are known.

The lozenge of an unmarried lady is frequently surmounted by a true lover's knot of ribbon, usually painted blue (see Fig. 1). It has no particular meaning and no official recognition, and practically its status is no more than a piece of supposedly artistic ornament. It is, however, pretty well agreed that it should not be placed above the lozenge of a widow.

Concerning the law for unmarried ladies, therefore, there is neither doubt nor dispute.

The next state in the progress of life in which a lady may hope or expect to find herself is that of married life. Now, how should a married lady display arms? Echo and the textbooks alike answer,

How? Does *anybody* know? This "fault," for such it undoubtedly is, is due to the fact that the laws of arms evolved themselves in that period when a married woman was little accounted of. As an unmarried heiress she undoubtedly was a somebody, as a widowed and richly-jointured dowager she was likewise of account, but as a wedded wife her identity was lost, for the Married Women's Property Act was not in existence, nor was it thought of. So completely was it recognised that all rights and inheritance of the wife devolved of right upon the husband, that formerly the husband enjoyed any peerage honours which had descended to the wife, and was summoned to Parliament as a Peer. Small wonder, then, that the same ideas dominated the rules of armory. These provide for the husband to bear the wife's arms. The methods of displaying



FIG. 6.

the arms of man and wife are familiar. An ordinary Commoner impales his wife's arms as in Fig. 2. If she be an heiress, he places them on an escutcheon of pretence as in Fig. 3. If the husband is a Companion of any order, this does not give him the right to use the circle of his order round his arms, and his badge is simply hung below the escutcheon. The wife of a Knight Bachelor shares the state and rank with her husband, and the only difference is in the helmet (see Fig. 4). But if the husband be a Knight of any order, the ensigns of that order are personal to himself, and cannot be shared with his wife, and consequently two shields are employed. On the dexter shield are the arms of the husband with the circle of his order of knighthood, and on the sinister shield are the arms of the husband impaling the arms of the wife. Some meaningless

decoration, usually a wreath of oak-leaves, is placed round the sinister shield to "balance" from the artistic point the ribbon, or the ribbon and collar, as the case may be, of the order of knighthood of the husband (see Fig. 5). A Knight Grand Cross, of course, adds his collar to the dexter shield, and if he has supporters, these are placed outside the *two* shields.

A Peer impales the arms of his wife as in the case of a Commoner, the arms of the wife being, of course, under the protection of the supporters, coronet, and helmet of the Peer (see Fig. 6). If, in addition to being a Peer, he is also a Knight of an order, he follows the rules which prescribe the use of two shields as already described.

Supposing the wife to be a Peeress in her own right, she cannot nowadays confer any rank whatever upon her husband; conse-

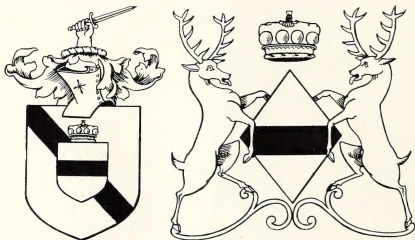


FIG. 7.

quently, if she marry a Commoner, the husband places her arms upon an escutcheon of pretence surmounted by a coronet of her rank, but the supporters belonging to her Peerage cannot be added to his shield. The arms of the wife are consequently repeated alone, but in this case upon a lozenge on the sinister side of the husband's shield. Above this lozenge is placed the coronet of her rank, and the supporters belonging to her peerage are placed on either side of the lozenge (see Fig. 7). In the case of a Peeress in her own right marrying a Peer, the arms of the Peeress are placed upon an escutcheon of pretence in the centre of the husband's shield, the only difference being that this escutcheon of pretence is surmounted by the coronet belonging to the peerage of the wife; and on the sinister side the arms of the wife are repeated upon a lozenge with the supporters and coronet belonging to her own

peerage. It is purely an artistic detail, but it is a happy conceit in such an instance to join together the compartments upon which the two pairs of supporters stand to emphasize the fact that the whole is in reality but one achievement (see Fig. 8).

Now, it is not uncommon to see an achievement displayed in this manner, for there have been several instances in recent years of Peeresses in their own right who have married Peers. Every woman who *inherits* a peerage must of necessity be an heir or coheir, and, as will have been seen, the laws of armory provide for this circumstance; but supposing that the Peeress were a Peeress by creation and were not an heiress, how would her arms be displayed? Apparently it would not be permissible to place them on an escutcheon of pretence, and consequently there is no way upon the

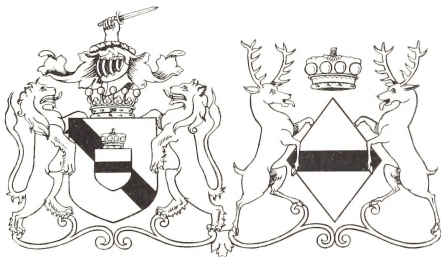


FIG. 8.

husband's shield of showing that his wife is a Peeress in her own right. Does anybody know what would be done? Such an instance did arise in the case of the late Baroness Stratheden, who was created a Peeress whilst not being an heiress; subsequently her husband was created Baron Campbell. Now, how were the arms of Lord Campbell and Lady Stratheden and Campbell displayed? I think I am correct in saying that not a single textbook on armory recites the method which should be employed.

Before we leave married ladies there are various other difficulties.

All the foregoing are simply instances of how to display the arms of man and wife, or, to speak more correctly, they are instances of the methods in which a man should bear arms for himself and his wife when he is married; for the helmet and mantling clearly indicate that it is the man's coat of arms, and not the woman's. In olden

days, when the husband possessed everything, this might have been enough for all the circumstances which were likely to occur. It is not enough at the present day. Three circumstances have come within my own knowledge quite recently, which will typify the sort of cases I refer to. A married lady wished to possess a bookplate for her own books, which formed a separate library from those of her husband. What arms should have been placed upon that bookplate? A present of some silver toilet articles was to be made to a lady. There was, as is usual, a space left for arms or monogram to be engraved. What ought to have been engraved thereupon? A married lady joined a society professing certain principles which were very far removed from the principles of her husband. Upon admission to that society, a roll is signed professing a belief in the principles which the society exists to further. The society is supposed to be restricted to those of gentle birth, and opposite each



FIG. 9.



FIG. 10.



FIG. 11.

signature is painted the coat of arms of the person signing. Now, what arms should have been painted opposite the name of this married lady? To paint the arms of the lady's father on a lozenge would signify that she were unmarried, and that a person bearing and signing the name of Brown was using the coat of arms of a well-known family of Smith. To have impaled the arms of Brown and Smith upon a shield would seem to indicate to the ordinary mind that the said Mary Brown was a gentleman masquerading under a lady's name. To have painted the impaled arms upon a lozenge would have meant that the lady was a widow, whereas her husband was very much alive.

To sum it up, How should a married lady display arms *for herself* during the lifetime of her husband?

Before finally proceeding to draw any deductions from the instances which can be given, it will be well, perhaps, to recite the

law relating to the bearing of arms by a widow, and to mention the differences which arise in the cases of widows, because in hunting for solutions for the one case, we may at the same time find solutions for the other.

A lady, upon becoming a widow, bears upon a lozenge the arms of her husband impaled with the arms borne by her father (see Fig. 9), or with the latter upon an escutcheon of pretence if the widow be an heiress (see Fig. 10). The widow of a knight has no way whatever of indicating that her husband was of higher rank than an ordinary



FIG. 12.

gentleman. The widow of a baronet, however, places the in-escutcheon with the hand of Ulster upon her husband's arms (see Fig. 11). I have often heard this disputed, but a reference to the Books of Grants at the College of Arms (*vide* a grant of arms some years ago to Lady Pearce) will provide the necessary precedents. If, however, the Baronetcy is of Nova Scotia, this means of indicating the rank cannot be employed. The widow of a Peer uses a lozenge of her husband's and her own arms, with his supporters and his coronet (see Fig. 12).

It is not considered correct for a widow to make use of the true-lover's knot of blue ribbon which is sometimes used in the case of an unmarried lady.

But supposing that the lady has no arms herself, is she at liberty to place the arms of her husband on a lozenge, and to use those? And if she possessed arms and her husband possessed none, is she at liberty to use her own upon a lozenge? If we can determine these points, the armorial status of a wife will be simplified.

(To be continued.)

A SUPPLEMENT TO THE "LEGITIMIST
KALENDAR" (*continued*).

TABLE OF THE LIVING DESCENDANTS OF MARY, QUEEN CON-
SORT OF FRANCE, DUCHESS OF SUFFOLK, ETC., 1498-1533,
YOUNGER DAUGHTER OF KING HENRY VII.

BY THE MARQUIS DE RUVIGNY AND RAINEVAL.

3. *Descendants of Walter Francis, 5th Duke of Buccleuch and 7th Duke of
Queensberry, K.G., P.C., etc., 1806-84. See Table II.*

36	36	William Henry Walter, Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, K.G., K.T., 1831	Eldest son.
37	37	John Charles, Earl of Dalkeith, 1864	Grandson; son of No. 36.
38	38	Walter John, Lord Whitechester, 1894	} Great-grand- children; children of No. 37.
39	39	Hon. William Walter Montagu Douglas Scott, 1896	
40	40	Lady Margaret Ida Montagu Douglas Scott, 1893	
41	41	Lady Sybil Anne Montagu Douglas Scott, 1899	} Grandchildren; y- ounger sons and daughters of No. 36.
42	42	Lord George William Montagu Douglas Scott, 1866	
43	43	Lord Henry Francis Montagu Douglas Scott, 1868	
44	44	Lord Herbert Andrew Montagu Douglas Scott, 1872	
45	45	Lord Francis George Montagu Douglas Scott, 1879	
46	46	Lady Katherine Mary Brand, 1875	} 2nd son.
47	47	Lady Constance Anne Montagu Douglas Scott, 1877	
48	48	Henry John Lord Montagu, 1832	} Grandson; elder son of No. 48.
49	49	Hon. John Walter Edward Douglas Scott Montagu, M.P., 1866	
50	50	Helen Cecil Douglas Scott Montagu, 1890	Great-grandchild; only child of No. 49.
51	51	Hon. Robert Henry Douglas Scott Montagu, 1867	} Grandchildren; younger son and only daughter of No. 48.
52	52	Hon. Rachel Cecily Forster, 1868	
53	53	John Forster, 1893	} Great-grandchildren; children of No. 52 and her husband, H. W. Forster, M.P.
54	54	Alfred Harry Forster, 1898	
55	55	Dorothy Charlotte Forster, 1891	
56	56	Emily Rachel Forster, 1896	} Grandchildren; children of Lord Walter Charles Montagu Douglas Scott, 1834-95, 3rd son.
57	57	Hon. Frances Walter Montagu Douglas Scott, 1860	
58	58	Hon. Charles Henry Montagu Douglas Scott, 1862	
59	59	Hon. Walter George Léon Montagu Douglas Scott, 1870	} 4th son.
60	60	Hon. Evelyn Mary Montagu Douglas Scott, 1865	
61	61	Lord Charles Thomas Montagu Douglas Scott, K.C.B., 1839	} Grandchildren; sons of No. 61.
62	62	Hon. Charles William Montagu Douglas Scott, 1884	
63	63	Hon. David John Montagu Douglas Scott, 1887	} Eldest daughter.
64	64	Victoria Alexandrina, Marchioness of Lothian, 1844	
65	65	Robert Schomberg, Lord Jedburgh, 1874	} Grandchildren; children of No. 64.
66	66	Lady Cecil Victoria Constance Douglas Scott Mon- tagu, 1866	
67		Same as No. 50	Great-grandchild; daughter of No. 66.
68	67	Lady Margaret Isobel Kerr, 1868	} Grandchildren; youngest daugh- ters of No. 64.
69	68	Lady Mary Kidd, 1870	
70	69	Lady Helen Victoria Lilian Kerr, 1872	
71	70	Lady Victoria Alexandrina Alberta Kerr, 1876	
72	71	Lady Isobel Alice Adelaide Kerr, 1881	

- 73 72 Lady Margaret Elizabeth Cameron of Lochiel, 1846 } 2nd daughter.
 74 73 Donald Walter Cameron, younger of Lochiel, 1876 }
 75 74 Ewen Charles Cameron, 1878 } Grandsons ;
 76 75 Allan George Cameron, 1880 } sons of No. 73.
 77 76 Archibald Cameron, 1886 }
 78 77 Lady Mary Charlotte Trefusis, 1851 } 3rd and youngest daughter.
 79 78 Adela Mary Charlotte Trefusis, 1879 } Grandchildren ; chil-
 80 79 Eva Mary Louisa Trefusis, 1880 } dren of No. 78 and
 81 80 Katherine Helen Elizabeth Trefusis, 1881 } her husband, Colonel
 82 81 Marion Gertrude Trefusis, 1882 } W. R. Trefusis, C.B.,
 83 82 Margaret Harriet Trefusis, 1885 } 1838-85.
4. *Descendants of Lady Charlotte Albinia Montagu Douglas Scott, -1828,
 and her husband, James Thomas, 4th Earl of Courtown, 1794-1858. See
 Table II.*
- 84 83 James George Henry, 5th Earl of Courtown, 1823 } Eldest son.
 85 84 James Walter Milles, Viscount Stopford, 1853 } Grandson ; eldest
 86 85 Hon. James Richard Neville Stopford, 1877 } son of No. 84.
 87 86 Hon. Arthur Stopford, R.N., 1879 }
 88 87 Hon. Guy Stopford, R.N., 1884 } Great-grand-
 89 88 Hon. Charles William Stopford, 1892 } children ; chil-
 90 89 Hon. Sybil Stopford, 1882 } dren of No. 85.
 91 90 Hon. Eileen Stopford, 1887 }
 92 91 Hon. Alma Stopford, 1889 }
 93 92 Hon. Edith Mary Stopford, 1890 }
 94 93 Captain the Hon. Edward Barrington Lewis Henry } Grandson ;
 Stopford, 1858 } 2nd son of No. 84.
 95 94 Barrington George Dashwood Stopford, 1889 } Great-grandchildren ;
 96 95 Patricia Eileen Stopford, 1896 } children of No. 94.
 97 96 Hon. George Frederick William Stopford, } Grandson ; 3rd and
 1859 } youngest son of No. 84.
 98 97 George Christian Noel Stopford, 1891 } Great-grandchildren ;
 99 98 Montagu Henry Aubrey Stopford, 1894 } children of No. 97.
 100 99 Cynthia Mareli Mabel Stopford, 1899 }
 101 100 Lady Charlotte Elizabeth Stopford, 1847 } Grand-daughters ;
 102 101 Lady Eleanor Margaret Stopford, 1849 } daughters of No. 84.
 103 102 Lady Mary Jane Jemima Shelley, 1851 }
 104 103 John Courtown Edward Shelley, 1871 } Great-grandchildren ;
 105 104 Percy Bysshe Shelley, 1872 } children of No. 103
 106 105 Cecil William Charles Shelley, 1873 } and her husband,
 107 106 Sidney Patrick Shelley, 1880 } Colonel Sir Charles
 108 107 Hubert Shelley, 1881 } Shelley, Bart.
 109 108 Ernestine Elizabeth Shelley }
 110 109 Maud Shelley }
 111 110 Nora Kathleen }
 112 111 Lady Grace Harriet Bridges, 1854 } Grand-daughter ; 4th
 } daughter of No. 84.
 113 112 Mary Frances Conway Bridges, 1880 } Great-grandchildren ; daughters
 114 113 Muriel Grace Bridges, 1883 } of No. 112 and her husband,
 115 114 Monica Bridges, 1888 } Capt. J. Strachan Bridges, R.A.
 116 115 Lady Lily Frances Conyngham Greene, 1862 } Grand-daughter ; 5th
 } daughter of No. 84.
 117 116 Barrington Stopford Conyngham Greene, } Great-grandchildren ;
 1888 } children of No. 116 and
 118 117 Geoffrey Plunket Conyngham Greene, } her husband, Sir William
 1893 } Conyngham Greene,
 119 118 Kathleen Conyngham Greene, 1885 } K.C.B., lately H.B.M.'s
 120 119 Norah Conyngham Greene, 1889 } Agent at Pretoria.

5. *Descendants of Lady Isabella Mary Montagu Douglas Scott, -1829, and her husband, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Peregrine Francis Cust, 1791-1873. See Table II.*

121	120	Lieutenant-Colonel John Francis Cust, 1825	Son.
122	121	Charlotte Isabella Clark Kennedy, 1828	Daughter.
123	122	Minnie Frances, Lady Hampson	Grand-daughter; eldest daughter of No. 122 and her husband, Colonel John Clark Kennedy, C.B., of Knockgray, N.B.
124	123	Dennys Francis Hampson, 1897	Great-grandchildren; children of No. 123 and her husband,
125	124	Marjorie Eleanor Hampson, 1895	Sir George F. Hampson, 10th Bart.
126	125	Isabella Charlotte Clark Kennedy	Grand-daughter; younger daughter of No. 122.
127	126	Harriet Sophia Murray	Great-granddaughter; daughter of No. 127 and her husband,
128	127	Elsie Dorothea Isabel Murray, 1897	Capt. Stewart Lygow Murray.

6. *Descendants of Lady Margaret Harriet Montagu Douglas Scott, -1846, and her husband, Charles, 3rd Earl of Romney, 1808-74. See Table II.*

129	128	Charles, 4th Earl of Romney, 1841	Eldest son.
130	129	Charles, Viscount Marsham, 1864	Grandson; eldest son of No. 129.
131	130	Hon. Charles Marsham, 1892	Great-grandson; only child of No. 130.
132	131	Captain the Hon. Reginald Hastings Marsham, 7th Hussars, 1865	Grandchildren; children of No. 129.
133	132	Hon. Sydney Edward Marsham, 1879	
134	133	Lady Florence Mary Constance Hare, 1868	
135	134	Grace Constance Leigh Hare, 1893	Great-grandchildren; daughters of No. 134 and her husband, Sir George R. Leigh Hare, 3rd Bart.
136	135	Mary Leigh Hare, 1896	
137	136	Marjorie Florence Rhoda Leigh Hare, 1897	
138	137	The Rev. and Hon. John Marsham, Rector of Barton Segrave, 1842.	2nd son.
139	138	Keith Henry Marsham, 1868	
140	139	Walter John Marsham, 1869	
141	140	Cyril Montagu Charles Marsham, 1871	
142	141	Hubert Wheler Marsham, 1876	
143	142	John Ralph Theodore Marsham, 1885	Grandchildren; children of No. 138.
144	143	Mabel Pensie Marsham, 1867	
145	144	Violet Mary Marsham, 1872	
146	145	Evelyn Florence Marsham, 1874	
147	146	Grace Margaret Marsham, 1877	
148	147	Mary Verena Marsham, 1878	
149	148	Olive Home Marsham, 1881	
150	149	Hon. Henry Marsham, 1845	3rd son and eldest daughter.
151	150	Lady Margaret Marsham, 1834	



DUCHY OF LANCASTER "INQUISITIONES POST-MORTEM" (*continued*).

BY ETHEL STOKES.



ROBERT WORKESLEY; Wednesday after Palm Sunday, 15 Hen. VII.

The said Robert was seised of the manor of Bothes, co. Lancaster, held of the manor of Workesley. He died on the Feast of St. Chad, 12 Hen. VII. Robert, his son and heir, is 30. Vol. iii., no. 50.

Robert Morley, Esq.; the same day.

He held the manors of Wenynghon, and Great and Little Merley, co. Lancaster; and died on Thursday before St. Bartholomew's day last. John Morley, his son and heir, is 32. Vol. iii., no. 51.

Richard Singleton; the following day.

He held a moiety of the manor of Brokholes, co. Lancaster. One Nicholas Singleton, his grandfather, by charter dated 7 June, 6 Hen. VI., had enfeoffed one Elizabeth Singleton for life, with lands in Bolton, etc., and she still survives. Richard died on Monday after St. Katherine's day last. Thomas, his son and heir, is 27. Vol. iii., no. 52.

John Townley, Kt., son and heir of Richard Townley, Kt. Proof of age taken at Lancaster on Tuesday after Palm Sunday, 15 Hen. VII.

The said John was 26 on 31 July last; he was baptized in Burneley church. Among the jurors are Laurence and Nicholas Townley. Vol. iii., no. 53.

Gilbert Urmeston, Esq.; Thursday after the Assumption of the Virgin, 15 Hen. VII.

Gilbert died seised of the manor of Westley, co. Lancaster, 1 March, 14 Hen. VII. John Urmeston, his son and heir, is 50. Vol. III., no. 54.

Thomas Blakburne; *traverse* of 8 February, 16 Hen. VII.

By an inquisition taken on Friday after the Feast of St. Bartholomew, 15 Hen. VII., it was found that the said Thomas died seised of the manor of Capanwray in co. Lancaster, on 30 June, 12 Hen. VII.; and that Robert Blakburn, his son and heir, was then 36. *Now* Joan Blakburn, widow of the deceased Thomas, complains of being unlawfully expelled from the said manor, which she held jointly with her husband under a deed of settlement. Vol. iii., no. 55.

(*To be continued.*)

Queries and Correspondence.

Replies and letters (which MUST be written on ONE SIDE of the paper) should be addressed to the EDITOR, "Genealogical Magazine," 62, Paternoster Row, London, E.C. The Editor begs to call the attention of his correspondents to the absolute NECESSITY of writing legibly those queries intended for publication. Names which may be familiar enough to the writers are not equally familiar to others. All queries which have been received at the office of this magazine prior to the insertion of this notice will be inserted in their turn in our pages; but as the queries sent to us for publication are greatly in excess of the space we can devote to them, we give notice that in future all queries of purely personal interest must be accompanied by a postal order for ONE SHILLING. Replies to queries and also correspondence concerning articles which have appeared in our pages on matters of general interest, will not be charged for. The Editor does not undertake to receive or forward correspondence not intended for publication in these columns.

SCOTTISH KNIGHTHOODS.

I should feel obliged to any of your North Country correspondents who could inform me by whom Knighthoods were conferred in Scotland between 1603 and 1707. In the absence of the Sovereign, was there any delegated authority empowered to give the accolade, in the northern metropolis, similar to that held by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in the sister isle? If not, how were Scottish Knights created? Does there exist any list of Knights created in Scotland prior to the Union?

Leigh, Lancashire.

W. D. PINK.

CAMPBELL OF AUCHTERHARLEY.

Is it known who is the present representative of this family? Towards the middle of the seventeenth century the then Campbell of Auchterharley married Margaret Graham, younger daughter of David Graham, in Rednock, whose mother, Mary Graham, wife of Gilbert Graham, in Rednock, was a daughter of George Graham, of Gartur, representative of a branch of the noble family of Graham, Earls of Menteith.

Lostwithiel.

ARMIGER.

GWYN FAMILY.

I shall be glad of any information concerning the descendants of the Hamond Stedman Gwyn mentioned below:

Anthony Gwyn, = Sarah, daughter of John Stedman, of
of Fakenham, Norfolk; ob. 1861. Pakenham, Suffolk; ob. 1828.

Hamond Stedman, = Harriet Cramp, of Coburg, Canada.
of near Oswego, U.S.A.; born November 5, 1820.

Hamond Anthony.

GWYN FAMILY.

I shall be glad of any information concerning the descendants of the Bacon Gwyn mentioned below:

Rice Gwyn, = Alice, daughter of Sir Robert Bacon,
of Fakenham, Norfolk; ob. 1674. Bart.

Rice, = Mary, daughter of Anthony
of Fakenham; Hamond, of South Woot-
ob. 1690. ton, Norfolk; ob. 1721.

Bacon, = Rebecca, daughter of
of Southwark, John Juxon, of St.
Surrey; born Margaret's, Somers-
1653. set, London.

A Gazette of the Month,

BEING A

Chronicle of Creations, Deaths, and other Matters.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

July 24, 1900.

FOREIGN OFFICE, July 14, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. W. Pritchard Morgan as Consul-General of Corea at London; Mr. Ernest A. Wakefield as Consul of the United States of America at Orillia, Ontario; and Mr. Henry Goupille as Consul of Siam at Port Louis, Mauritius.

WHITEHALL, July 23, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, granting to the Right Reverend Alfred Earle, D.D., Bishop Suffragan of Marlborough, the Deanery of the Cathedral Church of Exeter, void by the death of Dr. Benjamin Morgan Cowie, late Dean thereof.

WHITEHALL, July 23, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Reverend William Stanley Suthery, M.A., to the Vicarage of St. Jude, Bristol, in the county of Gloucester and diocese of

Bristol, void by the cession of the Reverend Henry John Wilkins, M.A.

WHITEHALL, July 23, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Reverend William Patrick Cromie, B.A., to the Vicarage of All Souls, Harlesden, in the county of Middlesex and diocese of London, void by the death of the Reverend Hubert Edward Carlyon, B.A.

WHITEHALL, July 18, 1900.

The Right Honourable Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bart., one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, has appointed Joseph Little Heath, Esq., to be an Assistant-Inspector of Reformatory and Industrial Schools (Great Britain), and Chief Clerk in the Reformatory Office.

SCOTTISH OFFICE, WHITEHALL,

July 23, 1900.

The Secretary for Scotland has been pleased to issue an Order, appointing Thomas Alexander Fyfe, Esq., now resident Sheriff-Substitute at Lanark, to be one of the resident Sheriffs-Substitute at Glasgow, in the Sheriffdom of Lanarkshire.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE," JULY 27, 1900.

WAR OFFICE, July 27, 1900.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the undermentioned Officer, whose claims have been submitted for Her Majesty's approval, for his conspicuous bravery in South Africa, as stated against his name:

Regiment.	Name.	Act of Courage for which recommended.
The West Yorkshire Regiment	Captain Conwyn Mansel-Jones	On the 27th February, 1900, during the assault on Terrace Hill, north of the Tugela, in Natal, the companies of the West Yorkshire Regiment on the northern slope of the hill met with a severe shell, Vickers-Maxim, and rifle fire, and their advance was for a few moments checked. Captain C. Mansel-Jones, however, by his strong initiative, restored confidence, and, in spite of his falling very seriously wounded, the men took the whole ridge without further check, this Officer's self-sacrificing devotion to duty at a critical moment having averted what might have proved a serious check to the whole assault.

WHITEHALL, July 14, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to grant unto George Barrington Baker, of Rode Hall, in the county palatine of Chester, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, and Katherine Frances,

his wife, only child and heir of Sir Richard Wilbraham, late of Rode Hall aforesaid, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, General of Her Forces, brother and heir-at-law of Randle Wilbraham, late of Rode Hall aforesaid,

Esquire, deceased, Her Royal licence and authority that they may take and henceforth use the surname of Wilbraham, in addition to and after that of Baker, and that he, the said George Barrington Baker, may bear the arms of Wilbraham quarterly with those of Baker, and that such surname and arms may in like manner be taken, borne, and used by the issue of their marriage; the said arms being first duly exemplified according to the laws of arms:

And also to command that the said Royal concession and declaration be recorded in Her Majesty's College of Arms, otherwise to be void and of none effect.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

July 31, 1900.

CHANCERY OF THE ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL
AND ST. GEORGE.

DOWNING STREET, July 28, 1900.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give directions for the following promotion in the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George:

To be an Ordinary Member of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Most Distinguished Order; Brevet Colonel (local Colonel) James Willcocks, C.M.G., D.S.O., Commandant of the West African Frontier Force, in recognition of his services while in command of the Expedition to Ashanti.

WAR OFFICE, July 31, 1900.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to confer the Decoration of the Royal Red Cross upon Miss L. A. Harrison and Miss L. B. Stowell, in recognition of services rendered at Zomba and elsewhere in nursing Officers and men who had taken part in the Mpeseni and Chiuta Expedition.

THE LEAGUE OF MERCY, 29, SOUTH-AMPTON STREET, STRAND, W.C.

July 27, 1900.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to sanction the Award of the Order of Mercy to the following Ladies and Gentlemen: Her Grace the Duchess of Westminster; Sir Whittaker Ellis, Bart.; Lady Ellis; Isabella, Lady Lennard; E. A. Hambro, Esq.; Mrs. Herbert Allingham.

DOWNING STREET, July 28, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased, by Letters Patent, dated the 20th instant, passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, to amend the Letters Patent dated the 22nd June, 1876, constituting the office of Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the City and Garrison of Gibraltar.

VOL. IV.—NO. XLI.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

AUGUST 1, 1900.

WHITEHALL, July 31, 1900.

On Monday, the 30th instant, at ten o'clock in the evening, His Royal Highness Prince Alfred Ernest Albert, Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., second Son of Her Majesty the Queen, departed this life at the Castle of Rosenau, near Coburg, to the great grief of Her Majesty and of all the Royal Family.

ADMIRALTY, July 31, 1900.

Orders for the Mourning of Officers of His Royal Navy and Royal Marines for His late Royal Highness the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., Admiral of the Fleet.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have received Her Majesty's commands to direct, on the present melancholy occasion of the death of His Royal Highness the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., Admiral of the Fleet, second Son of Her Majesty the Queen, that the Officers of the Royal Navy and Royal Marines be required to wear, when in uniform, a band of black crape round the left arm, as prescribed by the Regulations.

The Mourning will commence on Thursday, the 2nd instant, and be continued for six weeks.

By command of their Lordships,
EVAN MACGREGOR.

WAR OFFICE, July 31, 1900.

Army Order promulgated to the Army with the approval of the Secretary of State for War:

The Commander-in-Chief has received the Queen's commands to direct, on the present melancholy occasion of the death of Admiral of the Fleet His Royal Highness Alfred Ernest Albert, Reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha (Duke of Edinburgh), K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., Personal Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, Honorary Colonel of the Royal Marines, second Son of Her Majesty, that the Officers of the Army be required to wear, when in uniform, a band of black crape round the left arm, as prescribed by the Regulations.

The Mourning will commence from the 2nd August, and be continued until the 13th September next.

WOLSELEY, Field-Marshal,
Commander-in-Chief.

COLLEGE OF ARMS, August 1, 1900.

EARL MARSHAL'S ORDER FOR A GENERAL MOURNING.

In pursuance of Her Majesty's commands, these are to give public notice, that upon the melancholy occasion of the death of His

late Royal Highness the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., second Son of Her Majesty the Queen, it is expected that all persons do put themselves into Mourning for three weeks, to commence on Thursday, the 2nd instant.

NORFOLK, Earl Marshal.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

August 3, 1900.

WHITEHALL, July 31, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased, by Warrant under Her Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, bearing date the 28th instant, to appoint Richard Everard, Baron Alverstone, G.C.M.G., Master of the Rolls, to be Chairman of the Historical Manuscripts Commission, and Nathaniel, Baron Lindley, one of Her Majesty's Lords of Appeal in Ordinary, who on his avoidance of the office of Master of the Rolls ceased to act as Chairman, to be a Member of the said Commission.

WHITEHALL, August 2, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto each of the undermentioned Officers Her Majesty's Royal licence and authority that he may accept and wear the Insignia of the Imperial Ottoman Order appearing against his name, the Decorations in question having been conferred by His Highness the Khedive of Egypt, authorized by His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey, in recognition of the services of these Officers in connection with the recent military operations in the Soudan :

OSMANIEH, THIRD CLASS.

Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable Milo George Talbot, Royal Engineers.

MEDJIDIEH, THIRD CLASS.

Captain James Ross O'Connell, Shropshire Light Infantry.

OSMANIEH, FOURTH CLASS.

Major Hubert Ion Wetherall Hamilton, D.S.O., Royal West Surrey Regiment; Brevet Major Malcolm Peake, Royal Artillery; Brevet Major James Kiero Watson, D.S.O., King's Royal Rifle Corps; Brevet Major Ernest Berdoe Wilkinson, Lincolnshire Regiment; Captain Edward Sidney Herbert, Royal Highlanders; Captain William Arthur Boulnois, Royal Artillery; Captain Nevill Maskelyne Smyth, V.C., 2nd Dragoon Guards; Captain George McKenzie Franks, Royal Artillery; Lieutenant John Malise Anne Graham, Royal Lancaster Regiment.

MEDJIDIEH, FOURTH CLASS.

Major Frederick Smith, F.R.C.V.S., Army Veterinary Department; Brevet Major Sir Henry Blyth Hill, Bart., Royal Irish Fusiliers; Captain Pownall Ramsay Phipps, Dorsetshire Regiment; Captain

Coningsby Norbury, Worcestershire Regiment; Captain Charles Bulkeley Bulkeley-Johnson, 2nd Dragoons; Captain Charles Hotham Montagu Doughty, Royal Welsh Fusiliers; Captain Hugh Archie Dundas Simpson-Baikie, Royal Artillery; Captain Fraser George Newall, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders; Lieutenant William Daly Ingle, Middlesex Regiment; Lieutenant Hamilton George Frampton Stallard, Royal Army Medical Corps; Lieutenant William Henry Cowan, D.S.O., Royal Navy.

CROWN OFFICE, August 3, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased, by Letters Patent, to present the Reverend James Robert Mills, D.D., to the Vicarage of Gedney, in the county and diocese of Lincoln, void by the resignation of the Reverend Canon James Augustus Atkinson, the last Incumbent, and in Her Majesty's gift in full right.

CROWN OFFICE, August 3, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased, by Letters Patent, to present the Reverend Richard William Perry Circuit to the Vicarage of Brixham-with-Churston Ferrers, in the county of Devon and diocese of Exeter, void by the death of the Reverend Adolphus Frederick Carey, the last Incumbent, and in Her Majesty's gift in full right.

SCOTTISH OFFICE, WHITEHALL.

July 27, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Seal appointed by the Treaty of Union to be kept and made use of in place of the Great Seal of Scotland, constituting and appointing His Grace the Duke of Argyll, K.T., G.C.M.G., to be Her Majesty's Lieutenant of and in the County of Argyll, in the room of the late Duke of Argyll.

CUMBERLAND LODGE, WINDSOR PARK,

August 2, 1900.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein has been pleased to appoint Mrs. W. H. Dick-Cunyngham to be a Woman of the Bedchamber to Her Royal Highness, in the room of the Baroness von und zu Egloffstein, resigned.

Her Royal Highness has been pleased to appoint the Baroness von und zu Egloffstein to be an Honorary Woman of the Bedchamber to Her Royal Highness.

SCOTTISH OFFICE, WHITEHALL,

July 27, 1900.

The Secretary for Scotland has been pleased, by Warrant under his hand and seal, bearing date the 27th July, to appoint Mr. John Love McNaughton to be Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the County of Banff, in the room of Mr. John Allan, resigned.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF LONDON.

Willoughby Hyett Dickinson, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated July 31, 1900.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF ANGLESEY.

Sir Thomas Lewis Hughes Neave, Bart., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated July 24, 1900.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

August 7, 1900.

FOREIGN OFFICE, August 3, 1900.

It is hereby notified that on the 1st instant Señor Don Joaquim Aurelio Nabuco de Arango presented, through the Marquess of Salisbury, K.G., Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, his Credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary on a Special Mission from the United States of Brazil.

SCOTTISH OFFICE, WHITEHALL,
August 6, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased, by Warrant under Her Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, dated 3rd August, 1900, to appoint Thomas McCall Anderson, Esq., M.D., Professor of Clinical Medicine in the University of Glasgow, to be Professor of Practice of Medicine in the said University, in place of Professor Sir William Tennant Gairdner, K.C.B., M.D., who has retired.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF SOMERSET.

Thomas Merthyr Guest, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated August 2, 1900.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

August 10, 1900.

DOWNING STREET, August 8, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of the appointment of William Henry Figg, Esq., to be an Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council of the Island of Ceylon.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE," AUGUST 10, 1900.

WAR OFFICE, August 10, 1900.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officer, whose claims have been submitted for Her Majesty's approval, for his conspicuous bravery in South Africa, as stated against his name :

Regiment.	Name.	Act of Courage for which recommended.
The Gordon Highlanders	Corporal F. McKay	On the 29th May, 1900, during the action on Crow's Nest Hill, near Johannesburg, Corporal McKay repeatedly rushed forward, under a withering fire at short ranges, to attend to wounded comrades, dressing their wounds whilst he himself was without shelter, and in one instance carrying a wounded man from the open, under a heavy fire, to the shelter of a boulder.

SCOTTISH OFFICE, WHITEHALL,

August 8, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased, by Warrant under Her Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, bearing date the 3rd instant, to appoint the Right Honourable the Earl of Leven and Melville to be Keeper of the Privy Seal of Scotland.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF SURREY.

Max Leonard Waechter, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated August 7, 1900.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

August 14, 1900.

THE GRAND PRIORY OF THE ORDER OF THE HOSPITAL OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM IN ENGLAND.

CHANCERY OF THE ORDER, ST. JOHN'S GATE, CLERKENWELL, LONDON, August 13, 1900.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to sanction the following appointments to the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England :

CHAPLAIN.

The Venerable William Macdonald Sinclair, D.D., Archdeacon of London.

KNIGHTS OF GRACE.

Edwin Hanson Freshfield, Esq. (from Esquire).

Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Holbeche (from Esquire).

The Most Honourable William George Spencer Scott Maclean, Marquess of Northampton.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Watts.

Robert John Collie, Esq., M.D. (from Honorary Associate).

LADIES OF GRACE.

Hilda Burella, Miss Mitchell Campbell of Auchmannoch.

FOREIGN OFFICE, June 9, 1900.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint: Benjamin Charles George Scott, Esq., to be Her Majesty's Consul-General at Canton; William Richard Carles, Esq., to be Her Majesty's Consul-General at Tientsin; Courtenay Walter Bennett, Esq., C.I.E., to be Her Majesty's Consul for the Provinces of Biscay and Guipuscoa, and Old Castile, to reside at Bilbao; and Ernest George Berkeley Maxse, Esq., C.M.G., to be Her Majesty's Consul for the Island of Reunion.

FOREIGN OFFICE, July 12, 1900.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint: Montagu Egerton Loftus, Esq., to be Her Majesty's Consul for the Departments of La Manche, Ille-et-Vilaine, Mayenne, and La Sarthe, to reside at Cherbourg; Roger Fitzhardinge Gage, Esq., to be Her Majesty's Consul for the Town, Port, and Arrondissement of Rouen; and Lieutenant Vere de Vere Hunt to be Her Majesty's Vice-Consul at Bunder Abbas.

FOREIGN OFFICE, July 24, 1900.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint William Robert Hoare, Esq., to be Her Majesty's Consul for the Territory of Hawaii, to reside at Honolulu.

FOREIGN OFFICE, July 26, 1900.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Hiram Shaw Wilkinson, Esq., to be Chief Justice of Her Majesty's Supreme Court for China and Corea.

FOREIGN OFFICE, July 28, 1900.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Donald Andreas Cameron, Esq., to be Her Majesty's Consul at Port Said, with jurisdiction over all the Coast Line East of Damietta Light to El Arish, the Suez Maritime Canal, the banks of the Canal, including the Towns of Ismailia and Suez; Edward Blencowe Gould, Esq., to be Her Majesty's Consul at Alexandria, with jurisdiction over all the sea-board from the Gulf of Solum in

the West to, and including, Damietta on the East and the Provinces of Behera and Gharbieh; and Raphael Borg, Esq., C.M.G., to be Her Majesty's Consul at Cairo, with jurisdiction to comprise, in the Delta of the Nile, the Provinces of Galombieh and Dakahieh, Menoufieh, and Charkieh, and the whole of Upper Egypt to the 22nd parallel of North Latitude.

DOWNING STREET, August 13, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Commodore Edward Henry Meggs Davis, R.N., C.M.G., to be a Nominated Member of the Legislative Council of the Island of Jamaica.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

August 17, 1900.

WAR OFFICE, August 17, 1900.

The name of Corporal John Frederick McKay, the Gordon Highlanders, upon whom the Victoria Cross has been conferred, as notified in the *Gazette* of August 10, 1900, is as now, and not as therein stated.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

QUEEN CONFERS HONOURS.

At Windsor Castle, on June 30, the Queen conferred the honour of knighthood on the following gentlemen: Mr. Charles Clement Bowring, of Park Grange, Derby; Mr. Hector C. Cameron, President of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow; Mr. Homewood Crawford, Solicitor of the Corporation of London; Mr. Richard C. Jebb, M.P., Cambridge University; Mr. Colin G. Macrae, Member of the Edinburgh School Board; Mr. James C. O'Dowd, C.B., formerly Deputy Judge Advocate-General; Mr. William H. Stephenson, Alderman, City of Newcastle; Mr. John Watney, Clerk of the Mercers' Company; Mr. Riley Lord, Mayor of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Mr. George H. Philipson, M.D.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to approve of the promotion of Colonel James Willcocks, C.M.G., D.S.O., Commandant of the West African Frontier Force, to be a Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, in recognition of his services while in command of the expedition to Ashanti.

The Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment of the Duke of Argyll, K.T., to be Lord Lieutenant of Argyllshire, in the room of the late Duke.

The Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment of the Earl of Hopetoun, G.C.M.G., to be a Knight of the Order of the Thistle, in the room of the late Duke of Argyll.

The Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment of Lord Farnham to be Lord Lieutenant of the County of Cavan,

in the room of the Earl of Lanesborough, resigned.

The Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment of the Earl of Leven and Melville to be Keeper of the Privy Seal of Scotland, in the room of the Marquis of Lothian.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Lord Clonbrock to be a Knight of St. Patrick, in the room of the late Earl of Cavan.

The Queen has approved the appointment of Captain Hector Vandeleur to be Lieutenant of the County Clare, in the room of the late Lord Inchiquin.

In connection with the approaching retirement of the Right Hon. Sir Horace Rumbold, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., and the Right Hon. Sir H. Drummond Wolff, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Ambassadors at Vienna and Madrid respectively, the Queen has been pleased to approve the following appointments in Her Majesty's Diplomatic Service; Sir Francis Plunkett, G.C.M.G., now Minister at Brussels, to be Ambassador at Vienna; Sir H. Mortimer Durand, G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., now Minister at Teheran, to be Ambassador at Madrid; Mr. E. Constantine Phipps, C.B., now Minister at Rio, to be Minister at Brussels; Sir Henry Dering, Bart., C.B., now Minister at Mexico, to be Minister at Rio de Janeiro.

The Queen has approved the appointment of Sir Arthur Hardinge, K.C.M.G., C.B., Her Majesty's Commissioner and Consul-General at Zanzibar, to be Minister at Teheran.

The Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment of the Rev. Joseph Armistage Robinson, D.D., to the Canonry of Westminster, vacated by the death of Archdeacon Furse.

The Queen, on the recommendation of the Home Secretary, has appointed Mr. Thomas Kneen, Second Deemster of the Isle of Man, to be First Deemster, in the place of Sir James Gell, appointed Clerk of the Rolls, and Mr. S. Stevenson Moore, Barrister-at-Law, to be Second Deemster.

The Queen has commanded that the 2nd Tower Hamlets Royal Engineers (Volunteers) shall in future be called the "East London Royal Engineers (Volunteers)." The corps, which is the strongest of the three Volunteer Engineer Corps of the Metropolis, has been nearly ten years under Lieutenant-Colonel W. Whetherly.

The Queen has just conferred an honour upon the rank and file of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers that has been much appreciated in the old 23rd. It has been the custom in the regiment for the officers, ever since they ceased to wear ribbons to tie their wigs, to wear strips of narrow black ribbon on their backs just below the nape of the neck, and a few days ago Her Majesty granted per-

mission for the privates to enjoy the same coveted distinction. These strips of black ribbon are known as the "flash," and the men as well as the officers will, therefore, in future have the ribbon sewn on to their tunics just below the back of the neck.

The *Morning Post* has been requested to state that Lady Randolph Churchill's proper designation will be for the future Mrs. George Cornwallis-West.

Truth points out that Lady Randolph Churchill loses her precedence as the widow of the younger son of a Duke by her second marriage, and also the privilege of the *entrée* which was granted to her by the Queen as the widow of a Cabinet Minister.

NEXT-OF-KIN.—DUNN.—The NEXT-OF-KIN of MARY ANN DUNN, formerly of Great Yarmouth, in the county of Norfolk, but late of Cardiff, in the county of Glamorgan, widow, deceased, who died at the County Asylum, Bridgend, in the said county of Glamorgan, on the 21st day of March, 1900, are requested to apply to the Solicitor for the affairs of Her Majesty's Treasury.—Treasury Chambers, Whitehall, London, July 18, 1900.

NEXT-OF-KIN.—FOSTER.—The NEXT-OF-KIN of WILLIAM FOSTER, of Withington Common, Withington, near Hereford, in the county of Hereford, deceased, who died there on the 13th day of March, 1900, are requested to apply to the Solicitor for the affairs of Her Majesty's Treasury.—Treasury Chambers, Whitehall, London, July 18, 1900.

ASSUMPTIONS OF ALIASES.

I, CHARLES MITFORD HERIZ-SMITH, of Cornard Magna, in the County of Suffolk (formerly known as CHARLES MITFORD SMITH, do HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that I have ASSUMED, and intend henceforth upon all occasions and at all times to SIGN and USE and to be called and known by the SURNAME of HERIZ-SMITH, in the room of, and in substitution for my former surname of Smith only; and I further give notice that by a Deed Poll under my hand and seal, bearing date the 24th day of June, 1900, and duly enrolled in the Central Office of the High Court of Justice, I have declared and evidenced such adoption of the surname Heriz-Smith.

C. M. HERIZ-SMITH.

Witness: J. E. RANSOME, Ipswich, Engineer.

I, HORACE COWLEY WYNDHAM, of 25, Craven Street, Strand, London, and of 9, Grosvenor Street, Edinburgh, Gentleman, heretofore called or known as Horace Wyndham Cowley Brown, HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that I have ASSUMED, and intend henceforth on all occasions and at all times to SIGN and USE and to be called and known by the SURNAME of WYNDHAM

only, in lieu of and substitution for my present surname of COWLEY-BROWN, and that such intended change or assumption of name is testified by a Deed Poll under my hand and seal, dated the 19th day of June, 1900, and lodged for enrolment in the Central Office of the Supreme Court of Judicature. In testimony whereof I do hereby sign and subscribe myself by such my intended future name.

Dated this 19th day of June, 1900.

HORACE COWLEY WYNDHAM.

Witness: W. H. UNDERHILL, 31, Bedford Row, London, Solicitor.

CHANGE OF NAME.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that by a Deed Poll, dated the 21st day of May, 1900, and enrolled in the Enrolment Department of the Central Office of the High Court of Justice on the 24th of May, 1900, I, the undersigned NORMAN PHILIP HAMILTON, of 27, Lombard Street, in the City of London, and 18, Cockspur Street, in the County of Middlesex, formerly known as Norman Philip Hamilton Brown, ADOPTED the said name of NORMAN PHILIP HAMILTON, and that I do now and will at all times hereafter in all deeds and writings, in all dealings, and for all purposes on all occasions whatsoever, USE the NAMES of NORMAN PHILIP HAMILTON as and for my proper name.

Dated this 6th day of June, 1900.

NORMAN PHILIP HAMILTON.

Witness: C. NUTHALL FOREMAN, Solicitor. Messrs. LUMLEY and LUMLEY, Solicitors, 37, Conduit Street, W.

Egyptian and Oriental papers please copy.

I, the undersigned ARTHUR BRACE TUCKER, of 66, Parkhurst Road, Holloway, in the County of London, commercial clerk, lately called and known by the name of ARTHUR BRACE STOPFORD, hereby give notice that by a Deed Poll, dated the 18th day of July, 1900, and duly enrolled in the Central Office of the Supreme Court of Judicature in England, I have renounced the surname of Stopford, and have from the date

thereof ASSUMED and intend henceforth to be known by the SURNAME of TUCKER.

ARTHUR BRACE TUCKER.

Witness: A. HAMMOND, 25, Bedford Row, W. C., Solicitor.

I, GEORGE ARBUTHNOT STRACHAN-DAVIDSON (second son of the late James Strachan-Davidson, of Ardgath, Perthshire, and Leamington Priors, in the County of Warwick, Esquire, deceased), late of The Warren, Downton, in the County of Wilts, Esquire (heretofore called and known by the name of George Arbuthnot Strachan), DO HEREBY GIVE PUBLIC NOTICE that on the tenth day of this present month of July I did ASSUME and ADOPT, and determine thenceforth in all Records, Deeds, Documents and Writings, in all Actions, Suits and Proceedings, in all Dealings, Transactions, Matters and Things, and upon all other occasions whatsoever, to USE and SUBSCRIBE the NAME of GEORGE ARBUTHNOT STRACHAN-DAVIDSON, instead of the said name George Arbuthnot Strachan, and so as that I might at all times thereafter be Called, Known and Distinguished by the said Surname of Strachan-Davidson only. And I Further Give Notice that by a Deed Poll, bearing date the said tenth day of July instant, duly executed and attested and acknowledged and enrolled in the Central Office of the Supreme Court of Judicature, on the tenth day of the said month of July, I declared that I had ASSUMED and ADOPTED, and determined thenceforth upon all occasions whatsoever to Use and Subscribe myself by the Name of George Arbuthnot Strachan-Davidson instead of George Arbuthnot Strachan, and so as to be at all times thereafter Called, Known, Described and Distinguished by the Name of George Arbuthnot Strachan-Davidson exclusively.

Dated this 11th day of July, 1900.

GEORGE ARBUTHNOT STRACHAN-DAVIDSON.

Witness: THOS. CHALLEN GREENFIELD, Solicitor, 11, Ironmonger Lane, London.

Deaths.

Admiral of the Fleet His Royal Highness Alfred Ernest Albert, reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Prince of Great Britain and Ireland, Duke of Edinburgh, Earl of Ulster and of Kent, Duke of Jülich, Cleve and Berg, of Engern and of Westphalia, Landgrave in Thuringia, Margrave of Meissen, Count of the Principality of Henneberg, Count von der Mark and Ravensberg, and Lord of Ravenstein and of Tonna, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., etc. (July 30), when the *Dukedom of Edinburgh and the Earldoms of Ulster and*

Kent became extinct, succeeded in the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha under a special "arrangement" by his nephew, H.R.H. Leopold Charles Edward George Albert, second Duke of Albany.

PEERS.

Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick Edward Gould Lambart, ninth Earl of Cavan, K.P., P.C. (July 14), is succeeded by his son Frederic Rudolph Lambart, Esq., commonly called Viscount Kilcourse.

Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Brougham Loch, first Baron Loch, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

(June 20), is succeeded by his son, Hon. Edward Douglas Loch, D.S.O.

Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Russell, first Baron Russell of Killowen, G.C.M.G., a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary and Life Peer, Lord Chief Justice of England (August 10).

PEERESS.

Rt. Hon. Georgiana Mary Rogers, Baroness Blachford (July 13), widow of the first (and last) Baron Blachford.

BARONETS.

Major-General Sir Charles Walters D'Oyly, ninth Baronet (July 11), is succeeded by his half-brother, Warren Hastings D'Oyly, Esq.

Major-General Sir Stanhope William Jephson, fourth Baronet, C.B. (June 20) [Burke shows his brother, Captain Robert George Jephson, to be heir-presumptive, but Debrett does not mention any heir to the Baronetcy].

Captain Sir Walter George Barttelot, second Baronet (July 23, in action at Retief's Nek, South Africa), is succeeded by his son, Walter Balfour Barttelot, Esq.

Sir Walter Rockliff Farquhar, third Baronet (July 15), is succeeded by his son, Henry Thomas Farquhar, Esq.

Sir James Dixon Mackenzie, ninth (or tenth) Baronet of Tarbat and seventh of Scatwell (June 24), is succeeded by his son, James Kenneth Douglas Mackenzie, Esq.

Sir Algernon William Need, second Baronet, is succeeded by his brother, Lieut.-Colonel Audley Dallas Need.

KNIGHTS AND COMPANIONS.

Sir Richard Wood, G.C.M.G., C.B. (July 21).

Lieutenant-General Sir William Drysdale, K.C.B. (Aug. 7).

Major-General Sir Robert Murdoch Smith, K.C.M.G. (July 3).

Sir Malcolm Fraser, K.C.M.G. (August 17).

Sir Thomas McLivraith, K.C.M.G. (July 17).

Sir Charles Oppenheimer (June 21).

Sir Henry Lunn Simpson (August 17).

Sir Thomas Farrell.

Sir Charles Sargent (June 21).

Sir William Stokes (August 18).

Colonel John Ormsby Vandeleur, C.B. (June 9).

Colonel George Hubert Parker, C.B. (August 13).

J. Gardiner Austin, Esq., C.M.G. (July 28).

Major-General Charles Harris Blunt, C.B. (August 15).

Major-General Charles Edward Oldershaw, C.B. (August 12).

John Nugent, Esq., C.S.I. (August 5).

DAMES.

Dame Elizabeth Sophia Hill (July 23), widow of Sir George Hill, third Baronet, of St. Columb's.

Dame Jane Fanshawe (July 23), wife of Admiral Sir Edward G. Fanshawe, G.C.B.
 Dame Anne Balliston (June 20), widow of the late Captain Sir Alfred Balliston, R.N.
 Dame Constance Low (June 24), wife of Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Low, G.C.B.

Dame Margaret Denton (July 20), wife of Sir George Chardin Denton, K.C.M.G.

Dame Katherine Jenkins (June 29), wife of Sir John Jones Jenkins.

BEARING COURTESY TITLES.

John Scott, Esq., commonly called Viscount Encombe (Aug. 18), is succeeded as heir-apparent to the Earldom of Eldon by his son, Hon. John Scott.

Lady Claude Hamilton (June 24).

Lady Agnes More Nisbett.

Lady Mary Saurin (August 5).

Lady Rosa Davy (July 30).

Major Hon. Lionel H. D. Fortescue, killed in action in South Africa (June 11).

Lieutenant Hon. Cecil Montague Evans-Freke (June 15), died in hospital at Johannesburg of wounds received in action.

Captain Hon. Lonsdale Richard Douglas Gray (June 10), of fever at Johannesburg.

Colonel Hon. Edward Henry Legge (August 16).

Hon. William Harbord (July 25).

Hon. Francis H. Willoughby (June 23).

Hon. Ella Peel (July 21).

Hon. Hugh Grosvenor (August 20).

EXTRACT FROM "MORNING POST,"

August 11, 1900.

CROUCH-JOHNSON.—On the 9th, at South Norwood, John Johnson-Crouch, eldest and only surviving son of the late James Crouch, lineal descendant of and heir to the Earldom of Annandale through the female branch, aged eighty-nine.

OTHERS.

Cornelia Dick Lauder (July 22), daughter of the late Sir Thos. Dick Lauder, seventh Bart., of Fountain Hall.

Andrew George Corbet (June 21), second son of the late Sir Andrew Vincent Corbet, Bart., of Acton Reynald, Salop, aged seventy-five.

Josephine Geale (July 18), widow of the late Edward Geale, of 27, Leeson Street, and Loughlinstown, co. Dublin, and daughter of the late Sir Arthur Clarke.

Henry Sidney Hammett Lacon (June 30), third son of Sir Edmund Henry Knowles Lacon, third Baronet.

Janet Victoria Munro (July 3), widow of the late Major-General A. A. Munro, B.S.C., and daughter of the late General Sir Robert Cunliffe, Bart., aged sixty-three.

Susanna Thompson (June 25), widow of General Pearson Scott Thompson, C.B.

- Rear-Admiral Valentine Otway Inglefield (July 16), third son of the late Rear-Admiral Samuel Hood Inglefield, C.B.
- Captain Frank Hunnard, D.S.O., Army Service Corps, formerly of South Wales Borderers (June 13), of enteric fever, at Newcastle, Natal, South Africa.
- Francis Bacon (July 21), the only surviving daughter of the late James Bacon, Esq., and sister of the late Right Hon. Sir James Bacon.
- Sarah Louisa Steele (July 10), wife of J. P. Steele, B.A., M.D. Edin., and younger daughter of the late Rev. William and Lady Louisa Augusta Annele Poer Trench.
- Herbert Lindsey Billing, of Bethune's Mounted Infantry, second son of the late Bishop of Bedford, killed in action near Vryheid, South Africa (May 20).
- Philip Julian Curtis, late 60th Rifles (July 10), second son of the late Sir William Curtis, Bart., of Caynham Court, Ludlow.
- On June 14, killed at Sankandi, Gambia, West Africa, Cecil Frederick Sitwell, District Commissioner on the Gambia, second son of the late Captain Frederick Sitwell, 85th Regt. and 3rd Hussars, and brother of the late Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Claude Sitwell, D.S.O., Royal Dublin Fusiliers, killed at Pieters Hill (February 24).
- On May 13 at Mafeking, of wounds received on the 12th, Arthur Hazlerigg, Cape Mounted Police, eldest son of Major-General Hazlerigg, late Royal Artillery, and grandson of the late Sir Arthur Grey Hazlerigg, twelfth Bart., of Nosely Hall, Leicester.
- Admiral F. A. Maxse (June 25), son of James and Lady Caroline Maxse, and grandson of the fifth Earl of Berkeley.
- Colonel Cluny Macpherson, of Cluny Castle, Kingussie, Kincardine, chief of Clan Chattan (August 18).
- On July 14, killed in action at Tientsin, Captain L. A. E. Ollivant, Royal Fusiliers, temporarily attached to Chinese Regiment, elder son of Sir Charles Ollivant, K.C.I.E.
- Rudolph Herries Spearman, barrister-at-law (August 2), youngest son of the late Right Hon. Sir Alexander Young Spearman, Bart.
- Horace Noel Stuart, of the Admiralty (August 3), son of the late Hon. and Rev. Andrew G. Stuart, of Cottesmore, Rutland.
- On July 25, from wounds at Retief's Nek, South Africa, Major Ernest Maxwell Willshire, Black Watch, son of the late General Sir Thomas Willshire, Bart., G.C.B.
- Eleanor Janet Kinloch (August 13), second daughter of the late Sir David Kinloch, Bart., of Gilmerton, Haddingtonshire.
- Cornelia Emily Fulton (August 14), wife of Edmund McG. H. Fulton, Esq., Judge of the High Court of Bombay, and daughter of the late Sir Michael R. Westropp, late Chief Justice of Bombay.
- Harriette Sophia de Blaquiére (August 17), daughter of the late Hon. P. B. de Blaquiére.
- Charlotte de Gillibert (August 16), widow of the late Philip Marie de Gillibert, daughter of the late John King, Esq., of Coates, Sussex, and granddaughter of the last Earl of Egremont, aged seventy-five years.
- Anna Maria Matilda Dunbar (July 28), youngest daughter of the late Captain James Dunbar, and granddaughter of the late Sir George Dunbar, fifth Baronet, of Mochrum.
- Susan Bollaert (July 17), widow of William Bollaert, F.R.G.S., Knight of the Tower and Sword.
- Georgiana Barbara Johnston, wife of Wm. Johnston, M.P., and daughter of the late Sir John Hay, seventh Baronet, of Park.



By the Way.

The proposal that some addition to the Union Jack shall be made to typify the Colonies is again to the fore.

The late Lord Bowen, conscious at the time of his promotion to the House of Lords that he had a fatal illness upon him, and that he therefore would probably occupy the place of junior Law Lord until his death, on being asked what title he would assume on his elevation, with characteristic but pathetic wit answered that he thought he should style himself Lord "Concurry," as he feared that title would be the one which posterity would think suited him best.



THE ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF CALCUTTA.

(See next page.)



The
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THE ARMS OF CALCUTTA.

THE ARMS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.



It is curious that no armorial bearings have ever been assigned to the Empire of India. Nor have arms ever been assigned to any of the Presidencies or native States. The omission is the more curious because the number of guns in the salutes to which the native rulers are entitled are all carefully and methodically assigned and enrolled.

The Towns, however, have not all allowed the Imperial apathy to limit their municipal enterprise. In recent issues of the *GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE* we have published the armorial bearings of Cape Town and Cape Colony, and we are now able to include in our collection two Indian coats of arms. The arms of Bombay will be found duly described and illustrated in "The Book of Public Arms," but the armorial bearings of Calcutta have only recently been granted, both patents (a second one being necessary for the supporters) being dated December 26, 1896. The arms are officially blazoned as follows: "Per chevron or and sable, a lion passant guardant gules, between two palm-trees eradicated in chief vert, and a ship under sail in base argent. *Crest*: Issuant out of an Eastern Crown, a sea-lion holding in the dexter paw a lotus-flower leaved and slipped proper. *Motto*: "Per ardua stabilis esto." *Supporters*: On either side a representation of an adjutant-bird holding in the beak a serpent proper, charged on the shoulder with an Eastern Crown or.

Since the grant of arms to Calcutta, arms have also been assigned to the University of Madras, the Patent being dated September 15, 1898. The official blazon in this case is as follows :
 " Argent, on a mount issuant from the base vert, a tiger passant



THE ARMS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

proper, on a chief sable, a pale or, thereon between two elephants' heads couped of the field, a lotus-flower, leaved and slipped of the third. *Motto* : ' *Doctrina vim promovet insitam.*' "

THE STAFFORD ATTAINDERS (*concluded*).

By A. C. FOX-DAVIES.



THE Act reversing the Stafford attainder, therefore, fully restored at least *the heirs male* to the Barony of Stafford. Let us see what are the possible interpretations of the Act — interpretations of effect, and *not* of intention :

1. It may have restored Henry Stafford in blood and *created* a new Barony of Stafford to his heirs male. This is the view generally adopted by Peerage writers, but we have already shown this theory to be untenable because Lord Stafford sat in the precedence of the old Barony, and an Act of Parliament is not the usual vehicle for the creation of a Peerage.

2. It may have restored *Henry Stafford and his heirs male* in blood and to the enjoyment of the old Barony, leaving the heirs general wholly under attainder.

3. It may have restored Henry Stafford and his heirs male in blood and to the enjoyment of the old Barony, and restored the heir general in blood, but not to the Barony.

4. It may have restored Henry Stafford and his heirs male, whom failing, his heirs general. [This interpretation is not *primâ facie* apparent except by the supposition that "the said Henry and his heirs" means what it says, and not (as is more probably the case) "the said Henry and his said heirs." Nevertheless, it is the interpretation accepted by Mr. Townsend (*vide* "Complete Peerage," vol. iii., p. 21) concerning the Barony of Darcy, which was restored at the same time as the Barony of Stafford by an Act of Parliament identical in its terms with the Stafford Act of Restoration.]

5. The Act of Parliament, with or without intention, may have *altered* the limitations of the Barony of Stafford from the heir general to the heir male, and consequently it would have become *extinct* when the heirs male failed in 1640.

The first alternative cannot be upheld. It was impossible to decide the alternatives 2, 3, 4, and 5 whilst the heir general and the heir male were one and the same person. Let us see what follows. Henry, Edward, Edward and Henry succeed in due course, all being both heirs general and heirs male, inheriting, as heirs general, the original Barony, the inheritance of which devolved upon heirs general, and because as heirs male the attainder of the Duke of Buckingham was reversed in their favour. They had and enjoyed

the precedence of the ancient Lords Stafford. The last named Henry died under age, October, 1637, and consequently was never summoned to Parliament. At the death of Henry in 1637 the heir male ceased to be identical with the heir general. Roger Stafford is supposed to have become heir male, which he probably was, whilst Mary (sister of Henry, Lord Stafford, and wife of Sir William Howard) was undoubtedly the heir general. Which, if either of them, succeeded to the Barony of Stafford?

On December 15, 13 Charles I. (1637) the King issued Letters Patent for a Commission of Inquiry into the pretensions of Roger Stafford as follows :

"Charles by the Grace of God etc. To our right trustie and right well beloved Cousin and Councillor Henry, Earle of Manchester, Keep of our Privie Seal and Edward Earle of Dorsett Chamberlaine to our dearest Consort the Queene, and to our Trustie and right welbeloved Councillor Sir Francis Windebank Knight one of our Principall Secretaries of State Greeting. Whereas Wee did lately require you to call before you one who calls himselfe by the name of Roger Stafford and as wee are informed doth p'tend a right and Title to the Honor and Dignity of Lord Stafford and that you should examine as well his descent and what other reasons or grounds of p'tence hee hath to that Title as alsoe what could be p'duced to the contrarie to the end that the Truth might appeare. And forasmuch as Wee understand that the said Partie is of a verie meane and obscure Condiçon and that it concernes us being the Fountaine and Protector of true Honor within our Dominions to be carefull that a p'son of soe meane a quality should not be suffered to take upon him the Name and p'tended right to be of soe noble and auntient a Family but upon good and apparent grounds. Wee have thought good and doe hereby require and authorise you or anie twoe of you to Examine upon Oath all such p'sons as shalbe p'duced on either side or whome you shall think fitt to receive Informaçon by for the better cleereing of the foresaid matters in question and for our satisfacçon in a business of such importance. In wittnes," etc.

The action of the King has been very unjustly interpreted. Courthorpe says that Roger "is said to have been unjustly denied the dignity on the ground of his poverty." Banks adds the further note that the King, to whom he had submitted his claim, having (inasmuch as he favoured the claim of the Howard family) decided "that the said Roger Stafford, having no part of the inheritance of the said Lord Stafford nor any other lands or means whatsoever,

should make a resignation of all claims and title of the said Barony of Stafford for his Majesty to dispose of as he should see fit." Where Banks got his information from I have failed to ascertain, but it is hardly warranted by the facts still accessible. Roger had been existing under the name of Floyd, and it seemed very unlikely that he was the person he represented himself to be, and the King on this account and because of his "mean" position in life issued a commission *so that the evidence might be taken on oath*. What the Commissioners reported I am unaware, but the next fact we find is that in Hilary Term a fine was levied by Roger Stafford (called throughout Rogerus Stafford Armiger), by which he remitted and quit claimed *for himself and his heirs* the honour, state, grade, dignity, title, and name of Baron Stafford, for which the King gave him £800. The first proclamation was made February 22, 1639-40; the second on May 5; the third on June 22; the fourth on October 21.

But Roger had died shortly after the fine was levied. The exact date is not known, but it was in 1640. Now was Roger ever Lord Stafford? *The House of Lords has never adjudicated on that point*. The King evidently thought he was, or he would not have attempted to buy him out. But on February 1, 1640, the House of Lords decided (in the Grey de Ruthyn Case) that a Peer could not drown or extinguish his honour neither by grant, fine, nor any other conveyance to the King. It is curious that this judgment and decision should have been arrived at by the House in the Grey de Ruthyn case, *because the point was not raised or pleaded in that case*, and there can be very little doubt that it was an expression of opinion concerning the proceedings in the Stafford case running in another court at the same time. Personally, I do not believe that Roger ever was Lord Stafford. At the death of Henry, Lord Stafford, in 1637, the heir general ought to have succeeded to the Barony *were it not that the heir general had never been restored to the Barony*, and consequently in 1637 the Barony of Stafford again fell under the old attainder, because the right of inheritance passed to a person (the heir general) still suffering under the attainder.

The death of Roger Stafford removed all persons being heirs male who were not also heirs general. There remained *only* the heir general. Consequently, had there not been some disability, the heir general must have succeeded *suo jure*. Consequently she was either (1) under the attainder, or (2) by the alteration to heirs male and the failure of the heirs male, there was no Barony to succeed to.

On September 12, 1640, Sir William Howard and Mary, his wife, were created by Letters Patent Baron and Baroness Stafford, with remainder to the heirs male of their bodies, whom failing, to the heirs of their bodies. The Letters Patent recite: (1) That Sir William Howard had married Mary, the only sister and heir of Henry, late Baron of Stafford, deceased. (2) That Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, before his attainder was seised in fee to himself and his heirs of the Barony of Stafford. (3) That Mary, were it not for the aforesaid attainder, is the lineal, true, and undoubted heir of the said Duke of Buckingham. [This shows very clearly that she as heir general was considered to be barred by the attainder.] (4) That Sir William Howard was a descendant of the late Duke of Buckingham. (5) That the said Sir William was (*jure uxoris*) seised of the manor of Stafford in County Stafford, the ancient Caput of the Barony, and then follows the operative clause creating Sir William and Dame Mary Baron and Baroness Stafford. Then follow clauses—amply showing that one Peerage only was thereby created—by which the successor inherits the Barony “after their deaths.” The Peerage is a *joint* creation.

It is evident from the wording of the patent that the attainder, and the attainder only, prevented the inheritance by Mary Howard of the original Stafford Barony possessed by the late Duke of Buckingham. The patent contained the gift and grant of the same precedence that Henry, Lord Stafford, brother of Dame Mary Howard, had enjoyed. The words used are “concede, confirm, and restore.”

When Sir William Howard took his seat as Lord Stafford he certainly sat in the 1299 precedence which had been enjoyed by the former Lord Stafford, but his right thereto was very quickly questioned, for on November 6 following “It was moved, that whereas the Lo. Stafford sitting in the ancient place of the Lo. Stafford in plement, it might be referred to the Consideraçon of the Cōmittee of Priviledges, which was soe ordered.” The Committee apparently did not report, for the King, probably foreseeing that the judgment would be against him, and unwilling to be held in the wrong, at once created Lord Stafford Viscount Stafford, with remainder to the heirs male of his body. This patent is dated November 11, 1640, only five days after the matter of precedence was referred to the Committee of Privileges. There can be no other interpretation of the action of the Crown than that the House of Lords considered Sir William Howard had no right to the precedence given him by the Crown.

Sir William Howard, Viscount Stafford, is usually held up as a godly and much persecuted man. Perhaps he was, perhaps not. In 1664 he petitioned without success for the restoration of his wife to the Earldom of Stafford by the repeal of the attainder upon her ancestor, Edward, Duke of Buckingham. Viscount Stafford was accused (on the testimony of Titus Oates), and was convicted of high treason, and attainted (June 3, 1678), when all his honours became forfeited. He was beheaded on Tower Hill December 29, 1680. His widow was summoned to the coronation of King James II. as *Baroness Stafford*. She was afterwards created Countess of Stafford for life in the same patent (dated October 5, 1688) that created her eldest son Earl of Stafford, with remainder to his heirs male, whom failing, to his brothers and their heirs male. This creation subsequently became extinct.

William, second Earl of Stafford, petitioned for the supporters of the attainted Viscount Stafford to be assigned to him, also the arms of Stafford and of Thomas of Woodstock (the royal arms of Plantagenet) to be quartered "with his paternal arms."

I had always thought that arms as well as titles were forfeited under an attainder. If so, surely the paternal arms of Howard had been forfeited by the attainder of Viscount Stafford, and it will be remembered that in the Act of Restoration (1547) the arms of Stafford, except as borne by the Barons Stafford, were withheld. This, of course, was to prevent the quartering of the Royal arms of Thomas of Woodstock, to which quartering the Stafford family did not succeed until after they had become Earls of Stafford. Annexed to the warrant of the Earl Marshal for this to be done is the opinion of counsel (Nathaniel Pigot) "that the Heirs General of the restored Henry, Lord Stafford, were not affected by the Restriction in the Act of 1st Edward VI. on the Heirs Male of the said restored Henry, Lord Stafford, as to the bearing of Arms." This evidently shows that the heir general was considered to be differentiated from the heir male in the Act of Restoration. Whether the restoration in blood of the heir general was effected by that Act remains undecided, because the unrepealed attainder of Viscount Stafford did not seem to prevent the inheritance of the arms of Howard.

For the purpose of showing that Dame Mary Howard was in her own right Baroness Stafford *by descent*, proof was made—and admitted by the Committee of Privileges in 1825, when Sir George Jerningham petitioned for the Barony of Stafford—that she was summoned as a Baroness to the coronation of James II. and also

that she was excused attendance. The further documents offered as to her *position* amongst the Baronesses (whereby alone could be determined whether she was summoned as a Baroness by creation or by descent) were *rejected* as not valid evidence. This should be borne in mind, as most printed Peerage books, whilst pointing out that Mary, Baroness Stafford, was allowed the precedence of 1299, do not point out that the committee *rejected the evidence* offered as to the precedence of Lady Stafford, merely admitting that she was summoned to the coronation as a Baroness, which she undoubtedly was *by creation* September 12, 1640.

In 1824 Sir George Jerningham—the heir general of Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, and of Sir William Howard, Viscount Stafford—obtained an Act of Parliament reversing the attainder of Viscount Stafford, and the House of Lords resolved, July 6, 1825, that Sir George had made out his claim to the dignity of Baron Stafford under certain Letters Patent bearing date September 12, 16 Charles I.

The Stafford Case is held to prove that the enjoyment of earlier precedence does not determine that a Peer is entitled to a Peerage of an earlier date than the instrument enabling him to sit, for three reasons :

1. That Henry, Lord Stafford, sitting by virtue of the Act of Parliament 1547, had the precedence of 1299 allowed him.

2. Because Sir William Howard sat in the 1299 precedence after the Letters Patent creating him Baron Stafford in 1640.

3. Because Mary, Baroness Stafford (wife of the attainted Viscount) was allowed the 1299 precedence at the coronation of James II.

Whereas we have shown as to—

1. That Henry, Lord Stafford was restored to and enjoyed the *old* Barony.

2. That in the case of Sir William Howard, Viscount Stafford, the precedence allowed was a mistake, was promptly called into question by the House of Lords, and would doubtless have been disallowed had he not been created Viscount Stafford.

3. That there is no *valid* evidence that Mary, his wife, was allowed the precedence of 1299, and if the subsequent decision of the House of Lords in 1825 be taken into account, it should be borne in mind that *the fact of her enjoyment of the precedence was not proved, and must therefore be disregarded.*

The conclusion is that the Stafford case does *not* prove, as to precedence, the point it has been frequently considered to do, but

the contrary. The House of Lords has always been very jealous of its rights and the rights of Peers as to their proper precedence. Witness its action in the cases of the Earl of Banbury, Lord Darcy, Lord Mowbray, Henry, Lord Stafford, and William, Baron (afterwards Viscount) Stafford.



THE ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF A LADY

(continued).



THE earliest grant of arms that I can put my hands upon to a woman is one dated 1558. It is, moreover, the only grant I know to one single person, that person being a *wife*. The grant is decidedly interesting, so we print it in full :

“ TO ALL AND SINGULAR as well kinges heraldes and officers of armes as nobles gentlemen and others which these presents shall see or here Wyllyam Hervye Esquire otherwise called Clarencieux principall heralde and kinge of armes of the south-east and west parties of England findith due comendacons and gretinge forasmuch as aunccientlye ffrom the beginnyng the valyant and vertuous actes off excellent parsons have ben comended to the worlde with sondry monumentes and remembrances off theyr good desertes among the which one of the chefast and most usuall hath ben the beringe of figures and tokens in shildes called armes beinge none other thinges then Evidences and demonstracons of prowes and valoure diverselye distributed accordinge to the quallyties and desertes of the parsons. And for that Dame Marye Mathew daughter and heyre of Thomas Mathew of Colchester in the counte of Essex esquire hath longe contynued in nobyltye she and her auncestors bearinge armes, yet she notwithstandinge being ignorant of the same and ffor the advoydinge off all inconvenyences and troubles that dareye happeneth in suche cases and not wyllinge to preiudye anye person hath instantlye requyred me The sayde Clarencieux kinge of armes accordinge to my registers and recordes To assigne and sett forthe ffor her and her posterite The armes belonging and descendinge To her ffrom her saide auncesters. In consideracon whereof I have at her ientle request assigned geven and granted unto her and her posterite The owlde and aunccient armes of her saide auncesters as followeth. That is to saye—partye

per cheveron sables and argent a Lyon passant in chefe off the second the poynt goutey¹ of the firste as more plainely aperith depicted in this margent. Which armes The Saide Clarencieux kinge of Armes by powre and authorite to myne office annexed and graunted By the Queenes Majesties Letters patentes under The great Seale of England have ratefyed and confirmed and By These presentes do ratefy and confyrme unto and for the saide dame marye Mathew otherwise called dame Mary Jude wiffe to Sir Andrew Jude Knight late Mayor and Alderman off London and to her posterite To use beare and shew for evermore in all places of honnor to her and theyr wourshipes at theyr Lybertie and pleasur without impediment lett or interrupcion of any person or persons.

"IN WITNESS WHEREOF the saide Clarencieux Kinge of Armes have signed these presentes with my hand and sett thereunto The Seale off myne office and The Seale of myne armes geven at London The xth daye off October in the Yeare off owre Lord Godd 1558 and in the ffourth and ffifth yeares off the reignes off owre Souereignes Lorde and Layde Phellip and Marye by the grace of God Kinge and Queene of England france both cycles Jerusalem Irland defenddors of the faythe Archdukes of Austrya Dukes of Burgoyne myllain & brabant erles of haspurgie, Flanders and Tyrrell.

"W. HERVEY AL^s CLARENCIEUX

"King of Armes.

"Confirmation of Arms to Dame Mary Mathew, 'otherwise called Dame Marye Jude, wyffe to Sir Andrew Jude, Knight, Late Lord Mayor and Alderman off London,' 1558."

In this grant the arms are painted upon a *shield*. The grant was made in her husband's lifetime, but his arms are not impaled therewith. Evidently, therefore, the lady bears arms *in her own right*, and the presumption would seem to be that a married lady bears her arms without reference to her husband. On the other hand, the grant I have just referred to to Lady Pearce, whilst not blazoning the Pearce arms, shows the painting upon the patent to have been a lozenge of the arms of Pearce, charged with a Baronet's hand impaled with the arms then granted for the maiden name of Lady Pearce. On the other hand, a grant is printed in vol. i. of the Notes to the "Visitation of England and Wales." The grant is to Dame Judith Diggs, widow of Sir Maurice Diggs, Bart., now wife of Daniel Sheldon, and to Dame Margaret Sheldon, her sister, relict of Sir Joseph Sheldon, Knight, late Alderman, and sometime

¹ Gutté de poix.

Lord Mayor of the City of London, daughters and coheirs of Mr. George Rose, of Eastergate. The operative clause of the grant is: "do by these Presents grant and assign to y^e said Dame Judith and Dame Margaret the Armes hereafter mentioned Viz^t; Ermine, an Eagle displayed Sable, membered and beaked Gules, debriused with a Bendlet Componè Or and Azure, as in the margin hereof more plainly appears depicted. To be borne and used for ever hereafter by them y^e said Dame Judith Diggs and Dame Margaret Sheldon and the descendants of their bodies respectively, lawfully begotten, according to the Laws, Rules and practice of Armes."

In each case it will be noted that the sisters were respectively wife and widow of someone of the name of Sheldon; and it might possibly be supposed that these were arms granted for the name of Sheldon. There seems, however, to be very little doubt that these are the arms for Rose. The painting is, however, of the single coat of Rose, and one is puzzled to know why the arms are not painted in conjunction with those of Sheldon. The same practice was followed in the patent which was granted to Lady Hamilton. This patent was printed in full on p. 168, vol. i., of the *GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE*. The arms which in the grant are specifically said to be the arms of Lyons (not of Hamilton) are painted upon a lozenge, with no reference to the arms of Hamilton. In each of these cases, however, the grantee of arms has been an heiress, so that the clause by which the arms are limited to the descendants does not help. An instance of a grant to a man and his wife, where the wife was not an heiress, is printed in "The Right to Bear Arms"; and in this case the painting shows the arms impaled with those of the husband. The grant to the wife has no hereditary limitations, and presumably her descendants would never be able to quarter the arms of the wife, no matter even if by the extinction of the other issue she eventually became a coheir. The fact that the arms of man and wife are herein granted together prevents anyone making any deduction as to what is the position of the wife alone.

There was a patent issued in the year 1784 to a Mrs. Sarah Lax, widow of John Lax, to take the name and arms of Maynard, such name and arms to be borne by herself and her issue. The painting in this case is of the arms of Maynard alone upon a lozenge, and the crest which was to be borne by her male descendants is quite a separate painting in the body of the grant, and not in conjunction with the lozenge. Now, Mrs. Maynard was a widow, and it is manifestly wrong that she should bear the

arms as if she were unmarried, yet how was she to bear them? She was bearing the name of Lax because that had been her husband's name, and she took the name of Maynard, which presumably her husband would have taken had he been alive; she herself was a Miss Jefferson, so would she have been entitled to have placed the arms of Jefferson upon an escutcheon of pretence, in the centre of the arms of Maynard? Presumably she would, because suppose the husband had assumed the name and arms of Maynard in his lifetime, he certainly would have been entitled to place his wife's arms of Jefferson on an escutcheon of pretence. On March 9, 1878, Francis Culling Carr, and his second wife, Emily Blanche, daughter of Andrew Morton Carr, and niece of the late Field-Marshal Sir William Maynard Gomm, G.C.B., both assumed by Royal License the additional surname and arms of Gomm. Neither Mr. nor Mrs. Carr-Gomm appear to have had any blood descent from the Gomm family; consequently the Gomm arms were granted to both husband and wife, and the curious part is that they were not alike, the marks showing that there was no blood relationship, being a canton for the husband and a cross-crosslet for the wife. In this case the arms were impaled. One is puzzled to know why the grant to the wife was necessary as well as the grant to the husband.

In 1865 Mrs. Massy, widow of Hugh Massy, assumed the name and arms of Richardson in lieu of Massy. Mrs. Massy was the only child of Major Richardson Brady, who had previously assumed by royal license the arms of Brady only. The painting upon the patent is a lozenge, bearing the arms of Massy, and upon an escutcheon of pretence the arms of Richardson. Of course, the arms of Mrs. Massy, as a widow, previously to the issue of the royal license were a lozenge of the arms of Massy, and on an escutcheon of pretence the arms of Brady.

A few years ago a Grant of Arms was issued to a Mrs. Sharpe, widow of Major Sharpe. The arms were *to be borne by herself* and the descendants of her late husband, and by the other descendants of her husband's father, so that there is no doubt whatever that these were the arms of Sharpe. I have no idea who Mrs. Sharpe was, and I do not know that she possessed any arms of her own. Let us presume she did not. Now, unless a widow may bear the arms of her late husband on a lozenge, whether she has arms to impale with them or not, how on earth is she to bear arms at all? And yet the grant most distinctly was primarily to Mrs. Sharpe.

After the death of General Ross, the victor of Bladensburg, a grant of an augmentation was made to be placed upon the monument

to the memory of the General. A facsimile of this will be found on p. 130 of vol. i. of the GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE. It will be seen that the grant also was for the augmentation to be borne by his widow during her widowhood. But no mention appears of the arms of Mrs. Ross, nor, as far as I can ascertain, was proof officially made that Mrs. Ross was in her own right entitled to arms; consequently, whether she really was or was not, we may assume that as far as the official authorities officially knew she was not, and the same query formulated with regard to the Sharpe patent holds good in this case. The painting on the patent shows the arms upon the shield, and placed above is a helmet surmounted by the crest of augmentation and the family crest of Ross.

So that from the cases we have mentioned instances can be found of the arms of a wife upon a shield alone, and of a widow having arms depicted upon a lozenge, such arms being on different occasions the impaled arms of her husband and herself, or the arms of herself alone or of her husband alone; and we have arms granted to a wife, and depicted as an impalement or upon a lozenge. So that from grants it seems almost impossible to deduce any decided and unquestionable rule as to how wife or widow should bear a coat of arms. There is, however, one other source from which profitable instruction may be drawn. I refer to the methods of depicting arms upon hatchments, to which I shall presently refer in my next article.

(To be continued.)



THINGS WHICH MIGHT BE ATTENDED TO.

THE DISESTABLISHED BISHOPRICS.



THE Episcopal Church in Scotland and the Anglican Church in Ireland are no longer part of the State establishments; and yet, under the Disestablishment Acts, Bishops and Archbishops are still appointed. We have no wish in this article to raise in the slightest degree the religious question. Theology and religion and the Churches established and disestablished do not come within the purview of the GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE.

But conceding everything that the most rigid adherents of the Anglican and Episcopal Churches in Scotland and Ireland may wish, the fact remains that the original Churches are no longer

State Churches, and the enforcement of their jurisdiction is no longer the concern of the Crown, nor within the limits of the Common law.

This state of things has produced a curious result. Both in Scotland and in Ireland there were legal coats of arms for the official sees; but in neither case was provision made for the continued use of the arms; and from the legal point of view there can be no doubt that these coats of arms became extinct upon the disestablishment of the Churches. Nevertheless, there are in each case distinguished men still holding similar positions and still using with authority the titles which existed in pre-Disestablishment days. Though the Sees have been amalgamated into a diminished number, the areas of jurisdiction practically remain unaltered by the fact that one man may hold two, or perhaps three, of the ancient Sees. The spiritual jurisdiction is not greatly changed; the character of the office remains as hitherto. Nor can it be said with any justice that the status of the two existing Churches has sunk to the level of many of the Nonconformist or Dissenting sects who figure for a brief period in Whitaker's Almanack as religious bodies. Consequently, it is greatly to be regretted that due and proper provision was not made when the opportunity arose that those holding episcopal rank should continue to be entitled to use the armorial bearings that had previously existed; and to have perpetuated the existence of the ancient armorial bearings in the persons of the subsequent holders of the ancient titles would have caused hardship to none, and would have met with universal approval. To bring them now again into existence requires no more than the warrant of Her Majesty, and we suggest to those who are concerned that they should petition Her Majesty to that effect.

Of course, the point will at once crop up as to what is the status of the armorial bearings used by the occupants of the Sees in this country belonging to the Church of Rome. As the matter stands at present the position is peculiar. The civil law does not recognise the existence of the Church of Rome in this country, but as a matter of practical politics it cannot be ignored that the Established Church of England recognises the validity of the Holy Orders of the Roman Church. And it is well known that a *quasi* recognition is given to the Cardinals, Archbishops, and Bishops of the latter Church in this country. It is absolutely impossible from every point of view for the Crown to grant arms for the Roman Catholic sees, but bearing in mind both

the powers of the Crown and the laws of the Constitution, we cannot see what objection there would be to the following procedure. Let the Pope grant arms in every case (it has already been done in some cases) to his Bishops and Archbishops in this country, and to their successors bearing the episcopal titles as at present. There is then nothing to prevent the issue of royal licenses to bear these episcopal titles and arms in this country, and such action would not recognise any jurisdiction, or be other than authority to bear foreign arms and foreign titles. But the status of the Roman Catholic Church does not affect the question that there seems no reason whatever why the arms of the sees of the disestablished Churches in Scotland and Ireland should not be used by the successors in the episcopal titles.



A SUPPLEMENT TO THE "LEGITIMIST KALENDAR" (*continued*).

A TABLE OF THE LIVING DESCENDANTS OF MARY, QUEEN CON-
SORT OF FRANCE, DUCHESS OF SUFFOLK, ETC., 1498-1533,
YOUNGER DAUGHTER OF KING HENRY VII.

BY THE MARQUIS DE RUVIGNY AND RAINEVAL.

6. *Descendants of Lady Margaret Harriet Montagu Douglas Scott, -1846, and her husband, Charles, 3rd Earl of Romney, 1808-74. See Table II. (continued).*
- | | | | |
|-----|-----|---|---|
| 152 | 151 | Edward Walter Fletcher, Captain, 5th Fusiliers, 1865 | } Grandchildren; children of late Lady Harriet Marsham (daughter of Lady Margaret H. M. Douglas Scott), by Colonel Henry Charles Fletcher, C.M.G. (deceased). |
| 153 | 152 | Arthur Fletcher, 1868 | |
| 154 | 153 | Herbert Fletcher, 1871 | |
| 155 | 154 | Wilfred Fletcher, 1875 | |
| 156 | 155 | Harold John Fletcher, 1876 | |
| 157 | 156 | Henry Fletcher, 1877 | |
| 158 | 157 | Maud Ellen (wife of Rev. Hugh Bach), 1865 | } Great-grandchildren; children of No. 158. |
| 159 | 158 | Terence Hugh Bach, 1895 | |
| 160 | 159 | Cecily Maud Bach, 1893 | } Grandchildren; children of Colonel and Lady Harriet Fletcher. |
| 161 | 160 | Edith Margaret Fletcher, 1870 | |
| 162 | 161 | Muriel Harriet (wife of Henry Fitzherbert Wright), 1873 | } Great-grandchildren; children of No. 162. |
| 163 | 162 | Helen Hermione Wright, 1897 | |
| 164 | 163 | Margaret Stella Wright, 1899 | } Grandchild; sisters of Nos. 152-158 and 161 and 162. |
| 165 | 164 | Agnes Stella Mary Fletcher, 1879 | |
| 166 | 165 | Lady Mary Marsham, 1840 | } Daughters. |
| 167 | 166 | Lady Anne Marsham, 1846 | |
7. *Descendants of Lady Harriet Janet Sarah Montagu Douglas Scott, -1870, and her husband, the Rev. E. Moore, M.A., Rector of Frittenden.*
- | | | | |
|-----|-----|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 168 | 167 | Rev. Edward Marsham Moore, M.A. | Son. |
| 169 | 168 | Aubrey Moore | } Grandchildren; children of No. 168. |
| 170 | 169 | Noel Moore | |
| 171 | 170 | Constance Moore | |

172	171	Hon. Charles Moore, of Calcutta, Mercantile	} Sons.
		Member of Council of Calcutta	
173	172	Arthur W. Moore, Captain R.N.	
174	173	Henry Walter Moore, of New Zealand	
175	174	Frank Moore	Grandson; son of No. 174.
176	175	William F. Moore, of Liverpool	Son.
177	176	William Moore	} Grandchildren; children of No. 176.
178	177	Marjorie Moore	
179	178	Gwendolen Moore	
180	179	Eleanor Moore	
181	180	Kathleen Moore	
182	181	Elfrida Moore	
183	182	Major Walter Montagu Moore, New Zealand, 1851	Son.
184	183	Walter Hugh Moore, 1881	Grandson; son of No. 183.
185	184	Francis Edward Moore, of New Zealand	Son.
186	185	John Moore	} Grandchildren; children of No. 185.
187	186	Phyllis Moore	
188	187	Dorothy Moore	
189	188	Evelyn Moore (? name)	
190	189	Marjorie Moore (? name)	
191	190	Herbert Moore	Son.
192	191	Alice Phillips, wife of Rev. S. Phillips, Vicar of Kidder-	} Daughter.
		minster	
193	192	Basil Phillips	} Grandchildren; children of No. 192.
194	193	Francis Phillips	
195	194	Sidney Phillips	
196	195	Mary Phillips	
197	196	Hilda Phillips	
198	197	Monica Trevelyan, wife of Rev. C. Trevelyan	
199	198	Mary Trevelyan	} Great-grandchildren; children of No. 198.
200	199	Avice Trevelyan	
201	200	Beryl Trevelyan	
202	201	Florence Moore (<i>née</i> Phillips), wife of Rev. O. A. Moore	} Grandchildren; children of No. 192.
203	202	Dorothy Phillips	
204	203	Hon. Evelyn Moore, Maid of Honour to Her Majesty	Daughter.

ROYAL DESCENTS (*continued*).

TABLE II. A.

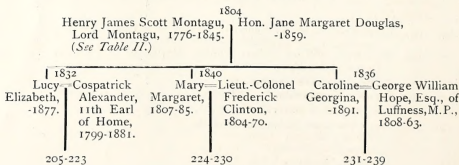


TABLE II. B.

Lady Mary Scott Montagu, = James George, 3rd Earl of
-1823. (See Table II.) Courtown, K.P.

1822	1830	1827	1833
James Thomas, 4th Earl of Courtown, 1794-1858.	Lady Edward, 1795-1840. Charlotte Albinia Scott, -1828.	Horatia Charlotte Tibbets, née Lockwood, -1838. Admiral Sir Montagu Stopford, 1798-1864.	(1) Cordelia Winifreda Whitmore, -1851. Lady Jane, -1873. The Rev. Abel John Ram, of Clonallin, co. Wexford.
240-276	277-299	300-341	342-361

8. *Descendants of the Hon. Lucy Elizabeth Scott Montagu, -1877, and her husband, Cospatrick Alexander, 11th Earl of Home, 1799-1881. See Table II. A.*

205	204	Charles Alexander, 12th Earl of Home, 1834	Son.
206	205	Charles Cospatrick Archibald, Lord Dunglass, 1873	Grandchildren ; only son and eldest daughter of No. 205.
207	206	Mary Elizabeth Margaret, Lady Gillford	
208	207	Prodosia Beatrix Catherine Mary Meade, 1898	Great-granddaughter ; only child of No. 207.
209	208	Lady Beatrix Lucy Dundas	Grand-daughter ; 2nd daughter of No. 205.
210	209	Philip Dundas, b. 1899	Great-grandson ; only child of No. 209.
211	210	Lady Margaret Jane Douglas Home	Grand-daughters ; 3rd and 4th daughters of No. 205.
212	211	Lady Isobel Charlotte Douglas Home	
213	212	Hon. James Archibald Home, 1837	Sons and daughters.
214	213	Major-General the Hon. William Sholto Home, 1842	
215	214	Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Cospatrick Home, 1848	
216	215	Hon. George Douglas Home, 1853	
217	216	Lady Elizabeth Eleanora Home, 1844	Grandchildren ; children of No. 218.
218	217	Lady Ida Hepburne Scott, 1846	
219	218	James Cospatrick Hepburne Scott, 1882	Grandchildren ; children of No. 218.
220	219	Francis William Scott, 1886	
221	220	Lucy Georgina Scott, 1881	
222	221	Mary Helen Charlotte Scott, 1885	
223	222	Lady Charlotte Lucy Home	Youngest daughter.

9. *Descendants of the Hon. Mary Margaret Scott Montagu, 1807-1885, and her husband, Colonel Frederick Clinton, Grenadier Guards, 1804-1870. See Table II. A.*

224	223	Lieut.-Colonel Henry Renebald Clinton, of Ashley Clinton, Lymington, late Grenadier Guards, 1841	Sons.
225	224	The Rev. William Osbert Clinton, Rector of Padworth, Berks, M.A., 1850	
226	225	Walter Lawrence Clinton, 1883	Grandchildren ; children of No. 225.
227	226	Frances Eleanor Clinton, 1881	
228	227	Lucy Dorothea Marryat, 1843	Daughter.
229	228	Mary Margaret Jephson (wife of the Rev. William Vincent Jephson, Curate of Beaminster, Dorset)	Grandchildren ; children of No. 228 and her husband, George Selwyn Marryat, Esq., -1896.
230	229	Dorothea Charlotte Edith Marryat	

10. *Descendants of the Hon. Caroline Georgina Scott Montagu, -1891, and her husband, George William Hope, Esq., of Luffness, M.P., 1808-1863. See Table II. A,*

- | | | | |
|-----|-----|---------------------------------|--|
| 231 | 230 | Henry Walter Hope, of Luffness | Son. |
| 232 | 231 | George Everard Hope, 1886 | Grandchild; son of No. 231. |
| 233 | 232 | Caroline Violet Mary Hope, 1878 | Grand-daughter; only child of the late Colonel Montagu Hope, 1844-70; 2nd son. |
| 234 | 233 | Edward Stanley Hope, C.B., 1846 | 3rd son. |
| 235 | 234 | John Alexander Henry Hope, 1882 | Grandchildren; |
| 236 | 235 | Elizabeth Caroline Hope, 1885 | children of No. 234. |
| 237 | 236 | Herbert James Hope, 1851 | 4th son and daughters. |
| 238 | 237 | Caroline Jane Hope | |
| 239 | 238 | Lucy Georgina Hope | |

11. *Descendants of James Thomas, 4th Earl of Courtown, 1794-1858. See Table II. B.*

240-276 Same as Nos. 84 to 126.

12. *Descendants of Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Edward Stopford, 1795-1840. See Table II. B.*

- | | | | |
|-----|-----|---|---|
| 277 | 239 | The Rev. Frederick Manners Stopford, M.A., Rector of Tidmarsh, Norfolk, 1831 | Son. |
| 278 | 240 | Algernon Edward Stopford (Australia), 1858 | Grandson; son of No. 277. |
| 279 | 241 | Grosvenor Francis Stopford, 1889 | Great-grandchildren; |
| 280 | 242 | Eveleen Emma Stopford, 1891 | children of No. 278. |
| 281 | 243 | Albert Henry Stopford, 1860 | Grandsons; sons of No. 277. |
| 282 | 244 | Francis Powys Stopford, 1861 | |
| 283 | 245 | Mary Horatio Stopford, 1896 | Great-grandchildren; |
| 284 | 246 | Eveleen Emily Stopford, 1897 | children of No. 282. |
| 285 | 247 | Charles Alexander Stopford, 1864 | |
| 286 | 248 | Wilfred Sydney Stopford, 1868 | Grandchildren; |
| 287 | 249 | Gerald Frederic Stopford, 1870 | children of No. 277. |
| 288 | 250 | Walter Montagu Stopford, 1874 | |
| 289 | 251 | Mary Kathleen Powys Stopford, 1863 | |
| 290 | 252 | Eveleen Frances Stopford, 1871 | Youngest son. |
| 291 | 253 | Walter James Stopford, C.B., 1833 | Grandchildren, sons, and eldest daughter of Nos. 291 and 327. |
| 292 | 254 | Edward Montagu Stopford, 1872 | Great-grandson; son of No. 294. |
| 293 | 255 | Cyril Montagu Stopford, 1874 | Grand-daughters; |
| 294 | 256 | Horatia Winifred Curtis, 1864 | younger daughters of No. 291. |
| 295 | 257 | Walter Stopford Constable Curtis, 1899 | |
| 296 | 258 | Louise Stopford, 1865 | |
| 297 | 259 | Nina Stopford, 1868 | |
| 298 | 260 | Annette Hilda Stopford, 1870 | |
| 299 | 261 | Hon. Horatia Charlotte Frances Stopford, V.A., one of the Bedchamber Women in Ordinary to H.M., late Maid of Honour | Daughter. |

13. *Descendants of Admiral the Hon. Sir Montagu Stopford, 1798-1864. See Table II. B.*

- | | | | |
|-----|-----|--------------------------------------|---|
| 300 | 262 | Charlotte Mary Leycester Birch, 1855 | Grand-daughter; eldest daughter of the late Major George Montagu Stopford, R.E., 1828-60. |
| 301 | 263 | John Henry Stopford Birch, 1883 | |
| 302 | 264 | George Charles Birch, 1887 | Great-grandchildren; |
| 303 | 265 | Frances Lyall Birch, 1889 | children of No. 300. |
| 304 | 266 | Dorothy Julia Charlotte Birch, 1881 | |
| 305 | 267 | Cicely Mary Birch, 1885 | |

306	268	Caroline Anne Kate Morton Philips, 1856	{ Grand-daughter; youngest daughter of the late Major George Montagu Stopford, 1828-60.
307	269	Mark Hibbert Philips, 1886	{ Great-grandchildren; children of No. 306.
308	270	Humphrey Burgoyne Philips, 1894	
309	271	Mary Adelaide Philips, 1884	
310	272	Christobel Selina Philips, 1888	
311	273	Rosamond Winifred Philips, 1889	
312	274	Joan Lætitia Philips, 1891	{
313	275	Montagu Charles Henry Stopford, 1837	
314	276	Captain Lionel Arthur Montagu Stopford, 1860	Son.
315	277	Montagu George North Stopford, 1892	{ Grandsons; children of No. 314.
316	278	Lionel Montagu Phipps Stopford	
317	279	Mary Cordelia, Lady Adye, 1831	Daughter.
318	280	Lionel Colonel John Adye, R.A., 1857	{ Grandchildren; children of No. 317 and her husband, General Sir John Millar Adye.
319	281	Captain Mortimer Stopford Adye, 1867	
320	282	Winifreda Jane Watson-Armstrong, 1860	
321	283	William John Montagu Watson-Armstrong, 1892	{ Great-grandchildren; son and daughter of No. 320 and her husband, Wm. Hy. Armstrong Watson-Armstrong, Esq., of Craggside, Rothbury.
322	284	Winifreda Margaret Watson-Armstrong, 1894	
323	285	Mary Caroline Smith, 1861	Grand-daughter; 2nd daughter of No. 317.
324	286	Winifreda Emily Mary Smith, 1887	{ Great-grand-daughter; daughter of No. 323 and her husband, Major Apsley Smith.
325	287	Ethel Montagu Ayde, 1865	{ Grand-daughters; 3rd and 4th daughters of No. 317.
326	288	Evelyn Violet Falkner, 1869	
327	289	Annette Jane Stopford	2nd daughter.
328-334		Same as Nos. 292-298	{ Grandchildren, etc.; descendants of No. 317 and her husband, Captain Walter James Stopford, C.B. (No. 317).
335	290	Emily Evelyn Lucy, Lady Markham, 1854	3rd daughter.
336	291	Edwyn Guy Markham, 1877	{ Grandchildren; children of No. 335 and her husband, Lieut.-General Sir Edwin Markham, K.C.B.
337	292	Montagu Wilfred Markham, 1884	
338	293	Muriel Markham, 1879	
339	294	Dora Atkinson, 1858	4th daughter.
340	295	Marjorie Stopford Atkinson, 1886	{ Grandchildren; children of No. 339 and her husband, Lieut.-Colonel Richard Henry Atkinson.
341	296	Lucy Mary Montagu Atkinson, 1890	

14. *Descendants of Lady Jane Ram, 1873, and her husband, the Rev. Abel John Ram, of Clonattin. See Table II. B.*

342	297	Rev. Edward Digby Stopford Ram, 1868	Grandson.
343	298	Mabel Charlotte Ram, 1897	{ Great-grandchildren; children of No. 342.
344	299	Eileen Isabel Ram (twin), 1897	
345	300	George Montagu Ram, 1881	{ Grandchildren (children with No. 342) of Rev. George Stopford Ram, son of Lady Jane Ram.
346	301	Mary Frances Jane Ram	
347	302	Evelyn Charlotte Ram	
348	303	Geraldine Louisa Ram	
349	304	Kathleen Lucy Ram	
350	305	Winifred Ram	
351	306	Dorothy Ram	
352	307	Marjorie Freda Ram	
353	308	Abel John Ram, Q.C., M.A., Recorder of Hanley, 1842	Son.

354	309	Lucius Abel John Granville Ram, 1885	}	Grandchildren ; children of No. 316.
355	310	Elen Augusta Ram, 1882		
356	311	Irene Mary Montagu Ram, 1888		
357	312	Rev. Robert Digby Ram, M.A., Vicar of Hampton, 1844		Son.
358	313	George Edward Ram, 1879	}	Grandchildren ; children of No. 320.
359	314	Frederick Montagu Anson Ram, 1885		
360	315	Emily Jane Ram		
361	316	Frances Anne Jane Miller		Daughter.

(To be continued.)



THE EARLDOM OF MENTEITH.

BY WALTER M. GRAHAM EASTON.



In the November number, 1899, two articles under this heading appeared, which only came to my notice recently, as I missed the number, being abroad. Were it not for the Editor's note to the second one, I would not even now take notice of them, as I distinctly stated I could not pay attention to anonymous criticism.¹ Although these articles are unsigned, however, I am aware who their writer is, whose "impersonal and impartial" criticism can be gauged from the circumstance that while he sent them for publication in the GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE, he refrained from including my notices of them respectively in the *Glasgow Herald* and *Stirling Journal*. The first was printed in his own halfpenny weekly sheet, the *Stirling Sentinel*, and sent to the *Glasgow Herald*, where my attention was drawn to it.² The second was copied into his own paper from the

¹ GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE, vol. i., p. 430.

² It was reproduced in the *Herald* on August 3, and I noticed it in the issue of the 10th. "Q" replied in issue of the 13th, which reply I noticed in that of the 19th, putting a single pertinent question—Could he produce *proof* that Walter, second son of the second Earl, was ancestor of Gartur?—stating, "as it is the truth that is aimed at, let him settle the point once and for all if he can, and thereby prove that he appreciates the fact that while genealogy means seek or research, it is not a game at hide-and-seek or the drawing of red herrings across another worker's path." This was not answered, and the writer again pursues the same tactics in nebulous assertions and notorious falsitudes, nor is a red herring or two absent. The late Mr. Graham, of Leitchtown, was tutor-in-law to the late Major Graham Stirling, of Craigbarnet, referred to, and his nearest of kin. Over two hundred years before (in 1618) the Leitchtown ancestor, Gilbert Graham, of Gartrenich, residing at Rednock, had been tutor or guardian of the Craigbarnet ancestor, *i.e.*, John Graham, of Blaircessnock.

*Scottish Antiquary*¹ of April, 1899, preceded by a great flourish of trumpets some weeks before, letting it be inferred that "B," the writer of the article, was anyone but the Editor himself, Mr. W. B. Cook. But "B" was none other than the editor of the *Sentinel*, who, under the aliases of "Q" and "Scrutator" in different quarters, has attacked the Leitchtown claim in a fashion unheard of before. The proof of this, for instance, can be found in the pages of the *Sentinel* since 1896. This is my "impersonal and impartial" critic, who advances allegations and statements without deducing an iota of proof for any one of them. Unfortunately, it seems necessary to say so much for a proper appreciation of an attack which is designed to confuse the issue in the mind of the general reader.

The second article is divided into four parts, and I shall commence with Part I., relating to Gartrenich. "It is of course by genealogical evidence alone that any pedigree can be established." By this it is meant to insinuate that topography is not even an auxiliary, which is quite a mistaken idea, so much so that several titles of peerage would be dormant, and many estates have been irrevocably lost to those who possess them, had topographical evidence been irrelevant. An authority may be allowed to speak on the matter. Mr. M. A. Lower, writing in 1854 on evidence of genealogical descent, says: "There are cases genealogical, as well as legal, where, in the very nature of things, circumstantial evidence must be accepted in the absence of direct proof. For example, if I find, in title-deed or other record, evidence that two people of the same family name were possessed, in succession, of the same estate, I conclude with little hesitation that they were of the same stock, although there may be no means of ascertaining whether son succeeded to father, brother to brother, or nephew to uncle. Nor does this much matter, since proof of a common stock is sufficient. Our baronages will furnish abundant illustrations of my meaning."

"It is doubtful whether at that date (1478) Gartrenich was included in the earldom." This is doubtful to no one else, and the

¹ On p. 303 is reproduced a note by the Editor of the *Scottish Antiquary* which does not correctly represent what I communicated to him. After explaining how I had confused Gartrenich with Gartinerenach, another place in the earldom possessed by a Patrick, what I said was that I staked my claim on descent from his uncle, Patrick Graham, of Gartrenich (*alias* Auchmore). Reading this note as on p. 303, one might take it to be from the pen of the Editor of the *GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE*, which is not the case, and it might be inferred that the article itself was appearing for the first time, instead of which, as stated in the text, it passed from the *Scottish Antiquary* through the *Sentinel*.

writer of such a sentence could only be a person who thought heirs-in-possession could add acres at their own sweet will to a territorial earldom as by charter erected. No charter of the Menteith earldom was granted between 1427 and 1644, which fact alone settles it that Gartrenich was *alias* Auchmore; but the property not being divided in 1427, the whole appears in the original charter (1427) as Auchmore, or in general it might be so termed, although divided. By 1510 Gartrenich, *alias* Auchmore, appears, which was 134 years before any new charter of the earldom was granted. Gartrenich, in other words, could not have walked into the earldom. No matter, however, if it did; the second earl gave it to his brother Henry in 1510 and 1534, and in 1624 we find it in possession of Gilbert Graham in Rednoch, along with its other half, Auchmore. The unseemly and unjustifiable attack on the late Sir William Fraser in no case could avail anything, for the proof of the correctness of his transcriptions of Gartrenich being *alias* Auchmore is in possession of the Duke of Montrose. It is a pity that the "experience" boasted of does not teach its possessor respect for the dead, a quality again and again missing in him, for unless he held absolute proof that Sir William had erred on the point immediately under discussion, any reference to him was entirely out of place. Apart from anything else, it would have been a remarkable coincidence if Sir William Fraser had made the mistake twice over at considerable intervals, first when reporting on the muniments of the Duke of Montrose to the Historical MSS. Commissioners in 1871, and secondly, when writing the "Red Book of Menteith" in 1880.

What the old maps quoted are mentioned for it is difficult to understand, as they have no bearing on the matter. Their main value at any time is when they mention a place; that value does not extend, as a rule, to how they situate the place.¹ It is quite a mistake to say that Stobie's Survey places Gartrenich and Auchmore east and west, for in neither of his surveys are these places mentioned. I stated that Auchmore was north from Gartrenich, and so it practically is; sailors would say it is north-north-east. Moll (1725), who is quoted, has it pretty correctly. No other place ever intervened between Auchmore and Gartrenich, the Arnachly mentioned being almost due west from the former, which borders on Gartrenich Moss, while Nether Shannochill is also west of the same

¹ Moll's (1714) "Scotland" makes Cardross four miles north-east of Gartur, whereas they are as near as may be east and west from each other at a distance of about a mile and a half.

Moss.¹ That Auchmore now forms part of Malling farm only proves that it no longer exists. As well might it be suggested that it never belonged to the Earldom of Menteith because it is now attached to the Dukedom of Montrose. Such a line of argument to be put forth seriously is inconceivable. Much happens in the course of centuries. This is its history: Auchmore (= Auchmar); Auchmore, *alias* Gartrenich, Auchmore representing the northern half of the whole, the southern portion becoming permanently Gartrenich; and then Malling, disappearing from the map as Auchmore. Lands of old having an *alias* or *aliases* were as common as blackberries, the *aliases* arising as the original holding got split up.²

Part II. It is of course obvious that if Gilbert Graham of Gartavertane died on April 24, 1573, he was not the Gilbert Graham who resigned the lands of Gartrenich to the fifth earl in 1576. As far as my critic is concerned there is no proof given, and so I am only interested in defending my pedigree as constructed on the evidence set forth in June, 1897, and in correcting his mis-statements. Without proof that Gilbert of Gartavertane was dead in 1573, and on the hypothesis that the third earl had heired his uncle Henry, no jury could find otherwise than that he also had Gartrenich, bearing the 1622 tutorship of Blaircressnock in mind. Gartavertane fell into him from a brother, and was not a patrimony. But allowing that he died on April 24, 1573, the fact, while altering the circumstances, would in no material way affect the Leitchtown claim, which, as I said before, is unassailable. Indeed, with said Gilbert dead, as stated, the position is firmer if possible.

¹ See Ordnance Survey. This Moss originally was part of the whole of Gartrenich *alias* Auchmore.

² A few *aliases* in the neighbourhood which became permanently distinctive may be quoted: Inchanoch, the £3 6s. 8d. land of Rednock, *alias* Inchanoch, "terrarium de Rednach *alias* Inchanach nuncupatarum," 1497 (*Reg. Mag. Sig.*); Rottenrow, 2½ merk land of Balfours Boquhapil *alias* Rottenrow (Ext. Speciales Retornatus Thomæ Grahame de Boquhopill Patri, 1605—Leitchtown muniments, amongst which is also a charter by Queen Mary, 1550, with same *alias*); Ashentree, land of Over *alias* Middle Coldoch *alias* Ashentree (Disposition by Archibald Stirling, of Coldoch, 1660—Leitchtown muniments; Coldoch is also styled Auchyle); Coldoch Wester *alias* Spitteloun (*ibid.*); Brae of Cessintillie *alias* Ballinton. Other parts of the Rednock barony than Inchanoch were *alias* Grahamstown, Ballivorad, Bogton, etc., while different parts of Calziemuck were *alias* Newton of Leitchtown, Damside, and Hogwood, which names are now permanent.

(To be concluded.)

AITKEN OF THORNTON (*continued*).

BY THE MARQUIS DE RUVIGNY AND RAINEVAL.

II. BRANCH CADET OF THORNTON.

VIII.



JOHN AITKEN, Writer in Cupar, second son of Colonel George Aitken, the third son of John Aitken of Thornton, was born in 1792; married at Cupar Jane Christie, daughter of Andrew Christie, Esq., of Ferrybank, co. Fife, banker in Cupar, by his wife Margaret Dempster (daughter of Cathcart Dempster, banker, St. Andrew's, and Jane Methvin), and sister of Major-General John Christie, H.E.I.C.S., by whom, who was born March 3, 1794, and died and was buried in Edinburgh in 1874, he had issue:

1. George Aitken, Captain 20th Native Infantry, died unmarried, and was buried in Bombay, 1850.
2. Andrew Aitken, died in Edinburgh unmarried.
3. John Christie Aitken, of whom presently.
4. Charles Aitken, died young.
5. Alexander Aitken, died young.
6. Margaret Jane Aitken, married William Horsbrugh, Esq., Clerk of the Peace for Fife,¹ and has had issue by him, who died 1884:
 - (1) Arthur Wemyss Horsbrugh, married and has issue.
 - (2) Frederick George Makgill Horsbrugh, in Texas, married.
 - (3) Henry Moncreiff Horsbrugh, C.A., in Edinburgh, married the 2nd dau. of James Stark Christie, of Teassis, co. Fife, and had issue three daughters:
 - (i.) Eudora Horsbrugh.
 - (ii.) Muriel Horsbrugh.
 - (iii.) Florence Horsbrugh.
 - (4) Robert Patrick Horsbrugh, Captain Indian Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, Berar, India.
 - (5) Charles Edward Horsbrugh, W.S., assistant factor to the Duke of Roxburgh, unmarried.
 - (6) Mary Agnes Horsbrugh, unmarried.
7. Robert Hope Moncreiff Aitken, V.C., Colonel of the 13th Bengal Native Infantry, one of the defenders of Lucknow, where there is a memorial with a statement of his services at the Bailey Guard Gate, by which the relieving forces

¹ He was the fifth in direct descent who had held this office.

entered; died in 1887, having married Mary, daughter of Andrew Anderson, by whom he had issue:

- (1) Ida Aitken, unmarried.
8. Janet Pouton Aitken, married David Johnstone, of Croy, Dumbartonshire, by whom, who died in 1886, she has issue five sons and three daughters:
 - (1) Robert Hope Moncreiff Johnstone, died in infancy.
 - (2) Francis Buchanan Johnstone, Captain Royal Artillery.
 - (3) Charles Melville Johnstone, Captain 6th Dragoon Guards.
 - (4) George Herbert Johnstone, Ceylon.
 - (5) Norman Marshall Johnstone, 11th Hussars.
 - (6) Lily Johnstone, married J. Latham, of Greenock.
 - (7) Helen Johnstone, married Captain Jones Parry, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.
 - (8) Rose Johnstone, married Captain Carden, Connaught Rangers.
9. Frank Aitken, died young.
10. James Aitken, settled in Australia, and died in 1894, leaving issue by his wife, Jessie Bouchier, four sons and two daughters:
 - (1) Robert Hope Aitken. (2) George Gray Aitken.
 - (3) Edward Bouchier Aitken. (4) James Horne Rigg Aitken. (5) Ellison Jessie Aitken. (6) Margaret Aitken.

Mr. Aitken died December 21, 1852, and was buried in Cupar.

IX. JOHN CHRISTIE AITKEN, Esq., of Thornton, Australia, third, but eldest surviving son of the preceding, was born at Ferrybank, Cupar, 1821; settled in Australia; married Fanny, daughter of Daniel Macnamara, M.D., R.N., by whom he had issue:

1. Francis Aitken, of whom presently.
2. Jane Christie Aitken, married K. MacLeod, and has issue:
 - (1) Frances MacLeod. (2) John MacLeod. (3) Kenneth MacLeod. (4) Emma MacLeod. (5) Torquil MacLeod. (6) Oona MacLeod. (7) Alistair MacLeod.
3. Fanny Aitken, married Captain Burn, 14th Hussars.
4. Alice Aitken.
5. John Christie Aitken, Captain 92nd Highlanders, married Adeline, dau. of Charles Loyd Norman, J.P., D.L., of The Rookery, Kent.
6. George Aitken. 7. Oona M. Aitken. 8. Robert M. Aitken, died 1876.

X. FRANCIS AITKEN, Esq., eldest son and heir of the preceding, Captain 93rd Highlanders, married B , daughter of Dr. Leslie, of Alton, Hants, and has issue :

1. John Christie Aitken. 2. Frances Aitken.

(To be continued.)



DUCHY OF LANCASTER "INQUISITIONES POST-MORTEM" (continued).

BY ETHEL STOKES.



Geoffrey Stansfeld; Thursday after Palm Sunday, 15 Hen. VII. He held the manor of Haysondforth, which he settled on his wife Joan for life. She is still living. Other premises were conveyed before his death to his son Giles, and Giles's wife Isabel in tail. Giles died so seised, and Isabell survives. Geoffrey died 20 March last. Joan, daughter and heir of the said Giles, is now aged 2. Vol. iii., no. 56.

Richard Fenys, Lord Dacre; 20 April, 17 Hen. VII.

Lord Dacre died seised of the manor of Fishewik, co. Lancaster, etc., 20 April, 1 Hen. VII. Thomas Fenys, his kinsman and heir, was then aged 14. Vol. iii., no. 58.

Thomas Morley; 24 Hen. VII.

He held the manor of Wenynghon, etc., co. Lancaster, parcels of which are settled on Alice Morley, his daughter, and Margaret his sister. Lands in Great and Little Meyreley, etc., were settled by charter of 6 August, 22 Hen. VII. on the said Thomas (as Thomas Morley of Wenynghon), and one Anne, his wife, in tail male. Anne still survives at Wenynghon. Thomas died 20 December last. John Morley, son of his brother Giles, is his heir, and is 21 and more. Vol. iii., no. 60.

Thomas Cheteham, 22 August, 20 Hen. VII.

The said Thomas held messuages and land in Nuthurst and Crompton, etc., co. Lancaster. He died 20 April, 18 Hen. VII. John Cheteham, his son and heir, aged 34, has taken the profits since his father's death; and Elizabeth and Margery Cheteham have occupied the premises in Crompton since the same date. Vol. iii., no. 62.

John Wasshyngton, Esq. ; Thursday after the Feast of Assumption, 15 Hen. VII.

The said John died seised of a tenement called Tuwhitfield in Warton, co. Lancaster, 4 May, 14 Hen. VII. Robert Wasshington, his son and heir, is 24. Vol. iii., no. 64.

William Blundell ; Tuesday after St. Bartholomew's day, 21 Hen. VII. He held tenements in Ince Blundell, etc., co. Lancaster, and died on Wednesday before the Nativity of St. John the Baptist last. Robert Blundell, his next heir, is 34 and more. Vol. iii., no. 65.

Alexander Hoghton, Kt. ; Tuesday after the Feast of St. Lawrence the Martyr, 14 Hen. VII.

Sir Alexander and Elizabeth his wife, who survives him, were seised of lands, etc., in Chernok, etc., co Lancaster, by the grant of James Straytbarell and Richard Syngleton, son of James Syngleton. He also held the manor of Lee. His death took place on the Feast of St. Katherine the Virgin last. Anne Hoghton, his daughter and heir, is now 11. Vol. iii., no. 66.

William Faryngton, Kt. ; 16 April, 17 Hen. VII.

At the time of his death Sir William held no lands in the Duchy.

On 20 March, 16 Hen. VII., Henry Faryngton, his son and heir-apparent, joined with him in settling all his manors and lands in Faryngton, etc., co. Lancaster, to the uses set forth in an indenture of the same date made between the said Sir William and Henry. The trustees were Richard Assheton, Kt., Robert Becansawe, Seth Wudcok, clerk, Hugh Andreton, gent., and William Wudcok. Sir William died on Monday after the Feast of St. Edmund the King, 17 Hen. VII. The said Henry Faryngton is now 30 and more. Vol. III., no. 67.

Geoffrey Mascy, Kt. ; Tuesday before the Feast of the Assumption, 14 Hen. VII.

Sir Geoffrey died seised of the manor of Workesley, co. Lancaster, 28 October, 12 Hen. VII. Joan Stanley, late wife of William Stanley, son of Sir William Stanley, Kt., aged 24, is daughter and heir of the said Sir Geoffrey. Vol. iii., no. 68.

Thomas Talbot, Kt. ; Tuesday after Palm Sunday, 15 Hen. [VII.]. Trustees held the manors of Risshton and North Derwynde, co. Lancaster, for the said Sir Thomas, who died 16 February last, leaving Edmund Talbot, his son and heir, aged 30 and more. Vol. iii., no. 69.

(To be continued.)

ABSTRACTS OF NELSON WILLS IN THE
PREROGATIVE COURT OF CANTERBURY

(continued).



HE nuncupative will of *Edward Nelson*, of Temple in Bristol, declared, 19 November, 1640, in the presence of William Addams and James Nelson.

He gave all his goods to his wife, Alice, for life, with remainder equally among his sons and daughters, James, Edward, Anne and Joan Nelson, and he made his wife executrix.

13 January, 1643, commission granted to William Addams and Anne Addams *alias* Nelson, daughter of the deceased, to administer, etc., the executrix having died before taking upon her the duty of execution. (Essex, 6.)

The will of *James Nelson*, of the city of Bristol, shereman, dated 22 November, 1647.

I desire to be buried in the parish church of Temple, near my late father. I give the whole of my estate equally between my wife Elizabeth, and my only daughter Elizabeth Nelson; to my uncle John Nelson, my wearing apparel; to Mr. Jacob Brint, minister at Temple, 20s.; to my sister, Marie Smith, a small ring, with a hand in hand in it. Executrix:—my wife. Overseers:—my friends Mr. Robert Roberts and William Middlemore. (*Signed*) James Nelson. Witnesses:—Robert Roberts, William Middlemore.

Proved 17 November, 1648, by Elizabeth Nelson *alias* Deane, relict and executrix. (Essex, 153.)

The will of *Elizabeth Nelson*, spinster, late of Neville Alley, in Fetter Lane, daughter to William Nelson, of the parish of St. Dunstan's-in-the-West, dated 30 July, 1642.

I give to the poor, in testimony of my love towards them, being God's lively images and Christ His members, £5; to each of my brothers and sisters, £10; and £10 also to Mr. Robert Garter, junior. Residuary legatee and executrix:—my sister, Mary Nelson. (*Signed*) Elizabeth Nelson. Witnesses:—Ed. Shillie, William Stringer.

Proved 4 December, 1648, by the executrix named. (Essex, 180.)

Rebecca Nelson, of Chipinsodbury, co. Gloucester, widow, 12 July, 1650.

I desire to be buried decently near to my husband. I give my lease of St. John's Woode to my son John Moore and his wife, and my son Robert Moore, provided they do live to come into England to use the same; otherwise I give it to my daughter Trotman's children, viz., William, Mary and Samuel Goodhind, and Nathaniel Trotman; to my son John Moore, one silver bowl; to his wife, my plain taffety gown and kirtle; to his son Robert, £5 when he himself shall come and demand it; to William Goodhind, £20 when 21; to my servant Mary Barfield, £3. Residuary legatee and executrix:—my said daughter Mary Trotman. Overseers:—my kinsman, Mr. John Vanum and Robert Kainez. The mark of Rebecca Nelson. Witnesses:—John Wynnall. [?] Sam. Were.

Proved 21 November, 1650, by the executrix named. (Pembroke, 184.)

Thomas Nelson, of Rowlay, in the co. of Essex in New England, being by Providence called to make a voyage into old England, 24 December, 1645.

I give to my wife Joan, for life, my mill and millhouse with the land round it in Rowlay, lately in the occupation of Joseph Wormehill; and my upland and meadow lying between Rowlay Ox pasture on the one part, the common on another part, and the mill river and the brook that goeth from the town on the other part thereof, all which containeth about 50 acres; also 2 acres of ground in the Pond field next Mr. Rogers', leaving out the pond, to build her a house on the remainder. The reversion of the premises I give amongst my children, as well the child to be born to me as the rest. I bequeath to my eldest son Philip Nelson, a double portion; and to my son Thomas and daughter Marie Nelson, their equal part. My will is that Richard Bullingtam [*sic*] Esquire, and my honoured uncle Richard Dummer, gent., shall have the education of my said sons, till they come of age; and my wife and my said uncle shall have the education of my daughter Marie and the other child. I give to my son Philip £10 which was given him by my aunt Katharine Witham, and his plate marked with his own name P.N.; to my son Thomas, a wine bowl and a spoon. Residuary legatees:—my children. Executors:—Mr. Richard Bellingham [*sic*] and my uncle Richard Dummer. Overseers:—Mr. Ezechiell Rogers of Rowly and Mr. John Norton of Ipswich. (*Signed*) Tho. Nelson. Witnesses:—Jeremy Howchin, Ezechiell Northens. Codicil, dated 6th day of Sextilis, here called August, 1648. These are to certify that I, Thomas Nelson, about to return to Rowlay in New

England, being sick in body, do confirm the will I made in New England and left with my wife's uncle, Mr. Richard Dummer, with this addition only of a portion for my son Samuel Nelson, born since that will was made. I entreat our reverend Pastor and Elder Mr. Rogers, and the whole church at Rowley, that they may not mistake themselves concerning the £11, or the £17 which I paid to Goodman Scatchwell for his farm, and I did not give this in with other moneys that I laid out for the plantation; lest this being a wrong to me, be to their grief at the day of Jesus Christ; as also £15 paid to Mr. Carlton's £100, which I ought not to pay. (*Signed*) Tho. Nelson. Witnesses:—Henry Jacike *alias* Jesse, Daniell Elly, Sara Appleyard.

Proved, 21 February, 1659, by Richard Dummer, with power reserved for a like commission to Richard Bellingham, the other executor named. (Grey, 30.)

Francis Nelson, of the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, London, bachelor. Admon granted 21 May, 1650, to Thomas Nelson, his brother. (Act-book, fol. 69.)

Richard Nelson, late deceased abroad. Admon granted 15 October, 1650, to Jane Best *alias* Nelson, his sister.

John Nelson, of Hanslopp, co. Bucks, victualler, dated 22 December, 1650.

I give to Mr. Christopher Troughton the messuage where I now dwell in Church End in the parish of Hanslopp, and all my term of years therein, in trust to sell the same for the benefit of my sons John, William and Richard Nelson, share and share alike; to my daughter Judith Nelson, an acre of land in Bretchfield in the said parish, charged with the payment of my debts to Thomas Sheffield; also my best bedstead and all the furniture thereto belonging in the chamber over the parlour. All the rest of my goods I leave equally among my said children. Executrix:—my said daughter Judith. Mr. Troughton shall make to my sister Mary Parkins a good and sufficient estate of the house she lives in for the years yet to come of my lease. The mark of John Nelson. Witnesses:—William Gadsden, William Planter, Arth. Coldwell.

Proved, 14 May, 1651, by the executrix named. (Grey, 93.)

(*To be continued.*)

AN OLD SCOTTISH MANUSCRIPT.
A RECORD OF DOCUMENTS UNDER THE GREAT
AND PRIVY SEALS OF SCOTLAND (*continued*).

BY CHARLES S. ROMANES.



INFESTMENT of Sir William Binning of Walei-
foord, Knight, present provost of Edin-
burgh, of the lands of Buitlands and
Buitlandhill and others holds of his majesty
blensch, upon the resignatione of Mr Lawrence
Scott of Bavelaw redeemable be payment of 10,794
lib. 3s. 9d. Composition 10 merks.

Infestment to Sir James Cockburne of that Ilk of the
lands and Barronie of Dysert and Ravenscraig, holds of
his majesty blensch and ward, the ward changed to taxt ward for
payment of 40 lib. for the ward, also much for the releiffe, and
80 lib. for the mariage, under the King's hand, upon the resignacione
of William and Hendrie Oliphants and several others.

Composition 10 merks.

Infestment to Alexander Brown of Thornidykes, of the lands of
Thornidykes and ane tenendrie of Land lyand within the toune of
Pitcocks, holds of his majesty ward, and changed to taxt ward for
payment of 200 merks for the ward also much for the releiffe and
400 merks for the mariage upon the resignacione of William Borth-
wick of Cruikstoune, under the King's hand.

Composition 10 merks.

Escheat of Jon Farquhar, sone of Inverray and others to George,
Marqwes of Huntlie, upon his owne horning.

Composition 10 merks.

Nonentrie of the lands and Barronie of Robertoune to
Generall Major Robert Montgomerie.

Composition 10 merks.

Tuttorie of William now Viscount of Frendraught to
the Viscountesse thereof, his mother.

Composition 10 merks.

Escheat and liferent of Patrick Gray of Kinnell to
Alexander fforrester in Dundee.

Composition 10 merks.

Enterkin. Escheat of Alexander Baillie of Braidhirst to Edgertoune Snow residenter in Edinburgh. It is also sought be William Inglis merchant burges there. Edgertoune Snow preferd. Composition 40 lib.

Mr Jo. Lyon. Escheat and liferent of the deceast Mr James Lindsay of Cowll to Robert fletcher of Easter Balinsho.

Composition 40 lib.

Hugh
Wallace
taken out. Escheat of Thomas Broune, merchant-burges of Edinburgh, to George Monteith, merchant burges there upon his owne horning. It is also sought be Jon Shewall, Weiwer and Citizen of London, upon his owne horning, and be Sir William Binning, present provost of Edinburgh, and be Thomas Crawford, Elder, Merchant-Burges there upon his owne horning, and be Thomas Young, Merchant Burges there upon his owne horning. Sir William Binning preferd.

Composition 20 merks.

Escheat of the deceast Alexander Jonstoune, merchant in Edinburgh, to Helen Syme, his relict, and Master Jon Vauss, Master of the Tolbuith of the said burgh. It is also sought be George Jonstoune, merchant-burges there. The relict and Mr Jon Vauss preferd.

Composition 10 merks.

SIGNATURES PAST JULY 13, 1677.

takin out. Confirmatione to Alexander Carnegie, fiar of Kin-fawns fourt, lawfull sone to David, Earle of Northesk, of the latter's obligatione and precept of seasing there, in exprest, granted be the said David, Earle of Northesk, out of the lands of Redcastle and others, for his releiffe.

Composition 20 merks.

takin out. Confirmatione to Ludovick Grant of Freuchie of ane Charter granted to George, Marqwes of Huntlie, of the lands of Gertmore and others, holds of the said Marqwes.

Composition 20 merks.

takin out. Infetment of the apprising of the lands and Barronie of Restalrig and others to Sir William Purves of that Ilk, apprised for 11,175 merks, the apprising is expird.

Composition 10 merks.

SIGNATURES PAST JULY 20, 1677.

takin out. Infetment to Alexander Innes, eldest lawfull sone to Jon Innes of Culdraine of the lands and Barronie of Coxtoune holds of his majesty taxt ward and feu, the taxt ward for

payment of 40 lib for the ward als much for the releiffe, and 200 lib for the mariage upon the resignatiōne of Sir Alexander Innes of Coxtounē. It hath a confirmatiōne of his authors rights.

Composition 100 merks.

Infetment to Mr Edward Wright, principal of the
taken out.

Colledge of Glasgow in liferent, and Mr James Wright, minister at Alloway, his sone, in fie of the lands and Barronie of Kersie, holds of his majesty feu, upon the resignatiōne of Richard Elphinstounē of Airth.

Composition 10 merks.

Infetment to Mr Wm Rires, Minister at Lonmay and Jennett [Beth]ūne his spouse, in liferent, and Alexr Rires, their eldest lawfull sone in fie, of the lands of Gask and others holds of his majesty blensch, upon the resignatiōne of Mr Arthur Mitchell of Gask and his spous.

Composition 40 lib.

Infetment to Charles, Lord Crightounē of the lands
taken out.

and Barronie of Cumnock and lands and Barronie of Glenmure holds of his majesty as King and as Prince and Steward of Scotland, blensch and taxt ward. The Barronie of Cumnock blensch, and the Barronie of Glenmure taxt ward, for payment of the soume of 5 lib Scotts for ilk pound land of old extēnt of the said Barronie, extending to 15 lib 13s 4d land and the said taxt dutie of 5 lib for ilk ane of the said pound lands of old extēnt to ye soume of 75 lib 16s 8d for the ward also much for the releiffe, and 300 merks for the mariage as ane proportionall part of the soume of 1000 merks to which the mariage of the aires of Sir William Cunninghame of Capringtounē was taxt upon the resignatiōne of Crightounē of Castle Maynes.

Composition 10 merks.

Infetment to Sir Jon Dalrimple, younger of Stairs
taken out.

Knight, and Advocat, of the two merk land of Riremanock and the five merk land of Meikle Largs and others, holds of his majesty feu, upon the resignatiōne of Jon, Earle of Cassils. It hath a denovodamus with a dissolution of the fairsaid lands from all former barronies whereunto the samein haill lands or any part thereof was formerlie united, and erects the samein haill lands in ane haill and free barronie to be called in all tyme coming the Baronie of Uchtrilure.

Composition 10 merks.

Infetment to Patrick, Lord Grey, and his spouse in
taken out.

liferent, and Mistress Marjorie Grey, their daughter in fee, of the tounē and lands of Littletounē and Trottock holds of his majesty taxt-ward, for payment of 61 lib for the ward, also much for the releiffe, and 122 lib for the mariage, and that as ane pro-

portionall part of 400 merks for ward and releiffe, and of 800 merks for the mariage of the haill lands and baronie of fflowlis, upon the resignatione of Sir William Murray of Auchtertyre.

Composition 10 merks.

Escheat of the deceast . . . Bowack, who was wife to umquhile Jon Burnett, sometyme burges of Breichen, to Jon Maitland, Collector of the Customs of the burgh of Dundee.

Composition 10 merks.

Tutorie of Robert Melvill, eldest lawfull sone to the
 takin out. deceast James Melvill, Merchant-Burges of Edinburgh,
 to James Pollok, Merchant-Burges there.

Composition 10 merks.

Mr. Alexr. Escheat of umquhill Jon Sheill, Portioner of Ersil-
 Home. toune, to Helene Fisher, his relict. It is also sought be
 John Pringill, brother to the Laird of Torsonce, Jon Rodger,
 writter in Edinburgh, and Thomas Cosfoord, Stabler-burges there.
 The relict preferd.

Composition 20 lib.

SIGNATURES PAST JULY 27, 1677.

Hugh Infestment of apprising of the lands and Barronie of
 Wallace. Lewis, comprehending the lands and Ile of Lewis, to
 Patrick Telfer, merchant-burges of Edinburgh, apprised for
 25,283 lib 1s 2d. The apprising is expired.

Composition 240 merks.

takin out. Confirmatione to Robert Watsone of Ravensbie of the
 lands of Ravensbie and Grange of Barrie and others.
 It contains ane infestment of the feu maillys, feu farmes and other
 dueties of the lands of Grange of Barrie upon the resignacione of
 the Lord Balmerinloch holds of his majesty blensch under rever-
 sion.

Composition 40 lib.

taken out. Infestment to Jon Achesone, residerter in Edinburgh,
 lawfull sone to the deceast Mr Jon Acheson, Advocat,
 and his spous, of the just and equall halfe of the lands of Nether
 Howden, holds of his majestie feu, upon the resignacione of Mr
 James Achesone, now of Ugstoune. It hath ane confirmatione of
 his authors rights.

Composition 40 lib.

Mr Ja. Infestment to Alexander Forbes of Ardoe, of the toune
 Elphinstoune. and lands of Tullieve and Tullivy holds of his majesty
 ward, upon the resignacione of Alexander Gordoune of Auchintoull
 and others.

Composition 100 merks.

(To be continued.)

Queries and Correspondence.

Replies and letters (which MUST be written on ONE SIDE of the paper) should be addressed to the EDITOR, "Genealogical Magazine," 62, Paternoster Row, London, E.C. The Editor begs to call the attention of his correspondents to the absolute NECESSITY of writing legibly those queries intended for publication. Names which may be familiar enough to the writers are not equally familiar to others. All queries which have been received at the office of this magazine prior to the insertion of this notice will be inserted in their turn in our pages; but as the queries sent to us for publication are greatly in excess of the space we can devote to them, we give notice that in future all queries of purely personal interest must be accompanied by a postal order for ONE SHILLING. Replies to queries and also correspondence concerning articles which have appeared in our pages on matters of general interest, will not be charged for. The Editor does not undertake to receive or forward correspondence not intended for publication in these columns.

THE DODDERIDGE ARMS.

I should be grateful for the opinions of your correspondents regarding the Dodderidge Coat of Arms. The coat which was confirmed and allowed in 1628 to Sir John Dodderidge, Judge of the Court of King's Bench, is as follows, viz.: Argent, two pales wavy, azure, between nine cross crosslets, gules.

Tristram Risdon, however, in his "General Armory" gives the Dodderigg coat as: Argent, *three* pales wavy, azure between *twelve* crosses crosslet gules. He also notes Sir John as bearing all these charges during this period. Why, then, should these charges be so modified when the coat was confirmed and allowed by the Heralds in 1628? Would it be because other branches of the family were bearing the original coat at that time?

The old coat is doubtless a modification of the Coffin Family Arms, Co. Devon, from whom the Dodderidges held lands in the reign of Henry III. and onwards. Answers to this inquiry will be greatly welcomed.

SIDNEY E. DODDERIDGE.

THE FROST FAMILY OF BISHOPSGATE, E.C.

I am anxious to discover something of this family, who were settled at Bishopsgate, *circa* 1800. At that date they were brass founders of some repute, and by religion were Muggletonians. The first of the family of which I have any record is Joseph Frost. He had a son James, who likewise had a son James. Mr. Joseph Frost had some kind of connection with the county of Norfolk, which leads me to think he may have been connected with the Suffolk Frosts, of which details are to be found in the landed gentry. If any of your correspondents could give me any information respecting this family, I should be grateful.

SIDNEY E. DODDERIDGE.

"HON. HENRY PAGET."

I should deem it a great favour if some one of your many learned readers would kindly inform me in what year did the Hon. Henry Paget (second surviving son of William, fifth Baron Paget and Lady Frances Rich), who settled in Ireland, die, where he was interred, and if he left a will.

Dundrum, Co. Down.

WILLIAM JACKSON PIGOTT.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR CHARLES HOLLOWAY.

Can anyone tell me the *parents* of the above distinguished officer? I only require to find *his* father and mother, the rest I know. He died at Stoke Cottage, Devonport, January 4, 1827, and is interred in Exeter Cathedral (January 11, 1827). Would the cathedral registers show it? I fear not for various reasons. He was my maternal grandfather, but we never could find who *his* parents were.

HIS GRANDSON.

FRENCH GENEALOGIES.

The "Archives Départementales" (1814, etc., Ministère de l'Intérieur, British Museum Library) give an enormous amount of information on family matters, containing as they do wills, contracts, marriages, etc. The archiviste of the special department will give information and copies of documents at a reasonable fee for copying.

The British Museum Library contains a great number of French genealogical works. Information on the family of De Sales la Terrière is certain to be found in Hozier or St. Simon, or other works on the French Noblesse. C. E. DE L.

NOBILES MAJORES ET MINORES.

Referring to E. de L. P.'s note on p. 73, may I inquire if in case of legal assumption of arms the "nobility" dates from the grant of arms so assumed? For example: A, the inheritor of paternal arms granted in 1760, receives the Royal License to assume the name and arms of his female ancestor B, the inheritor of arms granted in 1640. Does A's "nobility" date from 1760 or 1640?

SIGMA TAU.

[1760 only. The Royal License was a *regrant*.]

REVIEW OF "A RECORD OF THE REDES."

Page 99. "Only surmise and tradition, the most persistent tradition, that which connects the family with the Redes of Northumberland, having apparently no better ground than the resemblance between the arms of Berkshire and Redesdale."

John Rede, Sergeant-at-law ("Record," pp. 3, 121, 130). This gentleman appears in Berkshire (the first of the name known), *circa* 1350, and the very possible descent from Norwich and Northumberland of this subsequent Berkshire house through him is quite ignored. He is given deliberately at page 121 as bearing *lapping* arms, which no Rede ever was granted, while the Norwich proved arms of shovellers or Cornish choughs which equally resemble the birds on his tomb brasses, p. 140, are not mentioned. As this has the appearance of a red herring drawn across the trail *via* Norwich from Northumberland, it is as well to draw attention to the mistake.

As to the virtue in pointing out the doubt as to connection of so-called branches (Review, p. 106) in the case of note to Rossenarra, Ireland ("Record," p. 132), this was mainly caused by a difference or change in arms, and the plea of strict proof for every statement, which principle has hardly been borne out by this lapwing episode, which is not even qualified.

The difficulty of actually proving the connecting link from Ireland in the Commonwealth era is stupendous, when registers are either lost, destroyed, or never existed prior to 1700, or are not applicable as here, to say nothing of family estrangement, and cessation of correspondence perhaps for years.

Land deeds are numerous from 1670, and from these and registered wills, etc., a very large and complete pedigree has been made out and certified with an index as to statements of the Reades of Rossenarra.

Provided dates synchronize, and surroundings testify and are in order, every latitude should be allowed where a fair, honest, and open statement is made, and this seems hardly sufficiently recognised nowadays.

R. READE MACMULLEN.

SUBURBIA.

The first Charter of King Charles I. to the Corporation of London, dated in 1638, considerably extends the area under the City's jurisdiction. For instance, it prohibits the establishment of any markets seven miles outside the City; and it extends the services of apprenticeship to ten miles, requiring such to take up their FREEDOM in the City, if they desire to enjoy the privileges of trading under the City Charters, yet they may continue to reside in the suburbs and open shop. It will be seen that this curious device includes the cognisances of the City of West-

¹ See *Genealogical Magazine* for August, p. 172.

minster, which could hardly be tolerated, while the "workman" with his *crank* emphatically defines the status of a freeman labourer, which is quite distinct from a liveryman. Practically the Charter includes a large body of "free citizens" outside the City.

Highbury, N., August 7, 1900.

A. HALL.

RICKS.

Can any reader inform me where I can find information of the Ricks family?
Ely, Cambs.

GEORGE MINNS.



A Gazette of the Month,

BEING A

Chronicle of Creations, Deaths, and other Matters.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

August 21, 1900.

CHANCERY OF THE ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER, ST. JAMES'S PALACE, August 9, 1900.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to make the following appointment to the Royal Victorian Order:

TO BE A COMMANDER OR MEMBER OF THE THIRD CLASS.

Captain Luigi Serra, of the Italian Navy, Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty the King of Italy.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, ST. JAMES'S PALACE, August 21, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint George William Balfour, Esq., M.D., to be one of Her Majesty's Physicians in Ordinary for Scotland, in the room of Sir Thomas Grainger Stewart, M.D., deceased.

WHITEHALL, June 20, 1900.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to grant unto Bruce Healy, of Royal Farm, in the parish of Peperharrow, in the county of Surrey, Gentleman, Her Royal license and authority that he and his issue may, in compliance with a clause contained in the last will and testament of Algernon Charles Fitzgerald, formerly of Lincoln's-inn-Fields, in the county of Middlesex, but late of Royal Farm aforesaid, Gentleman, deceased, take and henceforth use the surname of Fitzgerald in lieu of that of Healy, and that he and they may bear the arms of Fitzgerald; such arms being first duly exemplified according to the laws of arms, and recorded in the College of Arms, otherwise the said license and permission to be void and of none effect:

And also to command that the said Royal concession and declaration be recorded in Her Majesty's College of Arms.

SCOTTISH OFFICE, WHITEHALL,
August 20, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased, by Warrant under Her Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, bearing date the 16th instant, to appoint William George Scott Moncrieff, Esq., Advocate, M.A., presently Sheriff-Substitute of Inverness, Elgin, and Nairn, at Inverness, to be Sheriff-Substitute of Lanarkshire, at Lanark, in the room of Sheriff Fyfe, transferred to Glasgow.

SCOTTISH OFFICE, WHITEHALL,
August 20, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased, by Warrant under Her Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, bearing date the 16th instant, to appoint George Watson, Esq., Advocate, M.A., presently Sheriff-Substitute of Dumfries and Galloway, at Newton Stewart, to be Sheriff-Substitute of Inverness, Elgin, and Nairn, at Inverness, in the room of Sheriff Scott Moncrieff, transferred to Lanark.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF NORFOLK, AND OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF THE CITY OF NORWICH.

Major William Mordaunt Marsh Edwards, V.C., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated August 13, 1900.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

August 24, 1900.

FOREIGN OFFICE, August 24, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Herr Wilhelm von Ploennies as Consul of

Germany at Brisbane; Señor Juan E. Arcia as Consul of Venezuela at Demerara; Señor Enrique Dauber as Consul of Uruguay at Southampton; and Mr. Erich Reimer as Vice-Consul of Germany at London.

WHITEHALL, August 10, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to grant unto Philip Butt, of Dorville Road, in the parish of Lee, in the county of London, Gentlemen, and to Hannah Elizabeth, his wife, second but eldest surviving daughter of James Gow-Steuart (formerly James Gow), late of Fowlers Park, in the parish of Hawkhurst, in the county of Kent, and of Little Colonsay, in the county of Argyll, Gentleman, deceased, Her Royal license and authority that they may, in compliance with a clause contained in the last will and testament of the said James Gow-Steuart, take and henceforth use the surname of Gow in addition to and after that of Butt, that he, the said Philip Butt, may bear the arms of Gow quarterly with those of his own family, and that such surname and arms may in like manner be taken, borne, and used by the issue of their marriage; the said arms being first duly exemplified according to the laws of arms, and recorded in the College of Arms, otherwise the said Royal license and permission to be void and of none effect:

And to command that the said Royal concession and declaration be recorded in Her Majesty's said College of Arms.

WHITEHALL, August 10, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to grant unto Adolphus Halkett Versturme, of Portland Place, in the parish of Walcot, in the county of Somerset, Esquire, sometime Colonel Gloucester Artillery Volunteers, Her Royal license and authority that he may, in compliance with a clause contained in the last will and testament of Henry Mill Bunbury, late of Marlston House, in the county of Berks, Esquire, deceased, take and henceforth use the surname of Bunbury in addition to and after that of Versturme, and that he may bear the arms of Bunbury quarterly with those of Versturme, and that such surname and arms may in like manner be taken, borne, and used by his issue; the said arms being first duly exemplified according to the laws of arms, and recorded in the College of Arms, otherwise the said Royal license and permission to be void and of none effect:

And to command that the said Royal concession and declaration be recorded in Her Majesty's said College of Arms.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

AUGUST 28, 1900.

WHITEHALL, August 27, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Reverend George Christopher Battis-

combe, B.A., to the Vicarage of St. Michael and All Angels, Bromley, in the county of Middlesex and diocese of London, void by the death of the Reverend George Nelson, LL.D.

WHITEHALL, August 27, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased, by Warrant under Her Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, bearing date the 25th instant, to appoint Philip Howard Smith, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, to be Recorder of the Borough of Bridgnorth, in the room of Rudolph Herries Spearman, Esq., deceased.

SCOTTISH OFFICE, WHITEHALL,

August 22, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased, by Warrant under Her Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, bearing date the 20th instant, to appoint Lawrence Twentyman Napier, Esq., Advocate, to be Sheriff-Substitute of Dumfries and Galloway, at Newton Stewart, in the room of Sheriff Watson, transferred to Inverness.

SCOTTISH OFFICE, WHITEHALL,

August 25, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased, by Warrant under Her Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, bearing date the 16th August, 1900, to appoint Walter Raleigh, Esq., M.A., to be Regius Professor of English Language and Literature in the University of Glasgow, as from the 1st October, 1900, in the room of Professor Andrew Bradley, resigned.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

August 31, 1900.

WHITEHALL, August 20, 1900.

The Queen, taking into Her Royal consideration that upon the decease of Hugh Lupus, Duke of Westminster, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, which happened on the twenty-second day of December last, the title and dignity of Duke of Westminster devolved upon his grandson, Hugh Richard Arthur, Duke of Westminster, as only son and heir of Victor Alexander Grosvenor, commonly called Earl Grosvenor, who whilst living was eldest son and heir apparent of his father, the said Hugh Lupus, late Duke of Westminster, whereby, according to the ordinary rules of honour, the sisters of the said Hugh Richard Arthur, now Duke of Westminster, cannot enjoy that place and precedence which would have been due to them in case their said late father had survived his father, the said Hugh Lupus, late Duke of Westminster, and had thereby succeeded to the title and dignity of Duke of Westminster, Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to ordain and declare that Constance Sibell, wife of Anthony, Earl of Shaftesbury, and

Lettice Mary Elizabeth Grosvenor, Spinster, the only sisters of the said Hugh Richard Arthur, now Duke of Westminster, shall henceforth have, hold, and enjoy the same title, place, rank, pre-eminence, and precedence as if their late father, Victor Alexander Grosvenor, commonly called Earl Grosvenor, had survived his father, the said Hugh Lupus, Duke of Westminster, and had succeeded to the said title and dignity of Duke of Westminster :

And to command that the said order and declaration be registered in Her Majesty's College of Arms.

FOREIGN OFFICE, June 9, 1900.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Charles James Cooke, Esq., to be Her Majesty's Consul for the City and Port of Helsingfors ; and Henry Richards Wallis, Esq., to be Her Majesty's Vice-Consul in the British Central Africa Protectorate.

FOREIGN OFFICE, August 1, 1900.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint William Edmund O'Reilly, Esq., to be a Third Secretary in Her Majesty's Diplomatic Service.

FOREIGN OFFICE, August 7, 1900.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint : Francis Oppenheimer, Esq., to be Her Majesty's Consul-General for Frankfort-on-the-Main, the Province of Hesse Nassau and the Grand Duchy of Hesse, to reside at Frankfort ; Henry Thomas Carew Hunt, Esq., to be Her Majesty's Consul for the Provinces of Prussia, East and West, Posen and Silesia, with the exception of the City of Breslau, to reside at Dantzig ; Hermann Humbert, Esq., to be Her Majesty's Consul at Breslau ; Ralph Belcher, Esq., to be Her Majesty's Consul for the Portuguese District of Zambezia, with the exception of those parts thereof above the junction of the Shire and the Zambezi and the Port and British concession of Chindé, to reside at Beira ; Erroll MacDonell, Esq., to be Her Majesty's Consul for the Consular District of Mozambique, to reside at Mozambique ; and Philip Charles Sarell, Esq., to be Her Majesty's Vice-Consul at Constantinople.

FOREIGN OFFICE, August 17, 1900.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Ernest Charles Antonio Nicolini, Esq., to be Her Majesty's Consul-General for the States of Rio de Janeiro, Espírito Santo, Minas Gerães, and Matto Grosso, to reside at Rio de Janeiro ; and Arthur Francis Hastings Medhurst, Esq., to be Her Majesty's Consul for the districts of Bahia and Sergipe, to reside at Bahia.

VOL. IV.—NO. XLII.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

September 4, 1900.

CHANCERY OF THE ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER, ST. JAMES'S PALACE, August 24, 1900.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to make the following appointment to the Royal Victorian Order :

TO BE A KNIGHT COMMANDER.

Sir Alexander Condie Stephen, K.C.M.G., C.B., Her Majesty's Minister Resident at Dresden and Coburg.

[The following Article is to be substituted for the one which was published in the *London Gazette* of Tuesday, the 21st August, 1900.]

CHANCERY OF THE ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER, ST. JAMES'S PALACE, August 9, 1900.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to make the following appointment to the Royal Victorian Order :

TO BE AN HONORARY COMMANDER.

Captain Luigi Serra, of the Italian Navy, Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty the King of Italy.

WHITEHALL, September 3, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto Colonel John Smith Young, late Commissariat and Transport Staff, Her Majesty's Royal license and authority that he may accept and wear the Insignia of the Third Class of the Imperial Ottoman Order of the Osmanieh, conferred upon him by His Highness the Khedive of Egypt, authorized by His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey, in recognition of his services to the British and Egyptian sick and wounded in the Sudan Campaign of 1898.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

September 7, 1900.

DOWNING STREET, September 6, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Thomas Edward Karle, Esq., to be an Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council of the Straits Settlements.

INDIA OFFICE, August 30, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Mr. James Monteath, C.S.I., of the Indian Civil Service, to be a Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay, in the place of Mr. John Nugent, C.S.I., deceased.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

September 11, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain

and Ireland, granting unto the Reverend Joseph Armitage Robinson, D.D., Canon of the Collegiate Church of St. Peter, Westminster, and Rector of St. Margaret, Westminster, the Canonry in the said Collegiate Church void by the death of the Venerable Archdeacon Furse, M.A.

WHITEHALL, September 10, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to grant the dignity of a Baronet of the said United Kingdom unto Arthur Tredgold Lawson, of Weetwood Grange, in the parish of Headingley-cum-Burley, in the West Riding of the county of York, Esquire, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

CROWN OFFICE, September 8, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased, by Letters Patent, to present the Reverend John Cox Cox-Edwards, M.A., to the Rectory of Ecton, in the county of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough, void by the death of the Reverend Charles Tizard, the last Incumbent, and in Her Majesty's gift in full right.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

September 14, 1900.

FOREIGN OFFICE, June 9, 1900.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint John Michell, Esq., to be Her Majesty's Consul-General for Northern, North-Eastern, and Central Russia, including Esthonia and the Grand Duchy of Finland, with the exception of the City and Port of Helsingfors, to reside at St. Petersburg.

FOREIGN OFFICE, September 9, 1900.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint the Honourable Sir Francis Richard

THE "LONDON GAZETTE," SEPTEMBER 14, 1900.

WAR OFFICE, September 14, 1900.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to signify her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the undermentioned Officer, whose claims have been submitted for Her Majesty's approval, for his conspicuous bravery at the action at Wolve Spruit, as stated against his name:

Regiment.	Name.	Act of Courage for which recommended.
Lord Strathcona's Corps	Sergeant Arthur Herbert Lindsey Richardson	On the 5th July, 1900, at Wolve Spruit, about 15 miles north of Standerton, a party of Lord Strathcona's Corps, only 38 in number, came into contact, and was engaged at close quarters, with a force of 80 of the enemy. When the order to retire had been given, Sergeant Richardson rode back under a heavy cross-fire and picked up a trooper whose horse had been shot and who was wounded in two places, and rode with him out of fire. At the time when this act of gallantry was performed Sergeant Richardson was within 300 yards of the enemy, and was himself riding a wounded horse.

Plunkett, G.C.M.G., to be Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary.

DOWNING STREET, September 11, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to give directions for the appointment of William Joseph Williams, Esq., to be a Member of the Executive Council of the Island of St. Helena.

DOWNING STREET, September 13, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of the retention of the title of "Honourable" by Mr. John McKenzie, who has served for more than three years as a Member of the Executive Council of the Colony of New Zealand.

WHITEHALL, September 8, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to grant unto Charles Lewis Lawrence, of Tudor Villas, Broadstairs, in the parish of St. Peter, Isle of Thanet, in the county of Kent, gentleman, Her Royal license and authority that he and his issue may, in compliance with a clause contained in the last will and testament of Thomas Smith Pix, late of Woodside, in the parish of Peasmarsh, in the county of Sussex, Esquire, deceased, take and henceforth use the surname of Elix in addition to and after that of Lawrence, and that he and they may bear the arms of Pix quartered with his and their family arms; such arms being first duly exemplified according to the laws of arms, and recorded in the College of Arms, otherwise the said Royal license and permission to be void and of none effect:

And to command that the said Royal concession and declaration be recorded in Her Majesty's said College of Arms.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF DEVON.

Frederick Hamlyn, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment of the Hon. Alan Johnstone, now Secretary at Copenhagen, to be Her Majesty's *Chargé d'Affaires* at Darmstadt.

Mr. Walter H. Erskine, son of the Serjeant-at-Arms in the House of Commons, has been appointed Assistant Serjeant-at-Arms, in succession to the late Colonel the Hon. E. H. Legge.

A private investiture was held by the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland at the Viceregal Lodge, Dublin, last night. His Excellency invested the Earl of Bandon and Lord Clonbrock with the insignia of Knights of the Order of St. Patrick. In consequence of the court mourning the usual ceremony was dispensed with.

Vice-Admiral Sir John Fisher and Rear-Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, accompanied by their staff officers, proceeded to the Palace at Canea, and handed to Prince George, the High Commissioner, the insignia of the Order of the Bath, in the name of Queen Victoria.

Vice-Admiral Sir J. Fisher and Rear-Admiral Lord C. Beresford have had conferred on them by the Sultan the Grand Cordons of the *Osmanieh* and the *Medjidieh* respectively. [Any Royal licenses?—ED. *G.M.*]

FROM THE "TIMES," August 22, 1900.
ASSUMPTION OF TITLE.

Whereas the dignity and title of Baronet granted to SIR HUGH OWEN, of Orielton, co. Pembroke, on the 11th of August, 1641, has been dormant since the death of Sir William Owen-Barlow, eighth Baronet, in 1851. Now this is to give notice that I, Owen Howard Owen, of Huntspill, in the County of Somerset, being the eldest surviving representative of the family of Owen, of Orielton, co. Pembroke, and heir-at-law of my great-uncle, Sir William Owen-Barlow, eighth and last Baronet of the creation of 1641, which I have proved and recorded in the College of Arms, London, and by Royal Warrant, dated the 24th of June, 1898, having been granted the right to take and use the surname of Owen in lieu

of that of my patronymic Tripp, and to bear the arms of Owen, have ASSUMED, and intend henceforth to assume and bear, such dignity and title and to be designated in all legal documents and otherwise as SIR OWEN HOWARD OWEN, Baronet, and I hereby request all persons whom it may concern so to call and designate me.

OWEN HOWARD OWEN.

Dated this 20th day of August, 1900.

[We had thought that the day for this sort of thing had gone by, never to return, and we are astonished that any person should have ventured to lay himself open to the ridicule which certainly lies in store.—ED. *G.M.*]

ASSUMPTION OF AN ALIAS.

I, LIONEL EDMUND ANSTHEY ANSTHEY-BENNETT, heretofore called and known by the name of LIONEL EDMUND ANSTHEY BENNETT, of Yew Bank, Brockwiler, Chepstow, in the County of Monmouth, Gentleman, late of the Oxford Light Infantry, DO HEREBY GIVE PUBLIC NOTICE, That on the 20th day of June last I did for and on behalf of myself and my heirs lawfully begotten formally ADD to my said Surname of Bennett, and then Assumed and Adopted and determined thenceforth in all records, deeds, documents, and writings, and upon all other occasions whatsoever to Use and Subscribe the Name of LIONEL EDMUND ANSTHEY ANSTHEY-BENNETT, instead of the Name of Lionel Edmund Ansthey Bennett, and so that I and my heirs might at all times thereafter be called and known and distinguished by the said Surname of Ansthey-Bennett. And I Give Further Notice, that by a Deed Poll bearing date on the said 29th day of June last, duly executed and enrolled in the Central Office of the Supreme Court of Judicature on the 19th day of July last, I formally declared that I had Assumed, Adopted, and intended thenceforth upon all occasions whatever to Use and Subscribe myself Lionel Edmund Ansthey Ansthey-Bennett instead of Lionel Edmund Ansthey Bennett, and so as to be at all times thereafter known, described, and distinguished by the name of Lionel Edmund Ansthey Ansthey-Bennett, exclusively.

Dated this 15th day of August, 1900.

LIONEL EDMUND ANSTHEY ANSTHEY-BENNETT.

Witness: JOSEPH SYKES, Solicitor, Clerk to Charles E. Lacy, 9, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.

Deaths.

PEERS.

The Rt. Hon. George Lionel Henry Seymour Dawson-Damer, fifth Earl of Portarlington (August 31), is succeeded by his son Lionel Arthur Henry Seymour Dawson-Damer, Esq., commonly called Viscount Carlow.

The Rt. Hon. Henry Edmund Butler, thirteenth Viscount Mountgarrett (August 26), is succeeded by his son the Hon. Henry Edmund Butler.

BARONETS.

Sir Henry Hope Edwardes, tenth Baronet (August 24). [*No heir is known to this Baronetcy, which is believed to have become extinct.*]

Sir Hedworth Williamson, eighth Baronet (August 26), is succeeded by his son Hedworth Williamson, Esq.

Sir Henry Page-Turner Barron, second Baronet, C.M.G. (September 13), *when his Baronetcy became extinct.*

Sir John Bennet Lawes, first Baronet (August 31), is succeeded by his son Charles Bennet Lawes, Esq.

The Hon. Sir Saul Samuel, first Baronet, K.C.M.G., C.B. (August 29), is succeeded by his son Edward Livien Samuel, Esq.

KNIGHTS AND COMPANIONS.

General Sir John Miller Adye, G.C.B. (August 26).

Sir John Hassard, K.C.B. (August 30).

Captain Sir Alfred Jephson, R.N.

Major George Hilliard, C.M.G. (September 7), of wounds received at Ingogo.

DAME.

Dame Matilda Elizabeth Kirby (September 3), widow of Sir Alfred Kirby.

COURTESY TITLES.

Lady Georgiana Grey (September 13).

Lady Catherine Allen (September 9).

Hon. Ferrers Gyles Yelverton Yarde-Buller (September 9).

Captain Hon. Maurice Archibald Bourke, C.M.G. (September 16).

Hon. and Rev. William Henry Spencer (August 21).

OTHERS.

Catharine Elizabeth (August 18), widow of William Hammond Solly, of Serge Hill, Herts, and daughter of the late Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Goldfinch, K.C.B.

Margaret Mant (September 12), wife of Rev. Newton Mant, Vicar of Hendon, N.W., and daughter of the Rt. Hon. A. J. Beresford Hope and Lady Mildred Hope.

Isabella (September 2), widow of the late Richard Blackwood, of Hartwood, N.S.W., and daughter of the late Sir Robert Officer, K.C.M.G.

Willoughby Bazalgette, M.A. (August 28), fifth son of the late Sir Joseph Bazalgette, C.B.

Frances Malcolm Doherty, B.A. (September 12), son of the Rt. Hon. Lord Chief Justice Doherty.

Judge Dundas Gardiner, of County Court Circuit No. 52 (September 13).

Julia Lætitia (September 3), youngest daughter of the late Vice-Admiral Sir George Eyre, K.C.B., G.C.M.B.

Captain Charles Richard Stevens, R.E. (August 14), eldest son of Sir Charles Cecil Stevens, K.C.S.I.

Geoffrey (August 5) and Winifred (August 28), the infant twin children of Captain R. N. Gresley, R.N.

Rupert Wittwonge (September 6) and Michael Aubrey (September 7), only children of Eustace Tylden and Lilian Hodgson, great-grandchildren of the late Sir John Bennet Lawes, Bart.

Mary Felicia (September 3), daughter of the late Sir C. Rawlinson.

Emma (August 21), the beloved wife of Henry Burt, and daughter of the late Sir Hugh Owen.

Countess Julia Sztaray (September 5), widow of Count Ladislaus Sztaray.

Frances Emily (September 8), wife of the Right Rev. C. P. Scott, D.D., Bishop in North China.

Alfred Hayes (September 10), eldest son of the late Sir George Hayes, Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench.

Frances (August 21), the second daughter of the late Rt. Hon. Stephen Lushington, LL.D.

Frederick A. E. Croker, D.L. (August 14), third son of the late Edward and Lady Georgiana Croker, of Ballynagarde, Limerick.

David Mahony, D.L., of Grange Con, County Wicklow (August 3), second son of the late Peirce Mahony, D.L., of Kilmorna, County Kerry, and Grange Con, County Wicklow.

Captain Reginald Eric Duncan Campbell (July 21), youngest son of Sir Alexander Campbell, second Baronet, of Barcaldine.

Oscar William de Satgé de Thoren, Major, late 45th and 38th Regts. (September 16), eldest son of the Baron de Thoren, aged sixty-three.

La Comtesse Guy de la Prade, daughter of the late Admiral Derriman, C.B.

By the Way.

WITH reference to a recent statement that the mother of a Member of the House of Commons is in her 101st year, whilst his youngest child is eight months old, a correspondent calls the attention of the *Daily News* to another case where even a longer space is bridged between two lives. The mother of Mr. Monk, Member for Gloucester, born in 1747, died in 1848, on entering upon her 102nd year. Her son is happily yet with us, the two lives extending over a period of 153 years.

It is curious how the daily papers go astray on the subject of relationship. In the *St. James's Gazette* the other day mention was made among the fashionable marriages that a son of Dr. Thomas Maclagan, London, was a nephew of the Archbishop of York. This is, of course, an error; neither Dr. Thomas Maclagan nor his son are any countable connection of the Archbishop's. A Glasgow paper also stated that the Archbishop was a brother of Sir Douglas Maclagan, and also of Tom Maclagan the singer. The former is right, but Tom Maclagan was no countable relation.

Genuine heraldry on the stage is in the present day a thing to be noted, and some of this rare commodity distinguishes Miss Julia Neilson's "Nell Gwyn" play at the Haymarket Theatre. On inquiry, it appears that Mr. Ambrose Lee, of the Herald's College, is responsible for it, though it does not transpire why Miss Neilson did not give him a free hand in the matter, so that *all* might have been correct, instead of, as in this case, only some parts of it. If in these matters the managers of theatres would appeal, not to the ignorant, but to the knowing, their plays would lose nothing in beauty, and would gain much in interest, for the ordinary heraldry of the stage is a thing to be shuddered at by the veriest novice in the gentle science.

We recently referred to the death of the Rev. A. W. Cornelius Hallen. Mr. E. M. Borrajo sends to *Notes and Queries* the following particulars: "Regarding the reference to Mr. Hallen, it may interest you to know that that gentleman died at the Parsonage, Alloa, on March 27, 1899. Mr. Hallen, who was sixty-five years of age, was born at the Rectory, Dursley, Gloucestershire. He was educated at Gloucestershire College School, St. Andrew's College, Harrow Weald, and St. John's College, Cambridge; graduated B.A. in 1858 and M.A. in 1860. In the latter year he was appointed curate of St. James's Episcopal Church, Leith; and in 1862 became incumbent of St. John's Episcopal Church, Alloa, a charge which he resigned a few weeks before his death. He transcribed and published the 'Registers of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate' (3 vols., 1889-95), and, with the Rev. J. M. S. Brooke, those of the united parishes of St. Mary Woolnoth and St. Mary Woolchurch Haw (1886)."

The Harleian Society has just issued "The Visitation of Kent in 1619," taken by John Philipot, Rouge Dragon, Marshal and Deputy to William Camden, Clarenceux. The work was due in 1898, and forms vol. xlii. of the society's publications, but has been unavoidably delayed by the ill-health of the editor, Robert Hovenden, Esq., F.S.A.

The Harleian Society has also issued the two first volumes of "Musgrave's Obituary," edited by Sir George J. Armytage, Bart.; vol. iii. is in the press, and vols. iv. to vi. are in the transcriber's hands. The work is a copy of the "General Nomenclator and Obituary" prior to 1800, compiled by Sir William Musgrave, sixth Baronet, in twenty-three manuscript volumes, now in the British Museum. Only those entries have been extracted which relate to British families.

The Rev. W. Earle, B.D., curate of St. Clement Danes, Strand, is about to apply to the Queen to revive the baronetcy of the Earle family, held by Sir Richard Earle, Bart., of Stragglethorpe, Lincolnshire, in the seventeenth century.

Visitors to the Tower of London will grieve to find that the historic and picturesque costume of the Yeomen of the Guard will henceforth be worn only on Sundays and State occasions. Instead of the quaint Tudor uniform of scarlet and gold, with ruff and buckles complete, to which the public have been accustomed for so long, a utilitarian age now dresses the custodians in blue serge, the coat being ornamented with a red collar, red stripes, and a bandolier of blue and red. A royal crown, with the letters V.R. and fleur-de-lis, are emblazoned on the breast. The new hat is also a sorry substitute for the soft, wide head-covering that added such a distinctive feature to the old costume. The choice of the fleur-de-lis is inexplicable.

"Westminster Records" is a catalogue of documents deposited at the Town Hall, Caxton Street, and is published by order of the Vestry (Wightman and Co.). The work is edited by Mr. J. E. Smith, vestry clerk, who contributes an introductory essay, from which much varied information may be derived. The documents in question consist of 3,400 volumes, or bundles of books and papers, all numbered, classified, and arranged. In this catalogue four of the principal divisions are the churchwardens' accounts, the overseers' accounts, rate-books, and the minutes of the Vestry. The first commence with the year 1460, and are inscribed on vellum; the second are instructive with regard to the former treatment of the poor and the Poor-Law systems; rate-books are a sequence to the overseers' accounts; and the Vestry minutes, or "orders," extend from 1585 to the present day. The original charter of Offa, King of Mercia, setting out "the rural manor" of Westminster in 785 is in the British Museum, the oldest document at the Town Hall being a patent of Henry III. (1256), granting to Westminster the right to hold a weekly market and an annual fair. This volume, which shows immense

labour and patience on the part of the editor, is well got up, and artistically illustrated by facsimiles of the title-pages of the various accounts.

A curious fact not generally known is that the black silk handkerchief which "Jack" knots around his throat was first worn as mourning for Nelson, and has ever since been retained. The three white stripes around the broad blue collar of the sailor's jumper commemorate the victories of Trafalgar, Copenhagen, and the Nile. Thus, the Nelson legend still affects Jack's clothing. The broad blue collar itself is older than the great Admiral; it was first adopted at that period when sailors plastered their hair into a stiff pigtail with grease and powder.

August 2 being the 196th anniversary of the battle of Blenheim, the white silk banner, ornamented with gold fleurs-de-lis, annually contributed by the Duke of Marlborough, and by which the Woodstock Estate is held, was hung over the bust of the first Duke of Marlborough in the guard chamber at Windsor Castle.

A memorial cross to Wallace has been unveiled at Robroyston by Miss Emmeline McKerlie, the daughter of the last direct male descendant of Kerlie, Wallace's co-patriot, who was the hero's only companion at Robroyston on the fateful night of the betrayal, and who was slain when Wallace was captured.

The late keeper of the archives at Haarlem has just been discussing the question of the antecedents of the Boer General Joubert, and, among other remarks (says an *Express* correspondent), makes the following curious statement: "Through the marriage of one of Joubert's forefathers, a Joubert, with a certain Desmier, Piet Joubert, the general, was really entitled to call Queen Victoria 'cousin.'" Strange as it may appear to some, the maker of this statement is quite prepared to demonstrate the truth of what he says by documentary evidence. He gives the genealogy of the Joubert family, stating that it comes from Poitou (France), and that the Boer general is a descendant in a direct line from the Knight Joubert, Grand Master of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in 1169, and that a great-great-grandson of the said knight was killed by the English in 1356, in the battle of Poitiers.

Some misapprehension exists concerning the golden chain which the late Lord Chief Justice wore. The collar of SS was worn by all the chiefs of the three old courts. The Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench and the Chief Baron of the Exchequer had each to provide his own collar, but the insignia of the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas followed the office. The collar worn by the late Lord Coleridge as Chief Justice of the Common Pleas—he was the last judge to occupy that post—belonged originally to Sir Edward Coke, and is now an heirloom in the possession of the present Lord Coleridge. The golden chain worn by Lord Russell of Killowen first belonged to Sir Alex-

ander Cockburn, who entailed it upon his successors in the office of Lord Chief Justice.

Mr. Robert Burns Begg, grand-nephew of Robert Burns the poet, has recently died at Kinross, at the age of sixty-seven. He was a lawyer by profession, and was factor of Kinross estate, Sheriff-Clerk for the County of Kinross, and Clerk to the County Council and Commissioners of Supply. His literary gifts were of no mean order. He wrote several books: "The Loch Leven Angler," "The History of Loch Leven Castle," a memoir of Isobel Burns, the sister of Robert Burns the poet, and a short account of witchcraft in Kinross-shire. He was a devoted Freemason and a Conservative. The elder of his two sons, Robin, was for some time an advocate in Edinburgh, and is now, after acting for some time as lieutenant in Kitchener's Horse, Secretary to the Military Governor of Pretoria.

An addition of interest has been made to the collection of South African War relics in the museum of the Royal United Service Institution in Whitehall. This consists of the official "arms" of the late Orange Free State, taken down from the Volksraad at Bloemfontein after the entry of British troops. It is of iron, and represents the Republican emblem surmounted by Dutch flags. It has been sent to England by Major-General Pretymann, the Governor of Bloemfontein.

Lord Llandaff has a private grievance. In the advertised column of births appearing in the papers the other day was that of a child born to "the Countess of Landaff." True, Lord Llandaff is only a Viscount, and is a bachelor to boot. But (says the *Daily Chronicle*) bachelors are particularly sensitive about possible confusions of the kind involved, and the Home Secretary of old days does not smile on the existence of a Lady Landaff who is not his wife. It may be remembered that a gentleman of the name of Mathew, about two years ago announced his intention of assuming the title of Earl of Landaff, as his "inalienable possession." It is in pursuance of that resolution that the name of the "Countess of Landaff" has a place in the newspapers, but not on the roll of authorized peeresses.





A "TRUMPETER-HERALD," OR "HERALD-TRUMPETER," AS USED ON THE
STAGE ONLY (WARRANTED MOST ECONOMICAL).

See "The Stage Herald," page 302.



The
Genealogical Magazine.

NOVEMBER, 1900.

THE STONELEIGH PEERAGE CASE.
A LEAF OF WARWICKSHIRE COUNTY LORE.

BY GEORGE MORLEY.

*Author of "Leafy Warwickshire," "In Rustic Livery," "In Russet Mantle Clad,"
"Sweet Audrey," "Shakespeare's Greenwood," etc.*

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HE present Lord Leigh of Stoneleigh Abbey, Warwickshire, some time ago gave the Mercers' Company of London a brass tablet, on which the following curious inscription to the memory of Sir Thomas Leigh (Lord Mayor of London in 1558) was reproduced :

"Sir Thomas Leigh by civil life
All offices did bear,
Which in this City worshipful
Or Honourable were :
Whom God has blessed with great wealth,
So losses did he feel,
Yet never changed his constant mind—
Though Fortune turned her wheel.
Learning he loved and helped the poor,
To them that knew him dear :
For whom his lady and loving wife
This tomb hath builded here."

This epitaph is supposed to be the composition of the Lady Alicia Leigh (wife of Sir Robert Dudley, son of the Earl of

Leicester), but it would have been much better done by William Shakespeare of Stratford-on-Avon, who at that time was just beginning to mount the ladder of fame, and would, therefore, have given his best energies to the work.

The Leigh Barony was originally created in 1643. In the distressful days of the Stuarts, when King Charles I. found the gates of Coventry shut against him, he retired to Stoneleigh Abbey, the seat of Sir Thomas Leigh, son of the Lord Mayor of London. Here His Majesty was well received and hospitably entertained, for the Leighs have, since the creation of their title up till now, been famous for their loyalty to the Crown. As a mark of his approbation, King Charles, when he came to his own again, conferred the honour of knighthood upon the eldest son of Sir Thomas Leigh. This interesting ceremony took place within the walls of Stoneleigh Abbey on August 22, 1642.

For his unshaken loyalty to the throne, his Majesty was also pleased to grant to Sir Thomas Leigh (by letters patent, dated at Oxford, July 1, 1643) the honour of Baron Leigh of Stoneleigh, with entail of the same upon the heirs male of his body for ever. The following is a literal copy of the original patent created by Charles I. when granting the Barony of Leigh to Sir Thomas Leigh, which is kept in the docket-book of the Crown Office in Chancery:

"Anno Decimo Nomo Caroli Rx 1643. A Patent of Creacvon granted vnto Sir Thomas Leigh of Stoneley, in the county of Warwick, Knt and Baronett, of the honour of Baron Leigh of Stoneley aforesaid, entayleing the same vpon the heirs male of his body for ever. Sd a pud Oxon, primo die July, Anno p'd co. P'bre de privato sigillo."

To present a clear case of the strange claim of one George Leigh to the titles, estates and peerage of Stoneleigh, it will be necessary to say that the first Lord Leigh had five sons. The fourth living son was Christopher, and it was from this member of the family that George Leigh claimed descent. By the death of Edward, the fifth lord in succession, the Barony of Leigh became dormant. In the person of this nobleman also the descent in the male line from Sir Thomas, eldest son of Thomas, the first lord, became extinct.

There is a melancholy interest attached to the life of this Edward, the fifth Lord of Stoneleigh. His lordship made his will in the year 1767. At that time he was only twenty-five years of age, and in the following year was stated to have been in so bad a condition of health that it was deemed advisable (by Joseph Hill,

his solicitor and auditor of accounts, Daniel Graff, his house steward, and other friends) to search for and take care of any papers of consequence he might then have in his possession, when a document directing certain legacies was found in a red leather pocket-book in his coat pocket, as was sworn in the depositions of the aforementioned Joseph Hill and Daniel Graff given in 1786. This paper was afterwards proved to be a codicil to his will.

By a jury, summoned under a Commission *De Lunatico Inquirendo* at Stoneleigh Abbey in January, 1774, Edward, fifth Lord Leigh, was declared to be of unsound mind, and incapable of managing his estate and fortune. His lordship, dying without issue in January, 1786, caused all the troubles that subsequently fell upon the house of Leigh, troubles which, though lightened by the Queen and her peers, yet live in the remembrance of many Warwickshire folk to-day. The terms also of his lordship's will (for it appears that in his lifetime, before he lost his reason, this Lord Leigh was greatly exercised in his mind as to his legal heir, and had evinced much solicitude to discover relatives who might be entitled to succeed to his dignities) were such as to create confusion; indeed, were calculated to stimulate claims.

The clause upon which the legal difficulties hung was, in default of issue to his sisters, Mary and Annie Leigh, "unto the first and nearest of my kindred, being male, and of my name and blood, that shall be living at the time of the determination of the several estates hereinbefore limited and devised, and the heirs of his body, lawfully begotten, and for want of such issue, to right heirs for ever." The great difficulty raised by that sentence was to establish the person who might be *first*, and at the same time *nearest*, because one person might be nearest and another first. George Leigh, the claimant to the peerage, appeared first in collateral agnation to the deviser, and John Leigh, a cousin, was nearest by descent.

There are nearly always elements of mystery and sensation about claims of any note, and there were such elements in the celebrated Leigh peerage case.

The first Lord Leigh, previous to his death, which occurred on February 24, 1672, had caused a family vault to be erected immediately adjoining the parish church of Stoneleigh. The church is mentioned particularly, because, as will be seen directly, the claim of George Leigh, retired cotton manufacturer, of Highfield House, Blackrod, Lancashire, was based upon the asserted removal from the church of a monumental stone erected to the memory of Christopher Leigh, from which gentleman the claimant traced his

descent. The case might very well have been called "The Mystery of the Monumental Stone," because the whole case depended upon whether or not this monumental stone ever existed inside the walls of Stoneleigh Church.

After the death of Edward, the fifth lord, the Stoneleigh estates became vested in the person of Mr. John Leigh, a collateral relation, who died without issue, being unmarried. From him the estates descended to the Rev. Thomas Leigh, of Adlestrope, in Gloucestershire. He was succeeded in their possession by James Leigh Perrott, who disposed of the property to James Henry Leigh. It was against this gentleman and his son, Chandos Leigh, that the action of the claimant was brought.

The proceedings upon the claim of George Leigh to the title and peerage of Baron Leigh of Stoneleigh, in the county of Warwick, were taken by petition to His Majesty George III. in August, 1819. The petition set forth the claimant's descent, as derived from Christopher Leigh, fourth son of Baron Leigh, as follows :

"George Leigh, second son of James and Ellen, his wife, was baptized at Blackrod January 25, 1759, and is now the only surviving son and heir of the said James Leigh : who was son and heir of Robert, who was son and heir of James, who was son and heir of Roger, which Roger was son and heir of Christopher, youngest surviving son of Thomas, the first Lord Leigh ; whereby the said George Leigh claims to be the first and only surviving heir male of the body of the said Thomas, Lord Leigh, and by virtue thereof to be entitled to the honour and dignity of Baron Leigh of Stoneleigh, in the county of Warwick.

"Whereof your petitioner most respectfully prays that your Majesty, with your wonted regard to justice, will be pleased to refer this petition to Mr. Attorney-General, in order to receive evidence thereon, inspect into facts thereof, and if satisfied therewith, report that your petitioner is entitled to the Barony of his ancestor, and to a writ of summons to call him to Parliament accordingly as a Baron of the realm."

"The law's delays," of which Shakespeare speaks with such bitter irony in many of his plays, were strikingly manifest in the Stoneleigh peerage case. No less than nine years elapsed from the filing of the petition to the hearing of the case, which came before a Committee for Privileges of the House of Lords on Tuesday, April 1, 1828.

Long before the case came on for trial the glamour of romance had been imparted to it. An unusual sensation had been occasioned by the appearance of the following handbill, which had been ex-

tensively circulated in Leamington, Warwick, Kenilworth, Coventry, Birmingham, and, indeed, broadcast throughout the whole county.

"ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS REWARD.—Whereas in or about the year 1813, under the specious pretence of rebuilding the south wall of Stoneley parish church, in the county of Warwick (which was not then considered to need repair so much as the north wall), a certain part, enough to answer the purpose designed, was taken down, and a monument, which was thereon affixed to the memory of the Honourable Christopher Leigh, fourth son of Thomas, first Lord Leigh, Baron of Stoneley (the coffin of which Christopher was remaining in the vault of his father in 1806), was removed away and has never since been replaced in the church.

"Now, whosoever will give information of the inscription which was inscribed upon the stone aforesaid, and verify the same to be correct in order to furnish the heir of the said Hon. Christopher Leigh with evidence to prove the identity of the said monument, and to bring to condign exposition and legal punishment the party which, for sinister and selfish motives not necessary here to mention, caused to be abducted the sacred memorial of his ancestor, and has further caused the same to be wickedly concealed or sacrilegiously destroyed, shall receive a reward of one hundred guineas immediately upon furnishing the particulars hereby required to William Corbett, Esq., solicitor, No. 9, Bloomsbury Square, London."

As might be expected by the publication of a bill of this kind, very many people came forward prepared to swear that they had seen such a monument on the south wall of Stoneleigh Church. They came from all parts, but chiefly from Stoneleigh, Kenilworth, Coventry, and Leamington, and amply revealed the fact that there were traitors, so to speak, even at the very doors of Stoneleigh Abbey, where, to quote from an old tombstone in the graveyard there:

"If markets rise, rail not against the rates,
The price is still the same at Stoneleigh gates."

But the curious thing was that none of these people could remember the exact inscription or the exact shape of the stone. Out of thirty witnesses examined as to the existence of the monument, twenty-four of whom were natives of, or long residents at, Stoneleigh, and who attended the church nearly every Sunday, few were in agreement as to the shape or the inscription.

(To be concluded.)



THE DIRECT LINE OF THE THREE PRINCIPAL BRANCHES OF THE SEGESSER FAMILY.

BY FRANCIS J. WHITGREAVE.



HE compiler of these pedigrees, now for the first time offered to the English public, trusts they may not be unacceptable to them. They are not without interest to Englishmen. In the first place, two of the family are domiciled in England and are maternally descended from the ancient Welsh race of Wynn. Again, not a few Englishmen have visited Lucerne and beheld there with feelings of admiration the sixteenth-century bridge, internally adorned with frescoes erected by this family. The connection of one branch with the Washington family is also of interest, whilst their continued adherence to the ancient religion and the valiant services performed by the younger Lucerne branch in the cause of the Popes, from whom they received many honours, will be an attraction to Catholic readers. The manner in which this ancient and honourable family have preserved their records is worthy of high praise and of imitation for all.

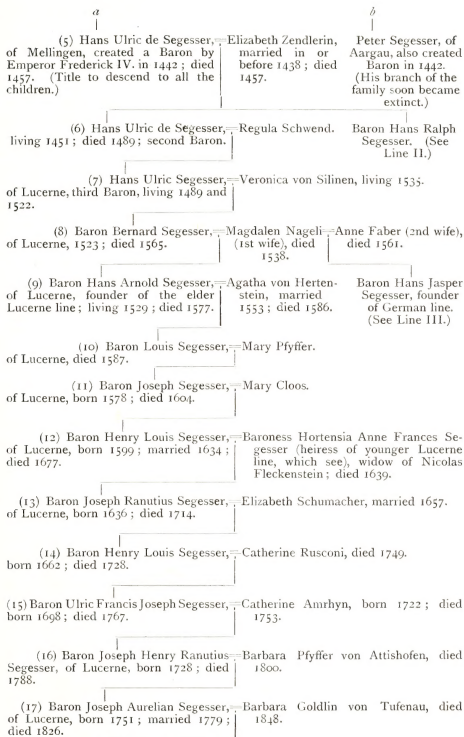
SEGESSER PEDIGREE.

LINE I.

- (1) Walter de Segesser, Miss von Schames.
of Mellingen, living 1250, where his family
was seated from time immemorial.
- (2) John de Segesser, Catherine von Iberg, heiress of the
of Mellingen, 1303-41. Castle of Iberg.
- (3) John de Segesser, Clara Scuttheiss von Lenzburg.
of Mellingen, 1326-47.
- (4) John de Segesser, Verena Birchdorf (1st wife), died 1404.
of Mellingen, 1365-1424; married in or Verena Summer (2nd wife), living
before 1378. At this time the family owned 1417-24.
the castles of Brunegg and Iberg.

a

b



a

(18) Baron Francis Joseph Lawrence=Antonia Meyer von Schawensee, married Segesser, of Lucerne, born 1780; died 1833. ried 1833.

(19) Baron Joseph Placidus Segesser, eldest son and heir of Lucerne, born 1803, deceased; whose son

(20) Baron Paul Segesser, present head of this ancient family, of Lucerne, married, and has, with other issue, a son and heir, Paul Segesser, born 1872. Holder of the entailed family property called the "Fideicommisses."

(19) Baron Henry Segesser,=Mary Sury=Mary (2nd wife), third daughter and co-heir of Captain William Wynn, of the Wynns of Falmouth, branch of the ancient family of Wynn of Gwydwr (Carnarvon); living 1900.

(20) Baron Henry Victor Segesser,=Miss Van Crivelli. of Lucerne, architect, born 1843.

(21) Hans Ulbrecht Segesser, son and heir; born 1877.

(20) Rev. Felix Segesser, Roman Catholic priest of diocese of Southwark; officiating at Bermondsey in 1900; born 1863. Baron Robert Frederick Segesser, of London; born 1865.

LINE II. (YOUNGER LUCERNE LINE).

(6) Baron Hans Ralph Segesser,=Margaret von Erlach=Jane von Ringoltingen younger son of Baron Hans Ulric (1st wife); (2nd wife); born (see Line I.); living 1451; died 1484; died 1527. s.p.m.

(7) Baron Hans Ulric Segesser,=Elizabeth von Brienlandenberg, died of Lucerne, living 1526 and 1543. 1542.

(8) Baron Josse or Jost Segesser,=Anne Seematter=Afra von Fleckenstein Knight, of Lucerne; died 1592. (1st wife); (2nd wife); died 1571. 1590.

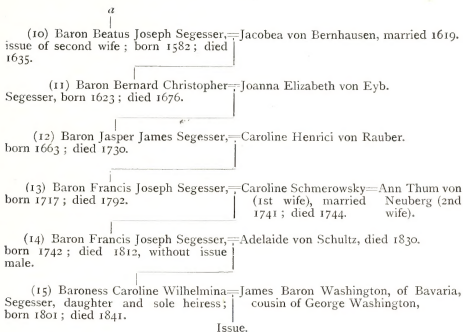
(9) Baron Stephen Alexander Segesser,=Catherine von Sonnenberg, married of Lucerne, born 1571; died 1629, without issue male. 1594; died 1614.

(10) Baroness Hortensia Ann Frances=Nicolas Flecken=Baron Henry Louis Segesser, only daughter and heiress; stein (1st husband). Segesser (2nd husband. See Line II.). born 1605; died 1639; twice married.

LINE III. (THE GERMAN LINE).

(9) Hans Jaspar Segesser,=Magdalen von Blaarer=Ursula Marer younger son of Baron Bernard Segesser (1st wife); died 1577. von Istein (2nd wife).

a



Arms.—Sable, a scythe blade in bend argent.

Crest.—Two scythe blades of the same erect and adossed.

Authorities for this pedigree: (1) "Genealog. Taschenbuch der Adeligen-Häuser," ed. Alexander van Dachenhausen Brunn. (Yearly.) (2) "Genealogie und Geschlechtshistorie der Segesser von Brunegg in der Schweiz und im deutschen Reichs (als Manuscript gedruckt)." Bern. Buchdruckerei. K. J. Wyss. 1885.



A SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOOK OF PUBLIC ARMS.

THE ARMS OF TODMORDEN.



ON page 291 will be found the coat of arms which has recently (by patent dated December 1, 1896) been granted to the Corporation of the Borough of Todmorden, in the County Palatine of Lancaster. The official blazon is: "Or, on a fesse wavy azure, between a rose gules in chief, and a rose argent in base, both barbed, seeded and slipped proper, a shuttle in bend sinister of the first, and a spindle

in bend of the fourth. *Crest*: On a wreath of the colours, upon a mount vert, an obelisk proper." *Motto*: "By industry we prosper."

The coat of arms calls for no special remark, save that it is exceedingly simple and effective.

THE ARMS OF THE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION
COLLEGE, READING.

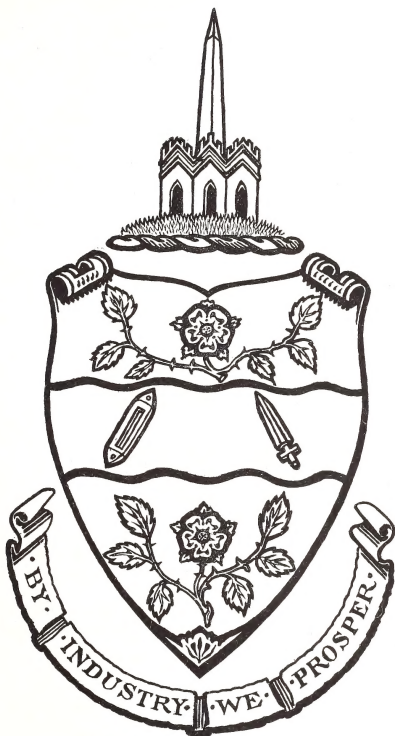
This grant, dated August 7, 1896, is another example of a simple and effective grant, albeit it is quite modern. One is curious to



know whether there is any connection with the engrailed cross of Greville and the engrailed cross in base, and the escallops with the arms of Palmer. The official blazon runs:

"Per fesse gules and sable, in chief three escallops fessewise or, and in base on a cross engrailed argent, a rose of the first, barbed and seeded proper."





THE ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF TODMORDEN.
(See page 289.)

ROYAL DESCENTS (*continued*).

TABLE II. C.

Lady Elizabeth Scott Montagu, -1837. (<i>See Table II.</i>)	1798	Alexander, 10th Earl of Home, 1769-1841.
	1832	Cospatrik Alexander=Lucy Elizabeth, daughter of Henry James, 11th Earl of Home, 1799-1877.

362-380

TABLE II. D.

Lady Caroline Scott Montagu, (<i>See Table II.</i>)	1803	Charles, 5th Marquis of Queensberry, K.P., 1777-1837.
--	------	--

Lady=Thomas Louisa Anne Douglas, -1871. M.P., 1807-65. 381-391	1833	Mary Elizabeth Douglas, 1808-88. M.P., 17...-1837. 392-395	1831	Rev. Thos. Wentworth Gage, Vicar of Higham Ferrers, 17...-1837. 396-401	1841	Lady=Hon. and Very Rev. Augustus Duncombe, Dean of York, 1814-80. 402-425	1841	Lady=Robert Johnstone Douglas, Esq., of Lockerbie, 1814-66. 426-430	1845	Lady=Charles Anne Douglas, -1899. Esq., 1816-91. 426-430
	1831		1831	Harriett Christie Douglas, 1814-80. 402-425	1841		1841		1845	

TABLE II. E.

Lady Harriet Scott Montagu, 2nd wife, -1833. (<i>See Table II.</i>)	1832	William, 6th Marquis of Lothian, 1763-1841.
--	------	--

Lord Chas.=Charlotte Lennox Kerr, 1418-98. 431-455	1832	Admiral=Emily Lord Frederic Herbert Kerr, 1818-96. 456-476	1831	Lady=Charles, 19th Lord Clinton, 1791-1866. 471-519	1834	Lady=Sir John Harriet Louisa Kerr, -1884. 520-526	1849	Lady=Rev. Gran- ville Hamil- ton Forbes, Rector of Augusta Kerr, -1859. 527-528
	1832		1831		1834		1849	

A SUPPLEMENT TO THE "LEGITIMIST KALENDAR" (*continued*).

A TABLE OF THE LIVING DESCENDANTS OF MARY, QUEEN CON-
SORT OF FRANCE, DUCHESS OF SUFFOLK, ETC., 1498-1533,
YOUNGER DAUGHTER OF KING HENRY VII.

BY THE MARQUIS DE RUVIGNY AND RAINEVAL.

15. *Descendants of Cospatrick Alexander, 11th Earl of Home, 1799-1881. See Table II. C.*

362-380 Same as Nos. 205-223.

16. *Descendants of Lady Louisa Anne Douglas, 1871, and her husband, Thomas Charlton Whitmore, of Apley Park, Salop, M.P., 1807-65. See Table II. D.*

- | | | | |
|-----|-----|--|--|
| 381 | 317 | Thomas Charles Douglas Whitmore, of Orsett Hall, Essex, J.P., D.L., 1839 | } Son. |
| 382 | 318 | Francis Henry Douglas Charlton Whitmore, J.P., Essex, 1872 | |
| 383 | 319 | Mildred Louisa Lucy (wife of Hugh B. Craven) | } Grandchildren ; children of No. 381. |
| 384 | 320 | Ethel Mary Alberta (wife of Wm. Thomas R. Houldsworth) | |
| 385 | 321 | Caroline Louisa (wife of John William Scott, of Telgany, co. Wicklow, 3rd son of John Scott, Q.C.) | } Eldest daughter. |
| 386 | 322 | James Whitmore Scott | |
| 387 | 323 | Albina Louisa Scott | } Grandchildren ; children of No. 385. |
| 388 | 324 | Emily Harriet (wife of Major-General Tweedie, C.S.I., Bengal Staff Corps) | |
| 389 | 325 | Lucy Albinia Whitmore | } Daughters. |
| 390 | 326 | Cecil Elizabeth (wife of Lieut.-Colonel Duncan Stewart, late 92nd Gordon Highlanders) | |
| 391 | 327 | Evelyn Octave Whitmore | |

17. *Descendants of Lady Mary Elizabeth Douglas, 1808-88, and her husband, the Rev. Thomas Wentworth Gage, Vicar of Higham Ferrers, 17....-1837. See Table II. D.*

- | | | | |
|-----|-----|------------------------------|--|
| 392 | 328 | Charles Wentworth Gage, 1868 | } Grandchildren ; children of Chas. Wentworth Gage, 1832-68. |
| 393 | 329 | Mary Clarissa Gage, 186... | |
| 394 | 330 | Fanny Gage, 1833 | } Daughters. |
| 395 | 331 | Lucy Gage, 1835 | |

18. *Descendants of the Lady Harriett Christian Douglas, and her husband, the Hon. and Very Rev. Augustus Duncombe, Dean of York, 1814-80. See Table II. D.*

- | | | | |
|-----|-----|---|-------------|
| 396 | 332 | Captain Alfred Charles Duncombe (late 1st Life Guards), of Colwich Abbey, Staffordshire, J.P., 1843 | } Children. |
| 397 | 333 | Augustus Gerald Duncombe, of Rookborough, Yorks, 1849 | |
| 398 | 334 | Major Adolphus Montagu Duncombe, J.P., 1852 | |
| 399 | 335 | Evelyn Duncombe, 1842 | |
| 400 | 336 | Eleanor Harriett Duncombe, 1845 | |
| 401 | 337 | Florence Caroline Duncombe, 1847 | |

19. *Descendants of the Lady Jane Margaret Mary Douglas, -1881, and her husband, Robert Johnstone Douglas, Esq., of Lockerbie, 1814-66. See Table II. D.*
- 402 338 Arthur Henry Johnstone Douglas, of Comlongon Castle, } Son.
Ruthwell, D.L., Dumfries, 1846 }
- 403 339 Robert Sholto Johnstone Douglas, 1871 }
404 340 Walter Henry George Johnstone, Douglas, 1886 } Grandchildren ;
405 341 Sibyl Johnstone Douglas } children of
406 342 Margaret Jean (wife of the Hon. Douglas George } No. 402.
Carnegie)
- 407 343 John Douglas Carnegie, 1895 }
408 344 David Alexander Carnegie, 1897 } Great-grandchildren ;
409 345 Jean Douglas Carnegie, 1899 } children of No. 406.
- 410 346 Muriel Grace Johnstone Douglas }
411 347 Bryde Helen Johnstone Douglas } Grandchildren ;
412 348 Olive Christian Johnstone Douglas } younger daughters
413 349 Caroline Elsie Johnstone Douglas } of No. 402.
414 350 Octavia Johnstone Douglas } twins
415 351 Nina Johnstone Douglas }
- 416 352 Grace Elizabeth, Lady Kensington } Daughter.
417 353 Hugh, 6th Lord Kensington, 1873 }
418 354 Hon. Cecil Edwardes, 1876 }
419 355 Hon. George Henry Edwardes, 1877 }
420 356 Gwendolen (wife of Captain William Augustus Home } Grandchildren ;
Drummond Moray, of Abercairney, co. Perth) } children of
421 357 Hon. Sybil Laura Edwardes, 1871 } No. 416.
422 358 Hon. Grace Louisa Edwardes, 1872 }
423 359 Hon. Winifred Edwardes, 1875 }
424 360 Hon. Isabel Catherine Edwardes, 1879 }
425 361 Alice Louisa (wife of Charles Stewart) } Younger daughter.
20. *Descendants of Lady Anne Georgina Douglas, -1899, and her husband, Charles Stirling Home Drummond Moray, Esq., of Blair Drummond and Abercairney, 1816-91. See Table II. D.*
- 426 362 Henry Edward Stirling Home Drummond, of Blair }
Drummond, co. Perth, J.P., D.L., 1846 }
427 363 William Augustus Home Drummond Moray, of } Children.
Abercairney, co. Perth, J.P., D.L., 1852 }
- 428 364 Caroline Frances (wife of Arthur Edward Whitmore }
Drummond Forbes) }
- 429 365 Charles William Arthur Drummond Forbes, 1885 } Grandchildren ;
430 366 Mary Christian Drummond Forbes, 1882 } children of No. 428.
21. *Descendants of Lord Charles Lennox Kerr, 1814-98. See Table II. E.*
- 431 367 Charles Ian Kerr, 1874 }
432 368 Walter William Kerr, 1875 } Grandchildren ;
433 369 Basil Kerr, 1879 } children of the Hon.
434 370 Violet Kerr, 1877 } Charles Wyndham
435 371 Olive Kerr, 1878 } Rodolph Kerr,
436 372 Helen Cecily Kerr, 1884 } 1849-1894.
- 437 373 Harriet Georgiana Edith (wife of William Warcop Peter } Eldest
Consett, Esq., of Brawith Hall, Yorks), 1840 } daughter.
- 438 374 D'Arcy Preston Consett, 1870 }
439 375 Montagu William Consett, 1871 } Grandchildren ;
440 376 Violet Elizabeth (wife of Charles Nicaise) } children of No. 437.
- 441 377 Marguerite Nicaise, 1898 } Great-grand-daughter ;
only daughter of
No. 440.

442	378	Victoria Florence Consett	}	Grandchildren ;
443	379	Winifred Edith, Countess Louis de Boisgelin		children of No. 437.
444	380	Alexander de Boisgelin, 1893	}	Great-grandchildren ;
445	381	Henri de Boisgelin, 1897		children of No. 443.
446	382	Edith de Boisgelin, 1890		
447	383	Mildred Sophia Consett	}	Grandchildren ;
448	384	Vera Margaret Consett		younger daughters
449	385	Cordelia Mary, Marchioness de Lambert		of No. 437.
450	386	Florence Elizabeth, Countess of Dunraven, 1841		2nd daughter.
451	387	Lady Rachel Charlotte (wife of Desmond FitzJohn)	}	Grand-daughter ;
		Lloyd FitzGerald, Knight of Glin), 1872		daughter of
452	388	Lady Aileen May Wyndham-Quin, 1873		No. 450.
453	389	Amy Frances (wife of Henley Eden, Esq., of Woodstock, Berks), 1847		3rd daughter.
454	390	Lieut. Schomberg Henley Eden (Black Watch), 1873	}	Grandsons ;
455	391	Charles William Grey Eden, 1874		sons of No. 453.

22. *Descendants of Admiral Lord Frederic Herbert Kerr, 1818-96. See Table II. E.*

456	392	Arthur Herbert Kerr, 1862		Eldest son.
457	393	Mark Peregrine Charles Kerr, 1891	}	Grandchildren ;
458	394	Margaret Vere Kerr, 1890		children of
459	395	Irene Mildred Kerr, 1896		No. .
460	396	Commander Mark Edward Frederic Kerr, R.N., 1864	}	2nd and 3rd sons
461	397	Captain Frederic Walter Kerr, D.S.O., 1867		and eldest
462	398	Emily Georgiana, Countess of Straford, 1847		daughter.
463	399	Hon. Ivo Frederic Byng, 1874	}	Grandchildren ;
464	400	Hon. Anthony Schomberg Byng, 1876		children of No. .
465	401	Lady Rachel Theodora Byng, 1869		
466	402	Lady Irene Hillary Byng, 1870		
467	403	Lady Anne Dorothy Frederica Byng, 1881		
468	404	Lady Hester Joan Byng, 1888		
469	405	Sidney Katherine (wife of the Rev. Gordon Bolles Wickham, Vicar of Bradford Abbas, Dorset), 1849	}	2nd and
470	406	Edith Harriet Kerr, 1852		3rd
471	407	Mary Frances (wife of George Henry Longman, Esq.), 1856		daughters.
472	408	Henry Kerr Longman	}	Grand-
473	409	Robert Guy Longman		children ;
474	410	Margaret Frances Longman		children
				of No. 471.
475	411	Hon. Constance Honoria Kerr (extra Maid of Honour to the Queen), 1859	}	Younger
476	412	Cecil Nona Kerr, 1875		daughters.

23. *Descendants of Lady Elizabeth Georgiana Kerr, -1871, and her husband, Charles Rodolph, 19th Lord Clinton, 1791-1866. See Table II. E.*

477	413	Charles Henry Rolle, 20th Lord Clinton, 1834		Eldest son.
478	414	Major the Hon. Charles John Robert Trefusis, 1863	}	Grandson ;
				son of No. 477.
479	415	Harriet Trefusis, 1887	}	Great-grand-daughters ;
480	416	Fenella Trefusis, 1889		daughters of No. 479.

- 481 417 Captain Walter Henry Trefusis, 1864
 482 418 John Frederick Trefusis, 1878
 483 419 Lieut. Walter Alexander Trefusis (Scots Guards), 1879
 484 420 Schomberg Charles Trefusis, 1882
 485 421 Robert Henry Trefusis, 1888
 486 422 Ada Harriet Trefusis, 1860
 487 423 Mary Elizabeth Trefusis, 1861
 488 424 Margaret Adela (wife of the Rev. Leonard Jauncey
 White Thomson, Rector of St. Martin's and
 St. Paul's, Canterbury), 1866
 489 425 Edith Trefusis, 1876
 490 426 Evelyn Mary Trefusis, 1883
 491 427 Harriet Margaret Trefusis, 1891
 492 428 Hon. Mark George Kerr Rolle Trefusis, of Stevenstone,
 Devon, D.L., 1835 } 2nd son.
 493 429 Gertrude Emily (wife of Hugh Henry John Wil-
 liams Drummond, Esq.), 1865 } Grand-daughters;
 494 430 Mary Frances (wife of Arthur Scott) Browne, } daughters of No. 492.
 of Buckland, North Devon)
 495 431 Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Walter Rudolph Trefusis, 1838 3rd son.
 496-500 Same as Nos. 79-83. Grandchildren; children of No. 495.
 501 432 Colonel the Hon. John Schomberg Trefusis, 1852 4th son.
 502 433 Schomberg Kerr Trefusis, 1888
 503 434 Denys Robert Trefusis, 1890
 504 435 Edward Hervey Trefusis, 1894
 505 436 Beatrice Morwenna Trefusis, 1884
 506 437 Elizabeth Katherine Mary Trefusis, 1887
 507 438 Hon. Emily Harriet Trefusis, 1832
 508 439 Hon. Mary Louisa (wife of John Carpenter Garnier,
 Esq., D.L., of Mount Tavy, Devon), 1836 } 1st and 2nd
 daughters.
 509 440 Lieut. John Trefusis Carpenter Garnier (2nd Batt.
 Scots Guards), 1874
 510 441 George William Carpenter Garnier, 1877
 511 442 Mark Rodolph Carpenter Garnier, 1881
 512 443 Lucy Mary Carpenter Garnier, 1869
 513 444 Evelyn Carpenter Garnier, 1871
 514 445 Adela Elizabeth Carpenter Garnier, 1873
 515 446 Evelyn Anne (wife of the Hon. Edward William
 Douglas), 1841 } 3rd daughter.
 516 447 Gertrude Evelyn Augusta Douglas, 1883 } Grand-daughter;
 517 448 Hon. Helen Georgina Trefusis, 1843 } daughter of No. 515.
 4th daughter.
 518 449 George Windsor-Clive (Lieut. Cold-
 stream Guards), 1878 } Grandson; son of the late
 Hon. Gertrude Albertina Tre-
 fusis, 18...-78, and her husband,
 Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. George
 Herbert Windsor-Clive.
 519 450 Hon. Alice Morwenna Trefusis, 1849 Youngest daughter.
 24. *Descendants of Lady Harriet Louisa Kerr,* -1884, and her husband,
 Sir John Stuart Hepburn Forbes, 1804-66. See Table II. E.
 520-526 Same as Nos. 478-481 and 486-
 488 } Descendants of Harriet Williamina,
 -1869, only child, 1st wife
 of Charles, 20th Lord Clinton,
 1834, No. 477.

25. *Descendants of Lady Georgina Augustus Kerr, -1859, and her husband, the Rev. Granville Hamilton Forbes, Rector of Broughton, Northants. See Table II. E.*

527 451 Henry Francis Gordon Forbes (Lieut. Rifle Brigade), 1850. Son ;
528 452 Sydney Forbes Grand-daughter; daughter of No. 527.

(To be continued.)



THE EARLDOM OF MENTEITH.

BY WALTER M. GRAHAM EASTON.

(Concluded.)



ART III. In this item my critic commences with downright mis-statement, for in Burke's "Family Records" Jasper Graham is not married to Marion, but to Agnes. It is singularly audacious to juggle with this Marion, whom I first introduced into the family circle on exact proof of her identity, as I did her grand-nephew, Gilbert, the last of the Gartmore line. I left her out of the table in the *Scottish Antiquary*, simply because she was not germane to the subject in hand, just as I left out her uncles, Andrew and Walter, and others. The "comparison of dates" is no test, the Earl of Stirling's birth-year being a vexed question, and put down as late as 1580, although I am inclined to think he was born earlier. In bad grammar, it is said Marion and Agnes were aunt and niece, but not a shred of evidence is adduced. Marion, like Agnes, is called "of the Gartmore family,"¹ and yet she was daughter of Gilbert of Gartavertane—"Gartavertane" being the Stirling Editor's stumbling-block for Agnes "of Gartmore" apparently.² It is assumed that I do not know the name of Gilbert in Rednock's (otherwise of Gartrenich's) wife, but I happen to know that it was Marie, or Menie, Graham. This does not of itself alter the position. Supposing, as set forth, Gilbert in Rednock had married a sister of Jasper Graham of Blaircessnock, or a sister of Jasper's wife, Agnes Graham of Gartmore, neither of these marriages would call him to the tutorship of Jasper's children. If Jasper's wife had a nearer agnate than said

¹ Register of Royal Letters.

² If it were proved that Agnes was niece of Marion, it would be of no account; the fact of the Blaircessnock tutorship still remains.

Gilbert, the Leitchtown ancestor, he, and not Gilbert, would have been called to the tutory. I go no further than the question raised.

Part IV. The writer does not show that Gilbert Graham of Gartavertane had not a younger son of his own name. On the contrary, if there were nothing else, he aids a presumption that he had; for if he had sons called William, James and John, it would be very unusual if he had not one called after himself. The Scots fashion was for a man to call his first son after his father and the second after himself, and, according to it, Gilbert of Gartavertane's second son would be Gilbert, just as the first was William, after his grandfather, the third earl.¹ But what were these two about, seeing that the Gartavertane affairs were being administered by James in 1578? As showing how utterly at variance he is with his own contentions, the writer says it is unlikely such a son (Gilbert) ever existed, seeing the consequence that attached to the discovery of such a person when the last Earl of Menteith died in 1694. Where, then, did Gartur come in, for one, to say nothing of other lines? Gartur was only one degree removed from the Gartavertane line, according even to my critic, so that he discounts his own argument with a vengeance. Then there was John, brother of the above James, whom it is assumed I do not know about, but who is down in the old Leitchtown pedigree with a line of male descendants, a line that was to the fore long subsequent to 1694. From another source² I not alone know about John Graham, but of his line step by step to the last member, who was a vassal of the Laird of Leitchtown, as lord of the manor of Calziemuck. The pedigree gives John as the second and only other son of Gilbert of Gartavertane, but this is a mistake.

Between 1573 and 1624 it is said "Much of the lands of the earldom had been alienated, and Gilbert Graham in Rednock's possession of Gartrenich in 1624 must have been little more than nominal; probably the lands were held as security for a bond." The whole sentence is an utter absurdity, and as for the latter part it was not a wadset that Gilbert resigned to the Earl, but the lands of Gartrenich, Auchmore, Inchie, Gartlonamore, and Gartlonabeg themselves. Rich indeed must Gilbert have been that he required such a slice of the earldom for what was due to him, yet in an ignorant, blundering manner the concocter of such a fallacy proceeds to annul his own argument by attempting to make out that Gilbert was poor

¹ Mr. J. Guthrie Smith, in his *Strathendrick*, makes this remark: "Named—in the good old orthodox fashion, which is so helpful to genealogists—after his grandfather also."

² Draft Charter of Confirmation and Precept of Clare Constât.

—all idle fancy and so much dust-throwing! There is no case of probability about Gilbert and his possession of Gartrenich, etc., but hard fact. With equal idleness it might be said that when William Graham, of Boquhapple, resigned Glassford, Blairruskanmore, Discheratoyre, and Blairquhapple in the following year to the same Earl his interest in them could have been little more than nominal. It is vexatious to be called upon, to refute such vagaries, which may be good enough “copy” for my critic’s own sheet, but which he has no justification for taking up space with elsewhere; only if he has *facts* has he any warrant to be heard at all. And where are they, if we allow the exception of the death of Gilbert of Gartavertane in 1573, which he does not give proof of? A knowledge of the affairs of the Earl of Menteith when Gilbert and William Graham resigned their holdings makes it perfectly clear why he was redeeming lands from his kinsmen vassals in accordance with his rights as superior. The Stirling Editor would do better to consult the law of family vassalage in preference to his own speculative ideas. Boquhapple was no more in the earldom than Rednock, Gartmore, or Gartavertane, and to throw out the suggestion which appears on page 341 is puerile. On this page there is a more serious thing, as basely manufactured a statement as was ever introduced into a discussion of this nature. Unable at bottom to hurt the Leitchtown claim, this writer descends to the contemptible depth of manufacturing a tradition. Let him produce the words of but one man in Menteith to the effect he states, and they shall be taken on oath. If he does not do so, let him be judged—not that the matter is of any real consequence other than the exposure of methods unworthy of men.

The reference to Gilbert Graham in Rednock’s widow is exaggerated, I fancy. I am aware that in 1631 she gave a bond for 44 merks to Robert Muschett, servitor to the Earl of Linlithgow, her cautioners being her nephews John Graham, of Blaircessnock, and Walter, his brother, and her son, Patrick Graham, of Leitchtown; but I am not aware that either John or Walter had to go to prison till the debt was paid. There must first have been “letters of horning” against Mrs. Graham, and where is this found? The fact of her husband having to give up Gartrenich, etc., would not add to the welfare of the family, but still, the circumstance of such a bond signifies nothing in particular, as in the great absence of ready cash such “intromissions” were incessant, as anyone acquainted with commissariat registers is aware; every laird was engaged in them. In 1683 William Dennistoun, of Colgrain, an estate the rental of which is now some £2,000 or £3,000 a year, purchased ten

bolles of bere from Aulay M'Aulay, of Laggarie, at the price of 8 merks a boll, but had not ready money to pay for it, and had to grant a bond for the 80 merks.¹ These bonds do not infer poverty, only momentary lack of ready cash at a time when it was scarce and credit very low.² Contrary to the writer's object in quoting Mrs. Graham's indebtedness, it is decidedly to her credit that she could borrow 44 merks from the Earl of Linlithgow; but, as usual, my critic is ill equipped for his own arguments.

The edict of curatory in 1628 concerning Gilbert Graham, the last of Gartmore, is quoted and not correctly. In it John, of Blaircessnock, is not styled Gilbert's cousin, nor were the three persons named called as nearest of kin on the father's side, but as three of the nearest of kin.³ That they were not nearest of kin is proved by a single fact. William Graham, of Bowtown, whose relationship the writer actually admits he is not clear about, was a cadet of Boquhapple, and of whose exact relationship to Gilbert I am acquainted with to a degree. Boquhapple himself in this connection was nearer and should have come first, and was of age to be called, and so were others. So the circumstance which "*almost* conclusively negatives the alleged connection between the two Gilberts"—Gartavertane and Rednock—disappears. Gilbert, of Rednock, was dead shortly after the date of the edict, and would have been too old or infirm for such a duty, which he already was in 1622, when his sons had to act in a similar capacity for him as tutor of Blaircessnock. Gilbert, of Gartmore, succeeded to an embarrassed estate, and died in 1632 in debt. It is highly probable that the three gentlemen named were his father's and his own principal creditors, and got themselves called to the curatorship with a view to supervising their own interests in Gartmore. Whether so or not, that there were others more immediately connected with Gartmore than these three is shown in that John Roy Graham, who had been Tutor of Gartmore in 1617, was alive in 1630, as appears by his son and heir's bond to which David Graham in Rednock (elder son of

¹ Quoted in an interesting lecture on "Old Cardross" by David Murray, LL.D. Dr. Murray gives an idea also of what old lairds thought was ample provision for their wives. In 1705 Humphrey Noble, of Kipperminshoch, married Rose Leckie, a Glasgow lady, and as jointure settled upon her 100 merks a year, and 16 bolles victual, half meal and half bere. In 1729 Mr. Wm. Noble, of Ardardan, considered an annuity of 300 merks sufficient for his wife, Lillias Maxwell, who had brought him a tocher of 3,000 merks.

² In 1673 the Earl of Mar borrowed a few hundred merks from a Clackmannan lady named Elizabeth Lambie.

³ Dunblane Commissariat.

the late Gilbert in Rednock and brother of Patrick, first Graham laird of Leitchtown) was first witness.¹

The insinuation that there were two contemporary George Grahams "of Rednock" is out of the question. It is absurd to suppose such a thing, but supposition is not necessary, as it was the Tutor of Menteith's family that was disreputable, and I have myself pointed that out, as proved by the Commission under the Signet of November 12, 1618, to the Earl of Menteith, to apprehend and try Dougal Graham, son of George Graham, of Rednock, whose actions are spoken of as unbecoming "a man of his birth and parentage." He was grandson of John, fourth Earl of Menteith, his father being known as Tutor of Menteith from the time he became tutor-in-law to his nephew, John, sixth earl, during his nonage.



THINGS WHICH MIGHT BE ATTENDED TO.

THE MITRE OF A BISHOP.



HERE are Bishops of various kinds and descriptions. The officially recognised varieties are those of the Established Church, having or being in right of seniority eligible for a seat in the House of Lords, the Suffragan Bishops, and the Colonial Bishops; also the Presbyterian Bishops of the Established Church of Scotland, and the Bishops of the Anglican Church in Ireland.

We believe that as a matter of definite and accepted law the whole of the foregoing are entitled by ecclesiastical and civil and by heraldic law to wear and display an ordinary mitre; and one mitre does duty at present to signify the rank alike of all Archbishops and Bishops alike, with the one exception of the Bishop of Durham. Now, the mitre is purely an ecclesiastical symbol, worn by reason of the ecclesiastical office, and having no relation to any temporal power or precedence. The Bishop of Durham, the one exception to the universal rule, encircles the rim of his mitre with a ducal coronet, the symbol of the temporal jurisdiction anciently attaching to the Palatinate See of Durham, though it is doubtful if the coronet was ever worn upon an actual mitre.

But in this country the Church of England is the Established

¹ Perth Commissariat.

Church of the kingdom, a vital part of its constitution, and its prelates are one of the three estates of the realm. In addition to the ecclesiastical rank and jurisdiction which they may enjoy, they have and exercise *temporal* rank and Peerage jurisdiction, and have precedence before all Barons. It would be foolish to deny that their precedence and rank, and, moreover, their social importance, is far ahead of what may appertain to a Suffragan or Colonial Bishop. And yet no mark or sign or difference in their mitres exists to distinguish my Lord Archbishop of Canterbury from the humblest recruit amongst the Colonial Bishops. Why should not a Bishop who has a seat in the House of Lords have some mark in his armorial bearings typifying the peerage rank of his See? We have in a former article referred to the mitre of an Archbishop, and the suggested circlet of crosses patée which might surround the rim. To carry the suggestion one step further, we suggest that a Royal Warrant should be issued empowering all Bishops who possess peerage rank to encircle the rims of their mitres with the circlets from the coronet of a Baron.



THE STAGE HERALD.

By G. AMBROSE LEE.



HE humours of life, as represented on the stage—in “Stage Land”—have already been dealt with, with much quaint drollery and good-natured fun by a popular writer of the present day. But the special humour of stage heraldry, and more particularly of the stage herald, has not, so far as I know, hitherto been touched upon. And this humour is, after all, but a little threadbare, for it is entirely unconscious, is founded on nothing whatsoever existing in real life, and invariably takes the form of converting a herald into a trumpeter, or a trumpeter into a herald, or using one individual as a sort of combination herald-trumpeter—like an American “patent” tool, warranted to act either as a razor or a coal-hammer—who wears a tabard and blows a trumpet both at the same time. A long succession of plays during past years occur to one; in each one of these in which any individual intended for a herald appeared, he was invariably armed with a huge trumpet from which depended a

small banner of arms, which was usually, at some point of the play, blown with great vigour. Our illustration gives a very fair general idea of this hardy perennial of stage fancy. Picture the courtly Wriothesley, the learned Camden, the chivalrous Walker, or the scholarly Dugdale, puffing away at brass trumpets, the centre of a



FIG. 1.—A STATE TRUMPETER. (TEMP. HEN. VIII.)

ribald crowd, in the streets of London or York! Such a picture is nothing but an absurd caricature: and yet a similar one is solemnly presented, not as a good-humoured joke, but as a serious incident, presented as being, quite unquestionably, within the bounds of possibility, if not of probability, in nearly every play in which the presence of a herald or a trumpeter is either necessary or desirable.

But what are the actual facts, as disclosed by references to early chronicles and old romances, dealing with periods of history when

heralds in tabards were more often seen, not only in the streets of London, but in other parts of the country also? A herald was first and foremost an officer of the Marshal or Earl Marshal, who in former times, with the Lord High Constable, was first in military



FIG. 2.—A HERALD. (TEMP. HEN. VIII.)

rank under the King, who usually led his army in person; and to the Marshal was deputed the ordering and arrangement of the various bodies of troops, regiments, bands of retainers, etc., which ordering was at first facilitated, and at length entirely determined, by the use of various pictorial ensigns, such as standards, banners, crests, cognizances and badges. The due arrangement and know-

ledge of these various ensigns became first the necessary study and then the ordinary duty of these officers of the Earl Marshal; and their possession of such knowledge, which soon in due course had to be written down and tabulated, secured to them an important part in medieval life, in which real and mimic war formed such ever-present and important features; and thus at an early period we find them employed in semi-diplomatic missions, such as carrying on negotiations between contending armies on the field, bearing declarations of war, challenges from one Sovereign to another, besides arranging the ceremonial, not only of battles and tournaments, but also of coronations, royal baptisms, marriages and funerals. But the chief of the *public duties* of the royal heralds in England has been, during the last three hundred years or so, the proclamation at various places in the Metropolis, or elsewhere, of such events as the accession of the Sovereign, the end of a war, etc.; and as the intent and purpose of such a proclamation was—in times when newspapers did not exist, and but few even of the better classes could either read or write—to publish a certain fact or facts as widely as possible, it was customary for the heralds to be preceded by one or more of the trumpeters in the royal employment, who called attention to the fact that a proclamation was about to be made, by blowing blasts upon their instruments, which were followed by the reading of the proclamation by the attendant herald—a feat he could scarcely have efficiently accomplished, if he had but a moment before exhausted his lungs by the trumpet-blowing of popular fancy. This ceremony has, with trifling variations in detail and arrangement, been carried out in this country almost from time immemorial, the last time being at the end of the Crimean War¹ (Fig. 4). Here, then, we have the popular association of heralds with the blowing of trumpets; and it appears possible that a misreading of certain stage directions in Shakespeare and other early dramatists led, in the first instance, to the extraordinary combination of a herald—who, by training and position, as well as association, was, anyhow, a gentleman—with a trumpeter, who, we may assume, was chosen for his special duty of making a brazen noise, chiefly on account of his lung power and his ability to use it, just as drummers and other martial musicians were selected for *their* special duties; and an examination into the stage directions to which a reference has been made will unquestionably

¹ In *Punch* of about this date a delightfully flippant description in prose, verse and illustration was given of this ceremonial; but even *Mr. Punch* of the present day cannot do without his "combination herald-trumpeter," who, attired in a tabard, and blowing the inevitable trumpet, walks in the pages of *Mr. Punch's* supplement every week.

dissipate the illusion that Shakespeare himself did not full well know what the duties and offices of a herald were. Take Act III., Scene 3, of "King Richard II.," where the direction is, "Northumberland advances to the castle with a trumpet." It is perfectly obvious that what is directed is for the Earl of Northumberland to advance, *accompanied by a trumpeter*; and in Act III. of "King Henry V." where the English King is represented as saying, "Take a trumpet, herald," is another obvious direction to the same effect, as the context fully exemplifies. In this latter play the duties of the heralds on the occasion of a battle are very fully shown. "Mountjoy," the French herald, introduces himself to King Henry, secure that his attire—*i.e.*, his tabard—involves his due recognition (a point that shall subsequently be referred to), delivers his messages of warning and defiance, the King replying almost as to an equal in studied terms of courtesy; and after the battle Mountjoy himself conveys to the English King the news of the latter's great victory: while subsequently an English herald hands to King Henry lists of the dead who have fallen on either side, just as Froissart tells us how, after the battle of Crecy, King Edward III. sent out three heralds to examine the arms of the dead. In the early part of the play of "King John," the French herald, on behalf of Prince Arthur, and the English herald, on behalf of King John, alternately call upon the citizens of Anvers to open the city gates to the rival forces, while in "King Richard II." and "King Henry VIII." similar examples occur. I think we may take it for demonstrated that in ordinary parlance, even at the present day, "a troop of horse" means a troop of men on horseback, and "a band of fifty rifles" implies the presence of fifty men to carry them, just as "eight trumpets" in the formal account of a ceremony or procession of bygone days involves our imagination supplying eight suitable men to blow them. "Before him went two trumpetts," and "The trumpetts were also placed," etc., occur in the contemporary account of Charles II.'s coronation, and similar expressions in that also of his brother and successor, and leave us no doubt as to the general acceptance of such expressions at the periods in question; while "Black-rod," "Silver-stick-in-waiting," "The Speaker entered the House preceded by the mace," are further examples in the language of the present time, where the object carried covers, as it were, the identity of the person carrying it.

From the beautiful "Westminster Tournament Roll" of Henry VIII. (some figures from which are reproduced in facsimile in Shaw's "Dresses and Decorations of the Middle Ages") I have

taken a trumpeter and a herald (Figs. 1 and 2), the former blowing a trumpet, from which depends a banner on which the arms of "France and England quarterly" are emblazoned, the herald's tabard being embroidered with the same bearings.¹

A state trumpeter, and a herald (Fig. 3), from the well-known engraved book of the Coronation procession of King James II., illustrate the same arrangement of herald and trumpeter at the close



FIG. 3.—A STATE TRUMPETER AND A HERALD AT THE CORONATION OF JAMES I.

of the seventeenth century, and a sketch of the herald reading the "Proclamation of Peace" at the Royal Exchange, in 1856, shows its due continuation in the present reign.

Now, as to the question of the special distinguishing attire of a herald, which differed from that of every other gentleman, retainer, page, or attendant—without exception—who was employed

¹ It is interesting to note that the herald also bears in his hand a white wand or staff, exactly similar to those carried by the officers-of-arms at a recent state funeral at Westminster.

in the royal household or in the service of the Sovereign during medieval times. No one ever wore on his own person a coat of arms, tabard, jupon—by whatever name such garment might be known—formed of the royal arms for the time being, except the Sovereign himself and his heralds, who, until comparatively recent time, were formally “invested” with these garments by the Earl Marshal himself, a semi-religious ceremony being used. The royal attendants, officers, servants, pages, etc., all were distinguished by “badges” or “cognizances,” worn or embroidered on the ordinary clothing or appurtenances, the officers of arms *only* wearing a tabard

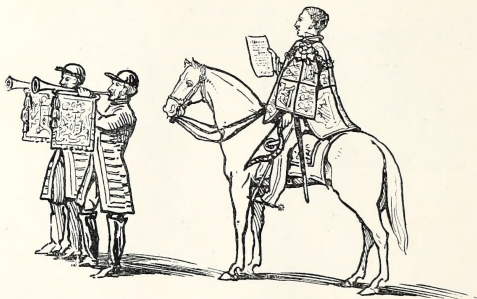


FIG. 4.—PEACE PROCLAIMED AT THE ROYAL EXCHANGE, AFTER THE CRIMEAN WAR.

of the King's arms: and this never over armour or military costume, a herald, although attached to an army, being looked upon as essentially a man of peace, and wearing, as such, only a pointless sword. Hence a herald in a tabard and civilian costume could never be mistaken for the King, since the latter would only wear his own jupon or coat of arms over his armour. Gerard Leigh, writing in the time of Queen Elizabeth, mentions that he once saw a herald “for lack of the Queen's coat of arms take two trumpet-banners, and by fastening them together formed (*sic*) a tabard.” In a recent revival, at a well-known London theatre, of a Shakespearean early Plantagenet play, much amusement was caused to those who knew, by a soldier who carried one of the royal banners

at a military display, being represented attired in a surcoat of the royal arms, and generally "got up" just like the King, from whom, with helmet closed as in battle, he could not possibly have been distinguished! Blemishes such as this unquestionably detract from the value of the spectacular part of a great play, and can only be explained by gross ignorance on the part of those directly responsible for them.

However, stage traditions, once firmly established, as this "herald-trumpeter" or "trumpeter-herald" unquestionably is, die very hard, and one can entertain little real hope that one has seen the last of these curious inhabitants of stage-land. But their existence once demonstrated to be both unjustifiable and absurd, no plea of the exigencies of stage management—such as is, perhaps, too frequently, pleaded on behalf of historical and other anachronisms and improbabilities—can be advanced in favour of their retention. So far as I have been able to ascertain, the only plea actually put forward for not disregarding the stage custom in this respect—and in other similar respects also—is the profound belief of managers in the fathomless ignorance of the play-going public in such matters, and it would indeed appear that this belief is not without reason.


Let it but be put about in the papers devoted to theatrical matters that such and such a play, to be produced at such and such a theatre, will give an "accurate representation of life in such and such a century," and when the play appears the guileless British public will swallow it—trumpeter-heralds, heraldic anomalies, ecclesiological monstrosities, and all—and tell itself what a monument of erudition and painstaking labour Mr. So-and-so, who produced it, must be. But the great Mr. So-and-so, having left his ecclesiology to his wife and his heraldry to his costume-maker—with the obviously necessary results, from the point of view of mere correctness—laughs quietly at the guilelessness of the aforesaid British public, and troubles himself as little about accuracy, in such points as that which we have been considering, as a would-be M.P. does in making an election speech.



AITKEN OF THORNTON (*continued*).

BY THE MARQUIS DE RUVIGNY AND RAINEVAL.

III. AITKEN OF HILL OF BEATH, FIFE.

- VI. EORGE AITKEN, fourth and youngest son of John Aitken, Esq., of Thornton, co. Fifeshire, by Janet Moodie, his wife; was baptized at Beath, January 15, 1712, and in 1739 appears as tenant of Lassodie, Fife. Married at Beath, June 29, 1739, Margaret, eldest daughter of John Moodie, Esq., of Cocklaw and Lassodie, Fifeshire, by whom he had issue:

1. Elizabeth, baptized at Beath, December 14, 1743, and died there, December 20, 1826, aged 84 years, having married there May 20, 1769, her cousin, George Aitken, of Lockhead.
2. Marion, born September 8; baptized at Beath, September 19th, 1745.
3. Christian, baptized at Beath, May 21, 1747.
4. David, baptized at Beath, May 5, 1749.
5. John, baptized at Beath, May 14, 1751, of whom we treat.

VII. JOHN AITKEN, younger [but only surviving] son [and heir] of the preceding, was baptized at Beath, May 14, 1751, and appears as John Aitken, Esq., of Hill of Beath, about 1783. He married at Beath, July 19, 1783, Elisa Donald, of Dunfermline, by whom he had issue:

1. George, younger, of Hill of Beath.
 2. Janet, heiress to her brother.
 3. Margaret, baptized at Beath, October 20, 1788; married at Beath, October 11, 1816, the Rev. Thomas Wilson, Minister of the Burgher Meeting House, at Crossgate.
 4. Robert, baptized at Beath, June 1, 1791; died s.p.
- Mr. Aitken died, and was buried in Beath Churchyard, March 15, 1824.

VIII. GEORGE AITKEN, Esq., of Hill of Beath, co. Fife, elder son and heir of the preceding, was baptized at Beath, June 12, 1784, and succeeded his father in 1824. He died unmarried, and was buried in Beath Churchyard, December 29, 1826, aged 42 years.

IX. JANET AITKEN, of Hill of Beath, co. Fife, in 1840, elder sister and heiress of the preceding, baptized at Beath, March 10, 1785, succeeded her brother in 1826, and served herself heir of Prov. General to her father, November 26, 1827. She probably died unmarried.

IV. AITKEN OF WINDIE-EDGE.

V. DAVID AITKEN, Esq., second son of John Aitken, Esq., of Thornton, and Windie-edge, in the county of Fife, was born about 1670, and, as already mentioned, had Sasine of a quarter of the town and lands of Windie-edge, October 27, 1675. He married Marion Sim, probably one of the Whitehouse family, and had issue:

1. John, baptized at Beath, March 27, 1698, probably died young.
2. David, of whom presently.
3. George, baptized at Beath, February 11, 1703.
4. Alexander, baptized at Beath, February 9, 1705.
5. Christian, baptized at Beath, April 29, 1707.

VI. DAVID AITKEN, Esq., of Windie-edge, son and heir of the preceding, was baptized at Beath, July 21, 1700, and was for many years tenant of the Hill of Beath. He married, at Beath, December 4, 1730, Janet, daughter of David Betson, Esq., of Mitchell's Beath, and had issue:

1. Janet, baptized at Beath, September 27, 1731.
2. David, his successor.
3. Marion, baptized at Beath, September 21, 1736.
4. John, baptized at Beath, March 2, 1738.
5. George, baptized at Beath, March 13, 1740.
6. Robert, baptized at Beath, February 14, 1742. Settled in London, and had issue. *See Eighth Branch.*
7. Helen, baptized at Beath, July 1, 1744.
8. Alex. } twins, baptized at Beath, May 13, 1746.
9. Helen, }
10. James, baptized at Beath, June 7, 1748.
11. Alexander, baptized at Beath, August 2, 1750. Settled in Leith, and had issue. *See Ninth Branch.*

Mr. Aitken was still alive in 1762, when his son is called "Younger of Hill of Beath."

VII. DAVID AITKEN, Esq., of Windie-edge, aforesaid, eldest son and heir of the preceding, was born February 4, 1734, and appears as Younger of Hill of Beath up to 1762, then as Tenant in Hill of

Beath until 1770. Is styled of Lassodie 1772-78, when he appears as David Aitken of Windie-edge. He married at Beath, November 26, 1762, his cousin Marion, daughter of Robert Couston, of Kirsbeath, and his wife, Christian Aitken, by whom, who died August 21, 1826, aged 84 years, and was buried in Beath churchyard the next day, he had issue :

1. David, born and bap. Aug. 23, 1763, at Beath, died in infancy.
2. Robert, younger of Windie-edge, his successor.
3. David, born November 7, and baptized at Beath, November 19, 1766, died unmarried.
4. John, born and bap. at Beath, Jan. 11, 1769, died in infancy.
5. John, born April 15, and baptized at Beath, April 16, 1770. Ancestor of Aitkens of London. *See Fifth Branch.*
6. George, born January 13, and baptized at Beath, January 22, 1772, died unmarried.
7. James, born November 9, and baptized at Beath, November 15, 1774, ancestor of the Aitkens of Australia. *See Sixth Branch.*
8. Christian, born October 26, baptized at Beath, November 2, 1778, died young.
9. Janet, born January 24, 1785; died unmarried.

Mr. Aitken died October 29, 1809, aged 74 years, and was buried in Beath Churchyard November 3 following.

VIII. ROBERT AITKEN, Esq., of Windie-edge, aforesaid, second but eldest surviving son and heir of the preceding, was born and baptized at Beath, December 18, 1764, and succeeded his father in 1809. He married Elizabeth Watt, by whom, who died June 4, 1844, aged 73, he had issue :

1. David, younger of Windie-edge, his successor.
2. Isabella, married Captain Craig, and had issue :
 - (1.) Alexander Craig, died *s.p.* (2.) Robert Craig, died *s.p.*
 - (3.) David Craig, died *s.p.* (4.) Isabella Craig, died unmarried.
 - (5.) Elizabeth Craig, married — Auchterlonie, and had issue one son, who died *s.p.*
 - (6.) Mary Craig, who succeeded her uncle, and died unmarried, October 8, 1899, leaving Windie-edge to Alice, Jeanie, and Minnie, the daughters of her cousin, the late James Aitken, Esq., of Eskbank.

Robert Aitken died July 20, 1832, and was buried at Beath July 25.

IX. DAVID AITKEN, Esq., of Windie-edge aforesaid, only son and

heir of the preceding, was born in 1800, and succeeded his father in 1832. He served himself heir to his grand-uncle, John Couston, Dunfermline, once tenant in Keirsbeath, June 29, 1836, and to his father, May 31, 1859. Mr. Aitken died unmarried, November 9, 1881, aged eighty-one, and was buried in Beath, being succeeded by his niece, as above.

(To be continued.)



AN OLD SCOTTISH MANUSCRIPT.

A RECORD OF DOCUMENTS UNDER THE GREAT
AND PRIVY SEALS OF SCOTLAND (*continued*).

BY CHARLES S. ROMANES.



INFETMENT to Thomas Simpso . . . in Dam-
head of Douglie in liferent, and his sone in fee, of
the twelfth part of the lands of Arlary andteinds
thereof holds of his majestie feu.

Composition 20 lib.

Infetment to Mr. Jon Craig, Advocat,
taken out. of ane annual rent of 400 merks out of the

lands and Barronie of Barnes holds of his majesty blensch, upon the
resignatione of William Clerk, Advocat. Composition 100 merks.

Geo. Dollas. Infetment of apprising to George Dollas, writter to
his majesty's signett of the Lands and Barronie of
Belnagowne and others apprised for 5949 merks.

Composition 40 lib.

Geo. Dollas. Infetment of apprising of the said lands and Barronie
of Belnagowne to James Suittie, merchant in Edinburgh,
apprised for 11,643 merks. Composition 100 merks.

Confirmatione of ane dispositione granted to Umquhile
taken out. Thomas Birrell, portioner of Freuchie, to Andrew Birrell,

his eldest lawfull sone, of all and hail his eight part and halfe sixtine
part of the lands of Freuchie. Composition 20 lib.

Infetment to Mr. James Calderwood, minister at the
taken out. Kirk of Humbie of the toune and lands of Whiteburgh
and Blackhouse, holds of his majesty taxt-ward for payment of
10 lib. for the ward, and also much for the releiffe, and 100 merks

for the marriage, upon the resignations of John Pringill of Woodhead and William Borthwick of Maysheill, Apothecarie burges of Edinburgh.

Composition 40 merks.

(To be continued.)



ABSTRACTS OF NELSON WILLS IN THE PREROGATIVE COURT OF CANTERBURY

(continued).



RICHARD NELSON, of Newcastle-on-Tyne. Admon. granted 17 March, 1658, to Abraham Nelson, his nephew. (Admon. Act Book, fol. 45.)

John Nelson, of Tweedmouth, co. Durham, freemason; 29 October, 1651.

I give my dwelling-house to my eldest son John Nealson, in tail male, with contingent remainders to my sons Edward and Raphe Nealson successively; and the mill called the Horse Mill in Tweedmouth, in like manner; to my wife Anna Nealson, the parlour below and the chamber above it during her life, and £6 annually to be paid her out of the mill and malt house; to my son Raphe a tenement standing in the West side of Tweedmouth, wherein Robert Gowdy did dwell, also £40 for his filial portion; to my daughter Christian Nealson £60; to my son Edward, £50 and the crops now in the ground; to my son Thomas's daughter, and my son William's daughter Anne Nealson, £10 apiece, "when they come to years"; to my son John, £50; to my daughter Anne Orde, £10 which she owes me. Executors:—my wife and son Edward. Overseer:—my friend and cousin Raphe Turnbull. (Signed) John Nealson. Witnesses:—John Orde, Raphe Turnebull.

Proved 1 October, 1652, by the executors named. (P. C. C. Bowyer, 162.)

William Nelson, of Colchester, co. Essex, weaver; 2 July, 1649.

I give to my wife Sarah £5, and an annuity of 40s. for life; also 2 beds and bedding, and all the goods she brought with her on our marriage; to Elizabeth Nelson, my grandchild, £10, when 21 or on her marriage. Residuary legatee and executor:—my son Abraham

Nelson. (*Signed*) William Nelson. Witnesses:—Walter Procter, Roger Lund, Samuel Larneye [?].

Proved 10 July, 1653, by the executor named.

William Nelson, of Raskell, co. York, husbandman ; 8 May, 1651.

I discharge my brother John Nelson of Easingwoud from all the accounts and reckonings, between us. I bequeath to my wife Jane all my tenant right in my farm in Raskell during her widowhood, for the bringing up of my four children, John, William, Margaret, and Ann Nelson. If she marry again, my son William upon my said wife's marriage day shall enter upon my said farm ; if my wife continue unmarried she shall pay my said son £50 when 21. I give to my mother Margaret Nelson an annuity of 2s. 6d. ; to my son William, all my right in a close called the Land Lees *alias* Milwray Lees, in the lordship of Easingwoud, after my mother's death, charged with payment of £10 to his brother John. Residuary legatees:—my wife and said four younger children. Executrix:—my wife. Overseers:—my brother John Nelson, and brother in law William Sickling. The mark of William Nelson. Witnesses:—William Morrison, John Ware, William Rickheny, John Nelson, his mark.

Proved 28 September, 1653, by Jane Nelson, the executrix named. (P. C. C., Brent, 54.)

(*To be continued.*)



Queries and Correspondence.

Replies and letters (which MUST be written on ONE SIDE of the paper) should be addressed to the EDITOR, "Genealogical Magazine," 62, Paternoster Row, London, E.C. The Editor begs to call the attention of his correspondents to the absolute NECESSITY of writing legibly those queries intended for publication. Names which may be familiar enough to the writers are not equally familiar to others. All queries which have been received at the office of this magazine prior to the insertion of this notice will be inserted in their turn in our pages ; but as the queries sent to us for publication are greatly in excess of the space we can devote to them, we give notice that in future all queries of purely personal interest must be accompanied by a postal order for ONE SHILLING. Replies to queries, and also correspondence concerning articles which have appeared in our pages on matters of general interest, will not be charged for. The Editor does not undertake to receive or forward correspondence not intended for publication in these columns.

A RECORD OF THE REDES.

In your article on the above work, after stating that Richard, brother of Sir Thomas Reade, was ancestor of the American line, you remark further regarding

the doubt existing respecting the so-called Irish and American lines, meaning, I conclude, the doubt as to a link between each respectively and the line known as that of Barton. So far as the American (Maryland) line goes these two statements are self-contradictory; and I trust you will allow me to explain that, in the mind of the late Charles Reade—no mean judge—as well as in my own mind, there never has existed the slightest doubt as to the connection between the Reads of Maryland and the Reades of Barton. Major Harmon P. Read, who represents the Maryland branch, has in his possession documents verifying this, apart from tradition, with seals, plate, etc. When the "Record" went to press, I was unaware of the extent of verification at his disposal, and for that reason I inserted a qualifying clause in the Preface—an unnecessary precaution as it turns out.

As regards any link between the lines of Rossenarra and Barton, I may safely leave that to Mr. Reade Macmullen, who has made Rossenarra a subject of close study for many years. In the "Record" I left the problem for his solution

Kenchester Rectory,

COMPTON READE.

September 24.

BARONY OF GREY, OF ROTHERFIELD.

Can any of your readers inform me who are heirs to this Barony?

Robert de Grey, fifth Baron Grey, =
of Rotherfield; ob. 1387.

John, twelfth Baron d'Ayncourt; = 1401 |
ob. May 15, 1406. | Johanna, sole heir;
born 1385.

William, thirteenth Baron
d'Ayncourt, and also *jure*
matris seventh Baron
Grey; ob. *s.p.* 1422:

Alice, born 1404, Baroness d'Ayn-
court; married twice, and had
issue. Her grandson, Francis
Lord Lovel and d'Ayncourt, was
attainted 1496.

Margaret,
born 1405;
married,
but ob. *s.p.*
in 1455.

According to the "Golden Grove Book," p. 1143, at the Public Record Office: "Thomas Byrt, of Byrthall, in Essex, married Joan, daughter and coheir of John Lord Ayncourt (the said John Lord Ayncourt married Johanna, daughter and heir of John Lord Grey, of Rotherfield). Their second son, James Byrt, of Byrthall, was steward and receiver to Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, in the lordships of Haselbury and Briany. The said Earl for his service gave him Shrophouse, where his name remaineth. He married Anne, daughter to — Byrt, of Dorsetshire." The descent is then traced to Winifred Byrt, the heiress, who died in 1722, having married William Brigstocke, of Llechdwnny, co. Carmarthen. I am inclined to think that the compilers of the "Golden Grove Book" are at fault, and that the aforesaid Thomas Byrt's wife was Joan (Johanna), widow of John Lord Ayncourt, and not his daughter; in which case the Barony of Grey, of Rotherfield, would on the decease of William Baron D'Ayncourt and Grey, in 1422, be vested in his half-brother, James Byrt, of Byrthall, in Essex, and of Shrophouse, and in his heirs.

G. B.

September 15, 1900.

[Vide "Complete Peerage."—ED. "G. M."]

QUERY.

I have an oval silver and tortoiseshell family snuff-box, engraved on the lid as follows:

Party-per-pale, charged with embattled chevron, *gules* between three Cornish choughs, *argent*, impaling lion rampant *azure*, in chief *or*.

Can anyone give me full particulars about them, and the significance of the impaled arms being *in chief*?

89, High Street, Colchester.

H. G.

[Argent, a chevron *gules* between 3 Cornish choughs are given in Papworth as the arms of the Cornish and Devonshire family of Coade or Codd. No coat is given with the chevron embattled.—ED.]

A Gazette of the Month,

BEING A

Chronicle of Creations, Deaths, and other Matters.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

BY THE QUEEN.

SEPTEMBER 18, 1900.

BY THE QUEEN.

A PROCLAMATION.

For dissolving the present Parliament, and declaring the calling of another.

VICTORIA, R.

WHEREAS We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to dissolve, as from Tuesday, the twenty-fifth day of September instant, this present Parliament which stands prorogued to Saturday, the twenty-seventh day of October next: We do, for that end, publish this Our Royal Proclamation, and do hereby dissolve the said Parliament accordingly; and the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, and the Commissioners for shires and burghs, of the House of Commons, are discharged from their meeting and attendance on the said Saturday, the twenty-seventh day of October next: And We, being desirous and resolved, as soon as may be, to meet Our people, and to have their advice in Parliament, do hereby make known to all Our loving subjects Our Royal Will and Pleasure to call a new Parliament: And do hereby further declare, that, with the advice of Our Privy Council, We have given order that Our Chancellor of that part of Our United Kingdom called Great Britain and Our Chancellor of Ireland do respectively, upon notice thereof, on the said Tuesday, the twenty-fifth day of September instant, issue our Writs, in due form and according to law, for calling a new Parliament. And We do hereby also, by this Our Royal Proclamation under Our Great Seal of Our United Kingdom, require Writs to be issued accordingly by Our said Chancellors respectively, for causing the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons who are to serve in the said Parliament to be duly returned to, and give their attendance in, Our said Parliament on the first day of November next, which Writs are to be returnable in due course of law.

Given at Our Court at Balmoral, this seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred, and in the sixty-fourth year of Our reign.

God save the Queen.

A PROCLAMATION.

In order to the Electing and Summoning the Sixteen Peers of Scotland.

VICTORIA, R.

WHEREAS We have in Our Council thought fit to declare Our pleasure for summoning and holding a Parliament of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, on Thursday, the first day of November next ensuing the date hereof; in order, therefore, to the electing and summoning the Sixteen Peers of Scotland who are to sit in the House of Peers in the said Parliament, We do, by the advice of Our Privy Council, issue forth this Our Royal Proclamation, strictly charging and commanding all the Peers of Scotland to assemble and meet at Holyrood House, in Edinburgh, on Friday, the fifth day of October next, between the hours of twelve and two in the afternoon, to nominate and choose the Sixteen Peers to sit and vote in the House of Peers in the said ensuing Parliament by open election and plurality of voices of the Peers that shall be then present, and of the proxies of such as shall be absent (such proxies being Peers, and producing a mandate in writing duly signed before witnesses, and both the constituent and proxy being qualified according to law); and the Lord Clerk Register, or the two Principal Clerks of the Session appointed by him to officiate in his name, are hereby respectively required to attend such meeting, and to administer the oaths required by law to be taken there by the said Peers, and to take their votes, and immediately after such election made and duly examined to certify the names of the Sixteen Peers so elected, and to sign and attest the same in the presence of the said Peers the Electors, and return such certificate into Our High Court of Chancery of Great Britain. And We do, by this Our Royal Proclamation, strictly command and require the Provost of Edinburgh, and all other the Magistrates of the said city, to take especial care to preserve the peace thereof during the time of the said election, and to prevent all manner of riots, tumults, disorders, and violence whatsoever. And We strictly charge and command that this Our Royal Proclamation be duly published at the Market Cross at Edinburgh, and in all the county towns of Scotland,

ten days at least before the time hereby appointed for the meeting of the said Peers to proceed to such election.

Witness Ourselves at Balmoral, this seventeenth day of September, one thousand nine hundred, and in the sixty-fourth year of Our reign.

God save the Queen.

AT THE COURT AT BALMORAL, September 17, 1900.

Present, the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Her Majesty having been this day pleased by Her Royal Proclamation to dissolve the present Parliament as from Tuesday the twenty-fifth day of September instant, and to declare the calling of another, is hereby further pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to order that the Right Honourable the Lord High Chancellor of that part of the United Kingdom called Great Britain, and the Right Honourable the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, do respectively, on the said Tuesday the twenty-fifth day of September instant, cause Writs to be issued in due form and according to Law for the calling of a new Parliament, to meet at the City of Westminster, on Thursday, the first day of November next: which Writs are to be returnable in due course of law.

AT THE COURT AT BALMORAL, September 17, 1900.

Present, the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

It is this day ordered by Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, that the respective Convocations of the Provinces of Canterbury and York be dissolved on Tuesday the twenty-fifth day of September instant: And the Right Honourable the Lord High Chancellor of that part of the United Kingdom called Great Britain is to cause Writs to be prepared and issued in the usual manner for that purpose.

AT THE COURT AT BALMORAL, September 17, 1900.

Present, the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

It is this day ordered by Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, that the Right Honourable the Lord High Chancellor of that part of the United Kingdom called Great Britain, do, upon notice of this Her Majesty's Order, on Tuesday the twenty-fifth day of September instant, cause Writs to be issued in due form of Law, for electing new Members of the Convocations of the Clergy, which Writs are to be returnable on Friday the second day of November one thousand nine hundred.

BY THE QUEEN.

A PROCLAMATION.

VICTORIA, R.

WHEREAS by an Act of Parliament passed in the sixty-third and sixty-fourth years of Our reign, intituled "An Act to constitute the Commonwealth of Australia," it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Queen, with the advice of the Privy Council, to declare by Proclamation that, on and after a day therein appointed, not being later than one year after the passing of this Act, the people of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, and Tasmania, and also, if Her Majesty is satisfied that the people of Western Australia have agreed thereto, of Western Australia, shall be united in a Federal Commonwealth, under the name of the Commonwealth of Australia.

And whereas We are satisfied that the people of Western Australia have agreed thereto accordingly,

We therefore, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, have thought fit to issue this Our Royal Proclamation, and We do hereby declare that on and after the first day of January, one thousand nine hundred and one, the people of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, Tasmania, and Western Australia shall be united in a Federal Commonwealth under the name of the Commonwealth of Australia.

Given at Our Court at Balmoral this seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred, and in the sixty-fourth year of Our reign.

God save the Queen.

AT THE COURT AT BALMORAL, September 17, 1900.

Present, the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Her Majesty in Council was this day pleased, on a representation of the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education in Scotland, to appoint Frank Watson Young, Esquire, F.R.S.E., F.C.S., and John Taylor Ewen, Esquire, B.Sc., of Edinburgh University, to be two of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools.

AT THE COURT AT BALMORAL, September 17, 1900.

Present, the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Her Majesty in Council was this day pleased to appoint the Right Honourable Richard Everard, Baron Alverstone, G.C.M.G. (Master of the Rolls), to be a Member of the Universities Committee of the Privy Council, in accordance with the provisions of "The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge Act, 1877."

DOWNING STREET, September 15, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of the retention of the title of "Honourable" by Sir Joseph Palmer Abbott, K.C.M.G., who has held the office of Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of the Colony of New South Wales for a period of more than three years.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

September 21, 1900.

At the Court of Balmoral, the 17th day of September, 1900. Present: The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

This day the Right Honourable Evelyn, Viscount Cromer, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., was, by Her Majesty's command, sworn of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and took his place at the Board accordingly.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF KENT.

Sir Henry Nevill Dering, Bart., C.B., to be Deputy-Lieutenant.

The Right Honourable Frederick George, Earl of Guilford, to be Deputy-Lieutenant.

WHITEHALL, September 1, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto the Right Honourable the Earl of Kintore, G.C.M.G., Her Majesty's royal license and authority that he may accept and wear the Grand Cordon of the Crown of Italy, which decoration the King of Italy conferred upon his lordship when he was entrusted with a special mission to His Majesty, on the occasion of the funeral of His late Majesty King Humbert.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, ST. JAMES'S PALACE, September 21, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, to be Lord Chamberlain of Her Majesty's household, in the room of John Adrian Louis, Earl of Hopetoun, K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., resigned.

FOREIGN OFFICE, September 9, 1900.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Edmund Constantine Henry Phipps, Esq., C.B., to be Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of His Majesty the King of the Belgians.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE," SEPTEMBER 14, 1900.

WAR OFFICE, September 28, 1900.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to signify her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the undermentioned Officer, Non-Commissioned Officer, and Private, whose claims have been submitted for Her Majesty's approval, for their conspicuous bravery in South Africa, 1900, as stated against their name:

Regiment.	Name.	Act of Courage for which recommended.
Gordon Highlanders	Captain William Engleson Gordon	<p>On July 11, 1900, during the action near Lechohoek (or Doornbosch Fontein), near Krugersdorp, a party of men, accompanied by Captains Younger and Allan, having succeeded in dragging an artillery waggon under cover when its horses were unable to do so by reason of the heavy and accurate fire of the enemy, Captain Gordon called for volunteers to go out with him to try to bring in one of the guns.</p> <p>He went out alone to the nearest gun under a heavy fire, and with the greatest coolness fastened a drag-rope to the gun and then beckoned to the men, who immediately doubled out to join him in accordance with his previous instructions.</p> <p>While moving the gun, Captain Younger and three men were hit. Seeing that further attempts would only result in further casualties, Captain Gordon ordered the remainder of the party under cover of the kopje again, and, having seen the wounded safely away, himself retired.</p> <p>Captain Gordon's conduct, under a particularly heavy and most accurate fire at only 850 yards range, was most admirable, and his manner of handling his men most masterly; his devotion on every occasion that his battalion has been under fire has been remarkable.</p>

Regiment.	Name.	Act of Courage for which recommended.
2nd Battalion the King's Own (York- shire Light Infantry)	Private C. Ward	On June 26, 1900, at Lindley, a picket of the Yorkshire Light Infantry was surrounded on three sides by about 500 Boers, at close quarters. The two officers were wounded, and all but six of their men were killed or wounded. Private Ward then volunteered to take a message asking for reinforcements to the signalling station, about 150 yards in the rear of the post. His offer was at first refused owing to the practical certainty of his being shot; but, on his insisting, he was allowed to go. He got across untouched through a storm of shots from each flank, and, having delivered his message, he voluntarily returned from a place of absolute safety, and recrossed the fire-swept ground to assure his commanding officer that the message had been sent. On this occasion he was severely wounded. But for this gallant action the post would certainly have been captured.
Highland Light Infantry	Corporal J. Shaul	On December 11, 1899, during the Battle of Magersfontein, Corporal Shaul was observed (not only by the officers of his own battalion, but by several officers of other regiments) to perform several specific acts of bravery. Corporal Shaul was in charge of stretcher-bearers; but at one period of the battle he was seen encouraging men to advance across the open. He was most conspicuous during the day in dressing men's wounds, and in one case he came, under a heavy fire, to a man who was lying wounded in the back, and, with the utmost coolness and deliberation, sat down beside the wounded man, and proceeded to dress his wound. Having done this, he got up and went quietly to another part of the field. This act of gallantry was performed under a continuous and heavy fire as coolly and quietly as if there had been no enemy near.

MEMORANDUM.

Captain David Reginald Younger, the Gordon Highlanders, in recognition of the conspicuous bravery displayed by him on the same occasion (July 11, 1900), would have been recommended to Her Majesty for the Victoria Cross had he survived.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

September 2, 1900.

SCOTTISH OFFICE, WHITEHALL,

October 1, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased, by Warrant under Her Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, to appoint Robert Latta, M.A., D.Phil., to the Professorship of Moral Philosophy in the University of Aberdeen, vacant by the resignation of Professor William Richard Sorley, M.A., LL.D.

WAR OFFICE, October 2, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of the grant of the Medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field to the undermentioned soldier, in recognition of his gallant conduct during the operations in Sierra Leone, 1898:

Private William Brown, 1st Battalion West India Regiment.

WAR OFFICE, October 2, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of the grant of the Medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field to the undermentioned soldiers, in recognition of their gallant conduct in South Africa, 1900: 10th Hussars—Private M. Johnson; Royal Engineers—Corporal C. Hyde, Corporal F. Kirby, Lance-Corporal W. Edwards, Sapper G. Redding, Sapper A. Webb, Sapper J. Austin, Sapper C. Collins, Sapper T. Costin, Sapper J. Crisp, Sapper B. Fearnley, Sapper T. Pearce; the Royal Sussex Regiment—Corporal P. Hoad, Lance-Corporal C. C. Neville; Gordon Highlanders—Colour-Sergeant D. Nelson, Lance-Corporal W. C. H. Hodgson; Loch's Horse—Corporal S. E. Craig.

FOREIGN OFFICE, August 25, 1900.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Frederick Bonar, Esq., to be Her Majesty's Vice-Consul at Pensacola.

FOREIGN OFFICE, September 17, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Charles Conning Kilburn as Consul-General of Denmark at Calcutta; Mr. H. Donkin as Consul of Belgium at Brisbane, with jurisdiction over Queensland; Mr. P. S. Dunn as Consul of Belgium at Glasgow, with jurisdiction over the Counties of Argyll, Ayr, Bute, Dumbarton, Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, Lanark, Renfrew, Stirling and Wigtown; Mr. Orlando H. Baker as Consul of the United States of America at Sydney; Mr. E. L. Melville Heard as Consul of Bolivia at Newport; and Mr. Edward Falle as Vice-Consul of Germany at Jersey.

WHITEHALL, October 1, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased, by Warrant under Her Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, bearing date the 25th instant, to appoint William Blake Odgers, Esq., LL.D., Q.C., to be Recorder of the Borough of Plymouth, in the room of Henry Edward Duke, Esq., Q.C., resigned.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF NORFOLK, AND OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF THE CITY OF NORWICH.

William Carr, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated September 25, 1900.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

October 5, 1900.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF SOUTHAMPTON.

The Most Honourable Henry William Montagu, Marquis of Winchester, to be

Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated September 28, 1900.

SCOTTISH OFFICE, WHITEHALL.

October 4, 1900.

The Secretary for Scotland has been pleased to appoint John Campbell Lorimer, Esq., Advocate, LL.B., and Philip Francis Wood, Esq., Advocate, LL.B., to be respectively Senior and Junior Counsel to the Secretary for Scotland, under the Private Legislation Procedure (Scotland) Act, 1899.

INDIA OFFICE, September 24, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Lord Amphill to be Governor of the Presidency of Fort St. George at Madras, in succession to Sir Arthur Elibank Havelock, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E.

CROWN OFFICE, October 4, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal, and dated respectively August 17 last, to appoint Douglas Close Richmond, Esq., to be Comptroller-General of the Receipt and Issue of Her Majesty's Exchequer and Auditor-General of Public Accounts, in the room of Richard Mills, Esq., C.B., resigned, and Francis Phillips, Esq., to be Assistant-Comptroller of the Receipt and Issue of Her Majesty's Exchequer and Assistant-Auditor of Public Accounts, in the room of Douglas Close Richmond, Esq., appointed Comptroller and Auditor-General.

FOREIGN OFFICE, October 5, 1900.

The date of Mr. Frederick Bonar's appointment as Her Majesty's Vice-Consul at Pensacola should be August 20, 1900, and not August 25, as stated in the "London Gazette" of October 2.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE," OCTOBER 5, 1900.

WAR OFFICE, October 5, 1900.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to signify her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officers, whose claims have been submitted for Her Majesty's approval, for their conspicuous bravery in South Africa, 1900, as stated against their names:

Regiment.	Name.	Act of Courage for which recommended.
10th Hussars	Sergeant H. Engleheart.	At dawn on March 13, 1900, the party that had destroyed the railway north of Bloemfontein had to charge through a Boer picket and get over four deep spruits, in order to make their way back through the Boer lines. At the fourth spruit Sapper Webb's horse failed to get up the bank, and he was left in a very dangerous position. In face of a very heavy rifle and shell fire, and notwithstanding the great chance of being cut off, Sergeant Engleheart returned to Sapper Webb's assistance.

Regiment.	Name.	Act of Courage for which recommended.
Royal Engineers	Corporal F. Kirby.	<p>It took some time to get the man and his horse out of the sluit, and the position became momentarily more critical owing to the advance of the Boers. He was, however, at last successful and, retiring slowly to cover Webb's retreat, was able to get him safely back to the party.</p> <p>Shortly before this Sergeant Engleheart had shown great gallantry in dashing into the first spruit, which could only be reached in single file, and was still full of Boers hesitating whether to fly or fire. Had they been given time to rally, they must have destroyed the small party of British, as they outnumbered them by 4 to 1.</p> <p>On the morning of June 2, 1900, a party sent to try to cut the Delagoa Bay Railway were retiring, hotly pressed by very superior numbers.</p> <p>During one of the successive retirements of the rearguard a man, whose horse had been shot, was seen running after his comrades. He was a long way behind the rest of his troop and was under a brisk fire. From among the retiring troop Corporal Kirby turned and rode back to the man's assistant. Although by the time he reached him they were under a heavy fire at close range, Corporal Kirby managed to get the dismounted man up behind him and to take him clear off over the next rise held by our rearguard. This is the third occasion on which Corporal Kirby has displayed gallantry in the face of the enemy.</p>

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

October 9, 1900.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF BEDFORD.

Edward Snow Fordham, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated October 3, 1900.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

October 12, 1900.

CHANCERY OF THE ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, September 19, 1900.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the Royal Victorian Order:

To be a Knight Grand Cross: The Earl of Hopetoun, K.T., G.C.M.G.

To be a Commander: Sir John Henry William Schröder, Bart.

MEDALS—AFRICA.—DEPARTMENT OF THE ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL OF THE NAVY, ADMIRALTY, October 10, 1900.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Medals and Clasps awarded to the Naval Force engaged in the late operations in Sierra Leone are now ready for issue.

The award is limited to those Officers, Seamen and Marines of Her Majesty's ships *Alecto*, *Blonde* and *Fox* who during the year 1898 were actually landed for military operations, or who took part in the boat expeditions up rivers *under fire*; these include:

1. The Officers and men who took part in

the boat expedition to Lokko on March 5.

2. The landing parties and boat expeditions from Her Majesty's ship *Blonde* in the Sherbro District between May 1 and 15.3. The parties landed by the boats of Her Majesty's ships *Alecto* and *Blonde* during the Boom Kittam River Expedition on May 16.4. The parties landed by the boats of Her Majesty's ship *Fox* with the Colonial boat *Countess of Derby* in the expedition up the Brempe River May 11 to 14.

The Medal is the same pattern as that issued for the Ashantee War, with a Clasp inscribed "Sierra Leone, 1898-9," and those Officers and men already in possession of the Medal for former operations will receive the Clasp only.

Application should be made personally or by letter to the Accountant-General of the Navy, Admiralty, London, S.W.

Petty Officers, Seamen and Marines who have left the Service, whether applying personally or by letter, are required to produce their certificates of service.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

October 16, 1900.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF KENT.

William Layton Lowndes, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant.

John Sayer, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant.

Arthur Thomas Schreiber, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant.

Granville Charles Hastings Wheler, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF WESTMORLAND.

Henry Thomas Welch, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated October 11, 1900.

Frank Maude Taylor Jones-Balme, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated October 11, 1900.

William Smith Paget-Tomlinson, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated October 11, 1900.

William Longrigg, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated October 11, 1900.

Edward William Wakefield, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated October 11, 1900.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Paul Mason to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated October 11, 1900.

Hugh Redmayne, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated October 11, 1900.

WAR OFFICE, October 16, 1900.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following promotion in, and appointments to, the Most Honourable Order of the Bath:

To be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commander, of the said Most Honourable Order, viz.: Colonel the Right Honourable John Hay Athol Macdonald, C.B., commanding the Fourth Volunteer Infantry Brigade, and formerly commanding the Queen's Rifle Volunteer Brigade, the Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment).

To be Ordinary Members of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Honourable Order, viz.: Lieutenant-Colonel and Honorary Colonel Thomas Ainslie Lunham, the Cork Artillery (Southern Division Royal Garrison Artillery); Colonel Sir Henry Fletcher, Bart., commanding the Sussex Volunteer Infantry Brigade, and formerly commanding the 2nd Volunteer Battalion the Royal Sussex Regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel and Honorary Colonel Arthur Fitzpatrick Godman, 1st Volunteer Battalion the Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment).

FOREIGN OFFICE, August 14, 1900.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint George William Buchanan, Esq., C.B., to be Secretary to Her Majesty's Embassy at Rome; and Vincent Edwin Henry Corbett, Esq., to be a Secretary of Legation in Her Majesty's Diplomatic Service.

FOREIGN OFFICE, August 20, 1900.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Arthur James Herbert, Esq., to be Secretary to her Majesty's Legation at Copenhagen; and Henry George Outram Bax-Ironside, Esq., to be Secretary to Her Majesty's Legation at Stockholm.

FOREIGN OFFICE, August 26, 1900.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint the Honourable Maurice Baring to be a Third Secretary in Her Majesty's Diplomatic Service.

FOREIGN OFFICE, September 29, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Don Ernesto Merlé y Alós as Consul-General of Spain at London; Don Mariano Brussola y Tellez as Consul-General of Spain at Montreal; Señor Pedro Suarez as Consul-General of Bolivia at London; Don José de Perignat y Fernandez de la Cruz as Consul of Spain at Liverpool; Don Manuel Contreras y Crooke as Consul of Spain at Glasgow; Don Francisco Javier Salas y Schar as Consul of Spain at Cardiff; and Don German Bülle as Vice-Consul of the United States of Mexico at London.

FOREIGN OFFICE, October 9, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Theodor August Boesen as Consul-General of Denmark at Sydney; Mr. Constantin Papadiamantopoulos as Consul-General of Greece at Malta; Mr. Nicolas Passek as Consul of Russia for Australia and New Zealand; Mr. G. L. Denniston as Consul of Belgium at Dunedin; Mr. A. Vair Turnbull as Consul of the Netherlands at Leith; Mr. William Joseph Williams as Consul of Portugal at St. Helena; and Mr. Harold Middlebrook as Vice-Consul of the Argentine Republic at Durban.

DOWNING STREET, October 15, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of the retention of the title of "Honourable" by Frederick Henry Piesse, Esq., who has served for more than three years as a Member of the Executive Council of the Colony of Western Australia.

WHITEHALL, October 15, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Rev. Ernest Barnes Ward, M.A., to the newly-created Living of St. Chad Ladybarn, constituted out of the Parishes (sometime Districts under "The Parish of Manchester Division Act, 1850") of the Holy Innocents, Fallowfield, St. James Birch in Rusholme, St. Paul Withington, and St. Margaret Burnage, all within the original limits of the Parish of Manchester, in the County of Lancaster and Diocese of Manchester.

WHITEHALL, October 15, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto Major Charles Irwin Fry, Captain Charles Oriel Oliphant Tanner, Indian Staff Corps, Her Majesty's Royal license and authority that he may accept and wear the Insignia of the Third Class of the Order of the Brilliant Star of Zanzibar, conferred upon him by His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar.

WHITEHALL, October 15, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto Major Charles Irwin Fry, Captain Charles Oriel Oliphant Tanner, Indian Staff Corps, and Surgeon-Captain Patrick Percy Kilkelly, Indian Medical Service, Her Majesty's Royal license and authority that they respectively may accept and wear the Insignia of the Fourth Class of the Order of the Brilliant Star of Zanzibar, conferred upon them by His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment of Lord Alverstone, Master of the Rolls, to be Lord Chief Justice of England in the room of the late Lord Russell of Killowen; and of Lord Justice Sir A. L. Smith to be Master of the Rolls.

Her Majesty has also been pleased to approve the appointment of the Marquis of Granby to be Lord-Lieutenant of Leicestershire in the place of the late Earl Howe.

The Queen has been pleased, on the recommendation of the Home Secretary, to appoint Mr. Charles A. Spencer Gariand to be Recorder of Winchester, in the place of Mr. W. Blake Odgers, Q.C., who has resigned on his appointment as Recorder of Plymouth.

The Queen, on the recommendation of the Home Secretary, has been pleased to appoint Mr. W. Blake Odgers, Q.C., lately Recorder of Winchester, to be Recorder of Plymouth, in the place of Mr. Henry Edward Duke, Q.C., resigned.

The Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment of the Earl of Clarendon to be Lord Chamberlain in the room of the Earl of Hopetoun, K.T.

Her Majesty the Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment of Field-Marshal Lord Roberts, V.C., to be Commander-in-Chief, in succession to Field-Marshal Viscount Wolsley, K.P.

The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto the Honourable Alexander Nelson Hood her Royal license and authority that he may accept and wear the Insignia of Commander of the Royal Italian Order of the Crown of Italy, conferred upon him by his late Majesty King Humbert of Italy, in recognition of his services in connection with agriculture in Sicily; also unto George Bain,

Esq., her authority that he may accept and wear the Insignia of the Fourth Class of the Imperial Ottoman Order of the Medjidieh, conferred upon him by the Khedive of Egypt, authorized by the Sultan of Turkey, in recognition of his services to his Highness in the State Railway Administration; also unto Knud Lyne Rahbek, Esq., C.E., her authority that he may accept and wear the Insignia of the Fourth Class of the Royal Siamese Order of the White Elephant, conferred upon him by the King of Siam, in recognition of his services in connection with the construction of State Railways in Siam.

ASSUMPTION OF ALIASES.

CHANGE OF NAME.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that I, AGNES MATILDA KNOPFF intend to SUBSTITUTE the SURNAME of BARTER for my present name of Knopff, and that from and after the date hereof I shall, for every purpose, describe and subscribe myself as AGNES MATILDA BARTER.

Dated the 20th day of September, 1900.

Witness: J. HARPER, 7, South Square, Gray's Inn, Solicitor's Managing Clerk.

I, WILLIAM HENRY GASTRELL, of No. 7, Clarence Terrace, Regent's Park, in the County of London, merchant, do hereby give notice that I have ASSUMED, and intend henceforth upon all occasions and at all times to sign and use and be called and known by the SURNAME of HOUGHTON-GASTRELL in lieu of my present surname of Gastrell, and that such intended change or assumption of name is formally declared and evidenced by a deed-poll under my hand and seal dated this day, and intended to be forthwith enrolled in the Central Office of the Supreme Court of Judicature. In testimony whereof I do hereby sign and subscribe myself by such my intended future name.

Dated this 28th day of September, 1900.

WILLIAM HENRY HOUGHTON-GASTRELL.

Witness: W. H. HERBERT, Solicitor, 10, Cork Street, W., London.

HEIRS WANTED.

RE ROBERT MARRIOTT, deceased.—If WILLIAM MARRIOTT, who in 1873 was residing at 89, Atlantic Street, Brooklyn, New York, in the United States of America, a nephew of Robert Marriott, of Barton-upon-Trent, in the county of Stafford, who died in the year 1873, if living, or if dead, his next-of-kin or representatives, will apply to Messrs. H. Goodger and Son, solicitors, Barton-upon-Trent, they will hear of something to their advantage.

H. GOODGER AND SON.

Dated 18th September, 1900.

TO JOHN BLENKINSOP.—JOHN BLENKINSOP, formerly of No. 17, Park Place,

West Sunderland, and who left there in February, 1878, and was last heard of at Sacramento, San Francisco, in November, 1898, if living is requested, and if dead his children are requested, to COMMUNICATE forthwith with Charles Edward Reay, of No. 9, Park Avenue, Roker, Sunderland, in the County of Durham, Chartered Accountant, and the Reverend Beaumont Johnson, of Staindorp, in the said County, Clerk in Holy Orders, the Trustees of the Will of Mrs. Jane Reay (the wife of John Reay, of No. 17, Park Place, West Sunderland, in the County of Durham), who died on the 19th December, 1899, or with us the undersigned.

Dated this 3rd October, 1900.

WRIGHT AND SON, Sunderland,
Solicitors to the Trustees.

ROBERT MILLER, Pawnbroker, Kilmarnock, Scotland (sometime of Bangor, Ire-

land).—The NEPHEWS and NIECES of the late ROBERT MILLER, Pawnbroker, Kilmarnock, Scotland (sometime of Bangor, County Down, Ireland), who died at Kilmarnock on 10th April, 1900, and their issue being interested in the residue of his trust, means and estate, are requested to COMMUNICATE with the subscribers, to furnish them with a statement giving particulars of their relationship to the deceased, and with such evidence in support thereof as may be available, in order that they may, if so entitled, participate in the distribution of said residue under and in terms of the said deceased's trust, disposition and settlement, and codicils.

J. AND J. STURROCK AND CO., Writers,
Kilmarnock, Agents for the late
Robert Miller's Trustees and
Executors.

No. 58, John Finnie Street, Kilmarnock,
Scotland, 9th October, 1900.

Deaths.

PEERS.

The Most Hon. Sir John Patrick Crichton-Stuart, third Marquess of Bute, K.T. (October 8), is succeeded by his son John Crichton-Stuart, Esq., commonly called Earl of Dumfries.

The Right Hon. Sir Richard William Penn Curzon - Howe, third Earl Howe, G.C.V.O., C.B. (September 25), is succeeded by his son George Richard Penn Curzon - Howe, Esq., commonly called Viscount Curzon.

The Right Hon. John Glencairn Carter Hamilton, first Baron Hamilton of Dalzell (October 15), is succeeded by his son the Hon. Gavin George Hamilton.

The Right Hon. John Contee Fairfax, eleventh Baron Fairfax (September 29), is succeeded by his son the Hon. Albert Kirby Fairfax.

BARONETS.

Sir Francis Houlton Hartwell, third Baronet (September 26), is succeeded by his nephew Brodrick Cecil Denham Arkwright Hartwell, Esq.

Sir John Croker Barrow, third Baronet (September 23), is succeeded by his son Francis Lawrence John Barrow, Esq.

Sir Henry Wentworth Dyke Ackland, first Baronet, K.C.B. (October 16), is succeeded by his son William Alison Dyke Ackland, Esq.

KNIGHTS AND COMPANIONS.

General Sir Anthony Blaxland Stransham, G.C.B. (October 6).

Sir Richard Dickeson, Knight Bachelor (October 13).

Lieut.-General Henry William Hawkes, C.B. (October 9).

Major-General Fairfax Charles Hassard, C.B. (October 5).

Alexander John Finlaison, Esq., C.B. (September 17).

William Dealtry, Esq., C.M.G., (September 19).

DAMES.

Jane Amelia Twyford, commonly called Lady Duke (October 11), wife of Lieut.-Colonel H. R. Twyford, and relict of Sir James Duke, first Baronet.

Dame Frances Smith - Marriott (September 30), widow of Sir W. M. Smith-Marriott, fourth Baronet.

COURTESY TITLES.

Lord Esmé Gordon.

Captain the Hon. Francis George Crofton, R.N. (September 30).

Major Hon. Denis Lawless (October 5).

Hon. Florence Boscawen (October 5).

The Hon. Mrs. Eliot (October 16), wife of the Dean of Windsor, third daughter of the fourth and last Baron Rivers, and Maid of Honour to the Queen from 1870 till 1883.

OTHERS.

Jessy Susanna Murray (October 15), sister of the late Sir John Murray, Bart., of Philiphaugh, and a direct descendant of the outlaw Murray.

Katie (October 3), wife of Captain J. Willes Jennings, D.S.O., R.A.M.C.

The Marchese Luigi Paulucci de' Calboli (October 15).

Charles E. H. Ryder, 79th Company Imperial Yeomanry (Rough Riders), fourth son of Dudley Henry Ryder, killed October 6 at Bloemfontein, South Africa.

- Mary Elizabeth (October 4), wife of L. J. Ransome, and only daughter of the late Rev. Algernon and Lady Elinor Wodehouse.
- Colonel Frederick James Taggart Hutchinson (September 25), of 46, Prince's Gate, last surviving son of the late General Sir William Hutchinson.
- Sidney Frances (October 10), eldest daughter of the late John Madocks, M.P., of Glanywern, Denbighshire.
- The Hon. Henry Mort, M.L.C. (September 6).
- Humphrey (October 9), only son of Herbert Jervis-White-Jervis.
- John Power, late of the Bengal Civil Service (October 3), second surviving son of the late Gen. Sir William G. Power, C.B., K.H., R.A.
- Baron Emile D'Eichthal (September 18).
- Catherine Dalton (October 8), widow of the late John Dalton (died 1864), of Sleningford Park and Fillingham Castle, and daughter of Sir Charles Dodsworth, third Bart.
- Mary Countess Benvenuti (September 12), second daughter of the late Thomas Trueman, Harthill, Manchester.
- William Edward Stirling (September 25), third son of the late Sir Robert Napier, of Napier and Milliken, Bart.
- Colonel Walter Chidiack Nangle, late R.A. (September 22), only surviving son of the late George Nangle of Kildalkey and Clonbaron, co. Meath, and his wife Lucy Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Sir Henry Tichborne.
- Dudley Ward Macdonald (September 17), youngest son of the late Captain Donald Macdonald, R.E., and the Lady Ramsay Macdonald, formerly of Sandside, Caithness, N.B.
- Killed in action at Hekpoort, South Africa (September 16), Henry Thomas Stanley, eldest son of Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Edward Stanley.
- Hester Amy Spencer (September 21), elder daughter of the late Rev. the Hon. C. F. O. Spencer, Vicar of Sutton, Cambs.
- Rev. Francis Clements Hamilton, M.A., of Trinity College, Oxford (October 13), son of the Archdeacon of Northumberland and Lady Louisa Hamilton.
- On October 9, killed in action at Kaapmuiden, South Africa, Archibald Dundonald Stewart, Captain 1st Batt. Rifle Brigade, aged thirty-six, eldest son of Maj.-Gen. Robert C. Stewart, C.B., of 23, Palmeira Mansions, Hove.
- Dora Elizabeth (September 22), widow of the late Lieut.-Gen. C. H. Dickens, C.S.I., and daughter of the late Colonel H. C. Dickens, 14th Regiment, aged seventy-two.
- Hon. F. G. Marchand, Premier of Quebec, aged sixty-seven (September 25).
- Hon. S. S. Ingram, Bermuda, aged eighty (September 3).



By the Way.

WE have been favoured with the sight of an advance copy of the "Family of Middlemore" (Part I.), which seems to be in all respects a model of what such a family history should be, but we postpone until a later opportunity any extended reference to it. General George Middlemore, who died about 1840, married Phyllis Sophia Lobb. If any of our readers can give any hint as to her parentage, the editor of the work, Mr. W. P. W. Phillimore, would esteem a communication.

The Harleian Society has issued to its members another volume of "Musgrave's Obituary," which, commencing at G, ends at K. Volume IV. is in the press, and Volumes V. to VI. in the transcriber's hands, the entire work being edited by Sir George J. Armytage, Bart., F.S.A.

The Paris *Journal Officiel* has published decrees authorising the cities of Paris, Bazeilles, Lille, and Valenciennes to wear the Cross of the Legion of Honour in their armorial bearings. Paris and Bazeilles are decorated on account of the conduct of their inhabitants in 1870, Lille and Valenciennes in view of the decrees of the National Convention stating that they had served the country well.



AN OLD ROMAN MONUMENT.
(See next page.)



The Genealogical Magazine.

DECEMBER, 1900.

AN OLD ROMAN MONUMENT.



AUTHORITIES differ as to the origin of Hexham, Dr. Bruce pronouncing it, however, to be "undoubtedly Roman." There is certainly no doubt as to the antiquity and importance of the "Town upon the Holy Stream," which was of some note even during the time of the Roman occupation.

Even if not a Roman station, it would seem to have been a place of residence of certain wealthy Roman officers, not immediately connected with the Great Wall, but in its near vicinity, various stones and other remains unearthed in recent years favouring the supposition of large Roman villas having stood there. At Hexham, about the year 660, Wilfrid built his church, of which the crypt is now the sole remaining portion.

In 1881, with a view to discovering a further portion of the crypt, certain excavations were made beneath the floor of the slype (or long porch), near the entrance door. No crypt was found, but a curious large sculptured stone was unearthed (see illustration, opposite page). This, being discovered by an official of the abbey, was brought to the surface carefully, portions of cement and the accumulated rubbish of centuries were removed, and it was proved that the stone was a most interesting memorial tablet, and probably had covered the remains of the youth whose name and style it bore. Antiquaries place its date at about the second century, it being found under the

foundation wall of Wilfrid's church. The slab represents a Roman standard-bearer carrying the "Eagles"; he is in typical Roman armour; beneath his horse is a crouching barbarian, nude (the Ancient Briton in warfare so fought, putting off all clothes, for easier movement and flight), and with upturned, clumsy weapon, with which one supposes he killed the foe riding over him. The inscription below is nearly all decipherable:

"DIS: MANIBVS. FLAVNVS
EQ. ALAE PETR. SIGNIFER
TVR CANDIDI ANXXV
STIP VII HS."

A classical scholar roughly translates:

"To the Gods, the Shades. Flavinus, knight of the Petriana Cavalry, standard of the squadron of Candidus, aged 25. Time of service, 7 years. (Here lies.)"

One can imagine that some high Roman official resident at Hexham may have borne from the bloody battle-ground some miles away the body of his gallant son, and interred it at Hexham, raising over his last resting-place the mighty sculptured stone of our sketch.

Petrina on the Wall was garrisoned by the Petrian ala or cavalry wing, of which each Roman legion had one. The legion consisted of from 4,000 to 6,000 men, the ala of about 400 men, but Dr. Bruce tells us the Petrian ala was 1,000 strong. They were usually all knights, so the young standard-bearer was probably of noble family. The above-mentioned numbers of the Petrian legion and the Petrian ala show that this legion was of unusually large size and importance.

MARTIA.



THE STONELEIGH PEERAGE CASE
(concluded).

A LEAF OF WARWICKSHIRE COUNTY LORE.

BY GEORGE MORLEY.

*Author of "Leafy Warwickshire," "In Rustic Livery," "In Russet Mantle Clad,"
"Sweet Audrey," "Shakespeare's Greenwood," etc.*

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HEN, after wearying delays, the trial came on, there was a new defendant and a new claimant. James Henry Leigh, the original defendant, had died during the preparation for the hearing of the case. His son, Chandos Leigh, was therefore made the defendant, and he filed a petition to His Majesty, King George IV., in June, 1820, claiming the titles, estates, and dignities of Baron Leigh, of Stoneleigh.

The trial was presided over by the Earl of Shaftesbury, and the counsel were: for George Leigh, the claimant, Mr. Adams (afterwards Serjeant Adams) and Mr. Fitzroy Kelly; for Chandos Leigh, the defendant, Sir James Scarlett and Mr. Common Serjeant Denman; and the Attorney-General (Sir Charles Wetherell) for the Crown.

Mr. Adams opened the case for the claimant (George Leigh) at great length, traced his descent from the said Christopher Leigh with remarkable lucidity, described the condition of Stoneleigh Church at the date in question, and dwelt with care and skill upon the supposed removal of the monumental stone. From the very first this mysterious case turned upon the existence or non-existence of this monument, stated by the claimant and his witnesses to have been taken down for obvious motives by the Hon. Julia Leigh and buried in the subterranean cells of Stoneleigh Abbey, which date their formation from the monkish period.

The most sensational, as it was the most important, evidence furnished in support of the monumental stone theory was given by a person named John Willcox, a bricklayer, who was born at the quaint little village of Stareton, in the parish of Stoneleigh, and who was formerly in service at the Abbey during the lifetime of the Rev. Thomas Leigh. His depositions bore date severally May 15, 1822, and June 29, 1827, the former for the preliminary investigation

before the Attorney-General, and the latter for the purpose of a motion before the Court of King's Bench.

It will be only necessary to quote from the sensational deposition of John Willcox to gain a knowledge of the mysterious element pervading the celebrated Stoneleigh Peerage Case.

The deponent stated :

"That on June 10, 1810, he entered the service of the late Rev. Thomas Leigh, of Stoneleigh Abbey, in the capacity of steward's boy, and after the decease of the said Rev. Thomas Leigh went into the service of James Henry Leigh, of Stoneleigh Abbey, and remained there until the month of April, 1814, being employed as errand boy.

"That while in the service of the said James Henry Leigh, he well recollects the monumental stone relating to the family of Leigh, which he had been in the habit of seeing on the south wall of Stoneleigh Church, being brought into Stoneleigh Abbey house in a private manner one morning about a quarter before eleven o'clock, and to the best of his recollection in the spring of the year 1813.

"That he more particularly remembered the hour when this occurrence took place, because he had just returned from Coventry with the letter-bag, and the time was about the same he was daily accustomed to observe ; and the occurrence is the more impressed upon his memory because on entering the Abbey house he was surprised not to find any of the servants in the way as usual, and he therefore went to look for John Ilett, the house steward, who had the key of the letter-bag, in order for him to unlock the same, and take thereout whatever letters there might be.

"That on going to seek the said John Ilett in the steward's room, he saw some men whom he did not know conveying along the passage the said monumental stone, which was in part covered with matting, but was open at the lower end.

"That not finding the said John Ilett in the steward's room, he crossed over to seek for him in the butler's pantry, by reason whereof he then came behind the stone, and thereby had an opportunity of recognising it to be the same he had been in the habit of seeing as before mentioned in Stoneleigh Church, belonging to the Leigh family.

"That not meeting with the said John Ilett in the butler's pantry, he followed the stone along the passage into the steward's room in further search of Ilett, and that in this course he saw the late James Henry Leigh, Esq., standing near the back stairs not

far from the wine-cellar, and the Hon. Julia Judith Leigh, his now widow, standing near the cellar door, holding in her hand a candle-stick, with a lighted candle therein, lighting the men who carried the stone.

"That when the same men came near, she (Mrs. Leigh) entered the cellar, and the men with the stone instantly followed her; and James Henry Leigh, so soon as he had seen the stone carried into the cellar, went away, seeming much rejoiced.

"That having seen Mrs. Leigh in the cellar, he attempted to look into the cellar to see whether the said John Ilett was there, but Mrs. Leigh directly shut the door in his face, as if with the intention that he should not perceive or know what was going forward; and the deponent immediately returned to the steward's office, into which he had not made more than two steps, when John Ilett (after whom he had been in search as aforesaid) came into the steward's office after him, from the direction of the wine-cellar before mentioned.

"That after the stone was conveyed into the cellar the men returned without it, and the deponent asked them for what purpose the stone was brought there, and they answered that it was the Monumental Stone belonging to the Leigh family, brought from Stoneleigh Church to be taken care of.

"That he then asked the said men and the waggoner (whose name deponent believes was John Sprawson, but who is since dead) whether they would have something to eat or drink, and they replied that Mrs. Leigh had told them to have something, whereupon deponent went and drew them a two-quart jack of beer, and brought them some cold meat."

This sensational and circumstantial account of what would have been desperately wicked designs was positively contradicted by John Ilett, who stated that the matter to which Willcox alluded was merely a repairing of the wine cellar; and Chandos Leigh (the defendant and also claimant) in his deposition of January 8, 1828, declared that the crypts, wine-cellars, and all subterranean dungeons of Stoneleigh Abbey had been most carefully searched by agents on both sides, without any trace of the assumed monument being found.

The proceedings dragged their slow length along till June 2, 1829, when a fillip was given to the sensational evidence of the case by the production of the Hon. Julia Judith Leigh, widow of James Henry Leigh, and maternal grandmother of the present Lord Leigh. This lady was sworn and denied on oath the testimony of Willcox,

and also stated that in 1806 she visited Stoneleigh Church with the Rev. Thomas Leigh, the then possessor of Stoneleigh Abbey, and was positively certain that no monument to the memory of Christopher Leigh existed at that time.

After a mass of additional evidence had been heard on both sides, which served in no way to brush off the mysteries of the case, their Lordships considered their verdict. As Chairman of the Select Committee, the Earl of Shaftesbury then put the question in the usual form: "It was resolved that it is the opinion of this Committee that George Leigh, Esq., the claimant, hath not made out his claim to the title and dignity of Baron Leigh, of Stoneleigh, claimed by the petition." The resolution was reported to the House of Lords, and thus, for a time, on June 11, ended one of the most remarkable and painful cases that has occupied the attention of the Peers.

By their Lordships' decision Chandos Leigh still remained the virtual possessor of Stoneleigh Abbey and the estates. No doubt much of what Willcox had sworn to was prompted by the hope of gaining the reward of one hundred guineas offered by the solicitor of George Leigh, as there was no foundation whatever for many of his assertions. The decision of the Peers was thus received at Stoneleigh with undisguised delight. Never was such a day known at the historical village as June 22, 1829. A great feast was held under the gigantic trees near the Abbey, a fine ox being roasted whole in honour of the occasion. Mr. James Bisset, a local poet, residing at Leamington, wrote a song to commemorate the event. Two of the verses ran as follows:

"The American hero, of hopes very full,
Expected of course to outwit Johnny Bull;
But the Legal Possession they quick let him see
Was vested alone in our friend Chandos Leigh.

"Fill, fill up your glasses in bumpers around,
With mirth, joy, and glee let the ev'ning be crowned,
Then honour the favourite toast with thrice three—
'The best of all landlords—our friend Chandos Leigh.'

After the trial Chandos Leigh began to "court the Muses" as a relief to the strain he had undergone in the Law Courts, and this was quite as it should be, seeing that at Harrow he was the fag of Lord Byron, the poet. He wrote various delicate pieces of poetry, which went the round of the prints and magazines. These were collected and published by Edward Moxon in 1839, and during the same year her present Majesty, Queen Victoria, revived the dormant

titles of Stoneleigh, and raised Chandos Leigh to the Peerage under the title of Baron Leigh of Stoneleigh, in the county of Warwick.

Perhaps the most interesting of Baron Leigh's poetical compositions were his "Epistles to a Friend in Town." These were written in a rich satiric vein, and with the studied appreciation of the charms of a country life. A verse from the opening "Epistle" will doubtless be read with interest at this date, when the popular taste inclines more and more towards the pleasures of the country :

"Each has the beau idéal in his mind
Of pleasure ; that is coarse, this more refined.
Talk not to me, says Florio, of delights
The country has : give me the view from White's."



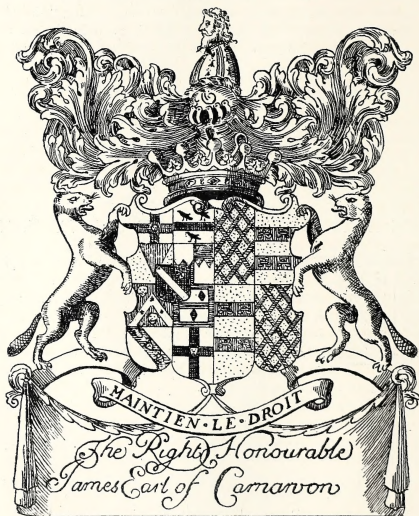
THE EXTINCT EARLDOM OF CARNARVON.



THE bookplate which we reproduce on page 336 is a characteristic example of the engraver's work at the beginning of the eighteenth century ; and it is also an example of the accuracy and care bestowed on this branch of art in earlier times, which is, alas ! only too often absent from the specimens of work of this character which one sees produced by modern engravers.

The history of the family of Brydges, of which the Earl of Carnarvon was the then head, is full of interest. Springing, as it is supposed, from the old Counts de Rethel of Champagne, they have been to the fore in many historical events from generation to generation. Sir Gyles Bruges was seated at Coberley, in Gloucester, in 1419, the estate, with other large domains, which his father had acquired by marriage with Elizabeth, sister and coheiress of Sir John Chandos. He was amongst the persons of note of that county who had command to serve the King (Henry V.) in person for the security of the realm, all those then required so to do being such as the words of the writ impart "did bear ancient arms by descent from their ancestors."

Sir John Bruges, who was raised to the peerage as Baron Chandos of Sudeley, was in the wars in France attendant as one of the knights of the King's body, and, amongst other stirring deeds,



he successfully defended Bulloign against the victorious French army, led by the French King in person, after their conquest of Newhaven. Charles Brydges of Wilton Castle saved the life of Queen Elizabeth by refusing, as Deputy-Lieutenant of the Tower to his father Lord Chandos, to obey the warrant for her execution until he should receive orders direct from the King and Queen, which, as we all know, were never given to him. James Brydges, ninth Baron Chandos, was created Earl of Carnarvon in 1714, and in 1719 was advanced to the dignity of Marquis of Carnarvon and Duke of Chandos. He was married three times. His first spouse was Mary, only surviving daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Lake, of Cannons, near Edgeware. A princely estate was thus brought into the possession of this family, already one of no mean fortune. The plate shows this lady's shield in pretence on the dexter side of the escutcheon. The impaled coat is that of Willoughby (his lordship's second wife being Cassandra, daughter of Francis Willoughby, and sister of Thomas Willoughby, Lord Middleton), with a fourth water-bouget for difference. The third Duke of Chandos died without male issue, and his daughter, Ann Eliza, married in 1796 the Earl of Temple, afterwards created Duke of Buckingham and Chandos. With the death of the third Duke, all the honours of the family became extinct, but the Barony of Chandos was immediately claimed by a descendant of the first Baron Chandos, whose claim was, however, rejected by the Committee of Privileges of the House of Lords after a sensational trial of nearly thirty hearings, extending over a period of thirteen years, from 1790 till 1803.

H. L. CRIBB.



A TABLE OF THE LIVING DESCENDANTS OF MARY, QUEEN CON-
SORT OF FRANCE, DUCHESS OF SUFFOLK, ETC., 1498-1533,
YOUNGER DAUGHTER OF KING HENRY VII. (*continued*).

BY THE MARQUIS DE RUVIGNY AND RAINEVAL.

26. *Descendants of the Lady Harriet Georgiana Brudenell, -1836, 1st wife of Richard William Penn, 1st Earl Howe, 1796-1870. See Table II. F.*

529	453	Pierce Curzon Sherbrooke, 1871	{	Children of the Lady Harriet Alice Curzon Howe, -1875, only daughter of George A. F. L., 2nd Earl Howe 1821-76, and her husband, the Rev. Henry Neville Sherbrooke.
530	454	Sybil Mary Sherbrooke		
531	455	Eveleen Alice Sherbrooke		
532	456	George Richard Penn, 4th Earl Howe, 1861	{	Grandson; son of Richard William, 3rd Earl Howe, 1822-1900.
533	457	Francis Richard Henry Penn, Viscount Curzon, 1884		
534	458	Hon. Frederick Graham Curzon-Howe, 1868	{	Grandson; 2nd son of Richard William, 3rd Earl Howe, 1822-1900.
535	459	Chambré George William Penn Curzon-Howe, 1898		
536	460	Evelyn Ellis Isabella Curzon-Howe, 1897	{	Great-grandchildren; children of No. 534.
537	461	Lady Evelyn Alice Eyre, 1862		
538	462	Lady Edith Cecilia Franklin, 1864	{	Grand-daughters; daughters of Richard William, 3rd Earl Howe, 1822-1900.
539	463	. . . Franklin, 1897		
540	464	Hon. Henry Dugdale Curzon, of East Dean, Romsey, J.P., D.L., 1824	{	Eldest surviving son.
541	465	Henry Curzon, 1865		
542	466	Assheton Curzon, 1876	{	Grandchildren; children of No. 540.
543	467	Nina Curzon		
544	468	Millicent (wife of John Henry Jacob, of The Close, Salisbury).		
545	469	John Henry Jacob, 1893	{	Great-grandchildren; children of No. 544.
546	470	Mary Jacob, 1891		
547	471	Sybil Curzon, 1869	{	Grand-daughter; 3rd daughter of No. 540.
548	472	Major the Hon. William Henry Curzon, 17th Light Dragoons, 1827		
549	473	Hilda Georgina Susan Curzon, 1879	{	Grand-daughter; only child of No. 548.
550	474	Captain Ernest Charles Penn Curzon, 18th Hussars, 1856		
551	475	Charles Ernest Basset Lothian Curzon, 1885	{	Grandson; eldest son of Colonel the Hon. Ernest George Curzon, 1828-85.
552	476	Lorna Katharine Curzon, 1887		
553	477	Captain Fitzroy Edmond Penn Curzon, Royal Irish Rifles, 1859	{	Great-grandchildren; children of No. 550.
554	478	Arthur Wardlaw Curzon, 1861		
555	479	Harriet Augusta (wife of Thomas George Lithgow, Esq., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., Lond.), 1862		

- 556 480 Ernest George Robert Lithgow, 1883
 557 481 Thomas Richardson Penn Curzon Lithgow, 1884
 558 482 Arthur Fitzroy Lithgow, 1888
 559 483 Elizabeth Nie Constance Mary Lithgow, 1885
- } Great-grand-children;
 } children of
 } No. 555.
- 560 484 Mary Ellen (wife of the Rev. Arthur Lewis Whitfield, M.A.), 1866
- } Grand-daughter; 2nd
 } daughter of the late
 } Colonel the Hon. Ernest
 } George Curzon, 1828-85.
- 561 485 Arthur Noel Whitfield, 1890
 562 486 Ernest Hamilton Whitfield, 1894
 563 487 Gerald Herbert Penn Whitfield, 1896
- } Great-grandsons;
 } sons of No. 560.
- 564 488 Georgiana Charlotte, Duchess Dowager of Beaufort, 1825
- } Eldest
 } daughter.
- 565 489 Henry Adelbert Wellington Fitzroy, 9th Duke of Beaufort, 1847
- } Grandson; eldest son
 } of No. 564.
- 566 490 Henry Hugh Arthur Fitzroy, Marquis of Worcester, 1900
- } Great-grand-children; children
 } of No. 565.
- 567 491 Lady Blanche Linnie Somerset, 1897
 568 492 Lady Diana Maud Nina Somerset, 1898
- } Great-grand-children; children
 } of No. 565.
- 569 493 Lord Henry Richard Charles Somerset, P.C., 1849
- } Grandson;
 } 2nd son of No. 564.
- 570 494 Henry Charles Somers Augustus Somerset, 1874
- } Great-grandson;
 } son of No. 569.
- 571 495 Henry Robert Somers Fitzroy de Vere Somerset, 1898
- } Great-great-grandson;
 } only child of No. 570.
- 572 496 Lord Henry Arthur George Somerset, 1851
- } Grandson;
 } 3rd son of No. 564.
- 573 497 Henry Fitzroy Edward Somerset, 1886
- } Great-grandson; only child of the
 } late Lord Henry Edward Brudenell Somerset, 4th son of No. 564, 1853-97.
- 574 498 Henry, 6th Marquis of Waterford, 1875
- } Grandson; son of the Lady
 } Blanche Elizabeth Adelaide
 } Somerset, -1897, 2nd wife
 } of John Henry, 5th Marquis
 } of Waterford, 1814-95.
- 575 499 Lady Blanche Maud de la Poer Beresford, 1898
- } Great-grand-daughter,
 } only child of No. 574.
- 576 500 Lady Susan de la Poer Beresford, 1877
- } Grand-daughters;
 } sisters of No. 574.
- 577 501 Lady Clodagh de la Poer Beresford, 1879
- } 2nd daughter.
- 578 502 Adelaide Ida, Countess Dowager of Westmorland.
- } Grandson;
 } son of No. 578.
- 579 503 Anthony Mildmay Julian, 13th Earl of Westmorland, 1859
- } Grandson; son of the Lady
 } Blanche Elizabeth Adelaide
 } Somerset, -1897, 2nd wife
 } of John Henry, 5th Marquis
 } of Waterford, 1814-95.
- 580 504 Vere Anthony Francis St. Clair, Lord Burghersh, 1893
- } Great-grand-children; children
 } of No. 579.
- 581 505 Lady Enid Victoria Rachel Fane, 1894
- } Grand-daughter; elder
 } daughter of No. 578.
- 582 506 Grace Augusta, Viscountess Raincliffe, 1860
- } Great-grand-children; children
 } of No. 582.
- 583 507 Hon. George Francis William Henry Denison, 1892
- } Grand-daughter; younger
 } daughter of No. 578.
- 584 508 Hon. Hugo Francis Cecil Denison, 1894
- } Grand-daughter; younger
 } daughter of No. 578.
- 585 509 Hon. Irene Frances Adza Denison, 1890
- } Grand-daughter; younger
 } daughter of No. 578.
- 586 510 Lady Margaret Mary, wife of Captain John E. P. Spicer, late 1st Life Guards, 1870

- 587 511 John Francis Julian Fane Spicer, 1890
 588 512 Anthony Napier Fane Spicer, 1891
 589 513 Frank Fitzroy Fane Spicer, 1893
 590 514 Ralph Spicer, 1894
 591 515 Joan Adelaide Spicer, 1896
 592 516 Lady Emily Mary Kingscote, wife of Colonel Sir } Great-grandchildren ;
 Robert Nigel Fitzhardinge Kingscote, K.C.B., 1836 } children of No. 586.
 593 517 Nigel Richard Fitzhardinge Kingscote, 1857
 594 518 Harriet Maud Isabella, wife of Arthur Maitland } Grandchildren ;
 Wilson, Esq., of Stowlangtoft, Suffolk } children of No. 592.
 595 519 Winifrid Ida, Marchioness of Cholmondeley
 596 520 George Horatio Charles, Earl of Rocksavage, 1883 } Great-grand-
 597 521 Lord George Hugo Cholmondeley, 1887 } children ; chil-
 598 522 Lady Lettice Joan Cholmondeley, 1882 } dren of No. 595.
 27. *Descendants of the Lady Charlotte Penelope Brudenell, -1879, and her*
husband, Henry Charles Sturt, Esq., of Cricchet, Dorset, 1795-1866. See
Table II. F.
 599 523 Henry Gerard, 1st Lord Alington, 1825 Eldest son.
 600 524 Hon. Humphrey Napier Sturt, M.P., 1859 } Grandson ;
 } only son of No. 599.
 601 525 Gerard Philip Montagu Napier Sturt, 1893
 602 526 Napier George Henry Sturt, 1896 } Great-grandchildren ;
 603 527 Diana Isabel Sturt, 1884 } children of No. 600.
 603^a 527^a Lois Ina Sturt, 1900¹
 604 528 Hon. Hilda Mary, wife of the Rev. Frederick Wilson } Grand-daughter ;
 Cooper, Vicar of Longbridge, Wilts, 1863 } 1st and 2nd daus.
 605 529 Hon. Winifred Selina, wife of the Hon. Charles Har- } of No. 599.
 dinge, C.B., 1868
 606 530 Edward Charles Hardinge, 1892 } Great-grandsons ;
 607 531 Alexander Harry Louis Hardinge, 1894 } sons of No. 605.
 608 532 Mildred Cecilia Harriet, Viscountess Chelsea, } Grand-daughter ;
 1869 } 3rd daughter of No. 599.
 609 533 Hon. Sibyl Louise Beatrix Cadogan, 1893 } Great-grandchildren ;
 610 534 Hon. Edith Mary Winifred Cadogan, 1895 } daughters of No. 608.
 611 535 Hon. Cynthia Cadogan, 1896
 612 536 Georgina Penelope, wife of the Rev. Barrington } Eldest daughter.
 Mills, M.A., Rector of Lawshall, Suffolk, 1821 }
 613-615 Same as Nos. 530-532 } Great-grandchildren ; grandchildren of Harriet
 Mary Sturt, 1822-77 (2nd daughter), and her
 husband, Geo. A. F. L., 2nd Earl Howe, 1821-76.
 } Grandchildren ; children of
 616 537 Francis George, Viscount Baring, 1850 } Elizabeth Harriet Sturt (3rd
 617 538 Lady Jane Emma, wife of Colonel the } daughter), 1824-67, and her
 Hon. Henry George Lewis Crichton } husband, Thomas George, 1st
 Earl of Northbrook, 1826.
 618 539 Augusta Selina, wife of General the Hon. Sir } 4th but 2nd
 St. George Gerard Foley, K.C.B., 1828 } surviving daughter.
 619 540 Henry St. George Foley, Private Secretary to the } Grandson ; elder
 Secretary of State for War, 1866 } son of No. 618.
 620 541 Gerald Henry Foley, 1898 } Great-grandchildren ;
 621 542 Mildred Caroline Foley, 1895 } children of No. 619.
 622 543 Cyril Foley, 1868 Grandson ; younger son of No. 618.

¹ At the moment of going to press we are informed of the birth this year of another daughter to the Hon. Humphrey Sturt.

28. *Descendants of Lady Mary Brudenell, -1867, and her husband, Henry Thomas, 3rd Earl of Chichester, 1804-1886. See Table II. F.*

- | | | | |
|-----|-----|---|---|
| 623 | 544 | Walter John, 4th Earl of Chichester, 1838 | } Sons. |
| 624 | 545 | The Hon. and Rev. Francis Godolphin Pelham, M.A., Hon. Canon of Bangor, Rector of Buckhurst Hill, Essex, heir presumptive, 1844 | |
| 625 | 546 | Jocelyn Brudenell Pelham, 1871 | Grandson; son of No. 624. |
| 526 | 547 | Elizabeth Jocelyn Pelham, 1899 | } Great-grand-daughter; daughter of No. 625. |
| 627 | 548 | Henry George Godolphin Pelham, 1875 | } Grandchildren; children of No. 624. |
| 628 | 549 | Anthony Ashley Ivo Pelham, 1879 | |
| 629 | 550 | Herbert Lyttelton Pelham, 1884 | } Grandchildren; children of No. 631. |
| 630 | 551 | Ruth Mary Pelham, 1873 | |
| 631 | 552 | Hon. Thomas William Henry Pelham, M.A., 1847 | 3rd son. |
| 632 | 553 | Walter Henry Pelham, 1886 | } Grandchildren; children of No. 631. |
| 633 | 554 | Mary Louisa Pelham, 1885 | |
| 634 | 555 | Maud Katherine Pelham, 1887 | } Grandchildren; children of No. 636. |
| 635 | 556 | Hon. Arthur Lowther Pelham, 1850 | |
| 636 | 557 | Harriet Mary, Countess Dowager of Darnley, 1829 | 4th son. |
| 637 | 558 | Baroness Clifton of Leighton Bromswold, 1900 | } Great-grand-daughter. Daughter of 7th Earl of Darnley. |
| 638 | 559 | Ivo Francis Walter Bligh, 8th Earl of Darnley, 1859 | } Grandson of No. 636. |
| 639 | 560 | Hon. Esmé Ivo Bligh, 1886 | } Great-grandchildren; children of No. 638. |
| 640 | 561 | Hon. Noel Gervase Bligh, 1888 | |
| 641 | 562 | Lady Dorothy Violet Bligh, 1893 | } Grandchildren; children of No. 636. |
| 642 | 563 | Hon. Arthur Frederick Pelham Bligh, 1865 | |
| 643 | 564 | Lady Edith Louisa Mary, wife of George Burvill Rashleigh, 1853 | } Great-grandchildren; children of No. 643. |
| 644 | 565 | Henry Pelham Rashleigh, 1833 | |
| 645 | 566 | Isabel Mary Rashleigh, 1884 | } Great-grandchildren; children of No. 643. |
| 646 | 567 | Beatrice Mary Rashleigh, 1885 | |
| 647 | 568 | Mary Elizabeth Joan Rashleigh, 1887 | } Grand-daughters; younger daughters of No. 636. |
| 648 | 569 | Katherine Maria Theodosia Rashleigh, 1888 | |
| 649 | 570 | Lady Kathleen Susan Emma Bligh, 1854 | } Grand-daughters; younger daughters of No. 636. |
| 650 | 571 | Lady Alice Isabella Harriet Bligh, 1860 | |
| 651 | 572 | Lady Constance Violet Lucy (wife of William Shakespear Childe-Pemberton, Esq.), 1869 | } Great-grandsons; sons of No. 651. |
| 652 | 573 | Edmund William Baldwin Childe-Pemberton, 1895 | |
| 653 | 574 | Roland Iva Lacon Childe-Pemberton, 1898 | } Grandson; son of Lady Susan Pelham, -1875, and her husband, Abel Smith, of Woodhall, M.P., 1829-98. |
| 654 | 575 | Abel Henry Smith, Esq., of Woodhall Park, Herts, 1862 | |
| 655 | 576 | Winifred Susan Smith | } Great-grand-daughters; daughters of No. 654. |
| 656 | 577 | Gladys Evelyn Smith | |
| 657 | 578 | Violet Frances Gertrude Smith | } Grandchildren; younger son and daughter of the aforesaid Lady Susan Pelham, -1875. |
| 658 | 579 | Lieutenant Edward Pelham Smith, R.A., 1868 | |
| 659 | 580 | Evelyn Mary Smith | } Youngest daughter. |
| 660 | 581 | Lady Isabel Charlotte (wife of Samuel Whitbread, Esq.), 1836 | |
| 661 | 582 | Samuel Howard Whitbread, J.P., Beds., 1858 | } Grandchildren; sons of No. 660. |
| 662 | 583 | William Henry Whitbread, 1861 | |
| 663 | 584 | Francis Pelham Whitbread, 1867 | |

29. *Descendants of Lady Augusta Brudenell, -1853, and her husband Henry Bingham Baring, Esq., M.P., Marlborough, 1804-1869. See Table II. F.*

- | | | | |
|-----|-----|---|--|
| 664 | 585 | Godfrey Baring, Esq., D.L., J.P., Isle of Wight, 1871 | } Grandson; only son of the late Lieut.-General Charles Baring, 1829-90. |
| 665 | 586 | Charles Christian Baring, 1898 | |
| 666 | 587 | Mabel (wife of Richard Grant, of Staffa, I.W.), 1861 | } Grand-daughter; only surviving daughter of the late Lieut.-General Charles Baring, 1829-70. |
| 667 | 588 | Henry Baring, late Captain 17th Lancers, 1831 | |
| 668 | 589 | Henry Baring | } Grandchildren; children of No. 667. |
| 669 | 590 | Francis Guy Baring | |
| 670 | 591 | Augusta Baring, 1889 | |
| 671 | 592 | Sir Richard Henry Williams-Bulkeley, 12th Baronet | } Grandson; only son of the late Mary Emily, and her first husband, Sir Richard Lewis Mostyn Williams-Bulkeley, 1833-89. |
| 672 | 593 | Richard Gerard Wellesley Williams-Bulkeley, 1887 | |
| 673 | 594 | Generis Alma Windham Williams-Bulkeley, 1889 | } Great-grand-children; children of No. 671. |
| 674 | 595 | Aira Helen Williams-Bulkeley, 1891 | |

30. *Descendants of Lady Anne Brudenell, -1877, wife of Field-Marshal George Charles, 3rd Earl of Lucan, 1830-1888. See Table II. F.*

- | | | | |
|---------|-----|--|---|
| 675 | 596 | George, 4th Earl of Lucan, K.P., 1830 | Eldest son. |
| 676 | 597 | George Charles, Lord Bingham, 1860 | Grandson; son of No. 675. |
| 677 | 598 | George Charles Patrick Bingham, 1898 | } Great-grandson; only son of No. 676. |
| 678 | 599 | Major the Hon. Cecil Edward Bingham, 1st Life Guards, 1861 | |
| 679 | 600 | Ralph Charles Bingham, 1885 | } Great-grandchildren; children of No. 678. |
| 680 | 601 | David Cecil Bingham, 1887 | |
| 681 | 602 | Cecilia Mary Lavinia Bingham, 1893 | |
| 682 | 603 | Captain the Hon. Francis Richard Bingham, R.A., 1863 | } Grandson; third son of No. 675. |
| 683 | 604 | Francis Humphrey Bingham, 1899 | |
| 684 | 605 | Hon. Alexander Frederic Bingham, 1864 | } Great-grandson; only son of No. 682. |
| 685 | 606 | Hon. Albert Edward Bingham, 1866 | |
| 686 | 607 | Hon. Lionel Ernest Bingham, 1876 | |
| 687 | 608 | Rosalind Cecilia Caroline, Marchioness of Hamilton, 1869 | |
| 688 | 609 | Lady Mary Cecilia Rhodesia Hamilton, 1896 | } Great-grand-daughters; daughters of No. 687. |
| 689 | 610 | Lady Cynthia Elinor Beatrice Hamilton, 1897 | |
| 690 | 611 | Captain the Hon. Richard Bingham, R.N., 1847 | Second son. |
| 691 | 612 | Violet Mary Bingham, 1880 | } Grand-daughters; daughters of No. 690. |
| 692 | 613 | Edith Lavinia Bingham, 1881 | |
| 693-704 | | Same as Nos. 601 to 612. | } Grandchildren, etc.; descendants of the late Lady Augusta Bingham, -1888, and her husband, Henry Gerard, 1st Lord Alington. |
| 705 | 614 | Henry Charles, 3rd Viscount Hardinge, 1857 | |
| | | | Grandson; eldest son of the late Lady Lavinia Bingham, -1864, and her husband, Charles, 2nd Viscount Hardinge, 1822-1894. |

706	615	Hon. Ralph Henry Hardinge, 1895	} Great-grandchildren ; children of No. 705.
707	616	Hon. Ruby Hardinge, 1897	
708	617	Hon. Sybil Mary Hardinge, 1898	
709	618	Hon. Charles Hardinge, C.B., 1858	Grandson ; brother of No. 705.
710	}	Same as Nos. 607, 608	Great-grandsons ; sons of No. 709.
711			
712	619	Hon. Robert Nicholas Hardinge, 1863	} Grandson ; brother of Nos. 705-709.
713	620	Patrick Robert Hardinge, 1893	
714	621	Hon. George Arthur Hardinge, Lieutenant R.N., 1864	} Grandchildren ; brother and sisters of Nos. 705, 709, and 712.
715	622	Hon. Lavinia Hardinge, 1860	
716	623	Hon. Emily Maude (wife of George Hanbury Field, of Ashurst Park, Kent), 1861	
717	624	Reginald George Field, 1895	Great-grandson ; son of No. 716.
718	625	Hon. Mary Hilda Madelina (wife of the Rev. Ernest John Wild, Rector of Rattlesden, Bury St. Edmunds), 1862	} Grand-daughter ; sister of Nos. 705, 709, 712, 714, 715, 716, and 717.
719	626	Gladys Lavinia Mary Wild, 1897	
720	627	Monica Hilda Mary Wild, 1898	} Great-grand-daughters ; daughters of No. 719.



THINGS WHICH MIGHT BE ATTENDED TO.

A PEER'S WRIT OF SUMMONS.

BY "A. C."



IS it possible to call the attention of the House of Lords to the descriptions of Peers upon their Writs of Summons to Parliament?

There is some idea that in a Peer's Writ of Summons he must be described by one of his titles only, and that the highest Peerage title under which he sits in the House of Lords. I cannot find out by virtue of what regulation this idea has originated, nor who made the regulation, nor by what authority it was made, nor when it was made, nor, in fact, whether any such regulation ever was made at all. There is no reference to the point in the standing orders of the House of Lords. Yet that the idea has a very actual existence I know is beyond doubt, for within the last year or two I am informed that a well-known Peer raised the point regarding his own writ, wishing a second title of the same grade in the Peerage to be added. He was informed it was impossible.

With, I believe, three exceptions, every Peer of and above the

rank of Earl possesses separate and additional Peerages to that by which he is described in his Writs of Summons. There are a large number of Peers of lower rank in the same position. Yet the House of Lords simply knows a Peer by his *one* title.

There are the following *official* occasions on which it is necessary to describe a Peer by all the titles he possesses :

1. A public or official funeral.
2. An installation as a Knight of the Garter.
3. A Garter Plate.
4. An investiture as a Knight of St. Patrick.
5. A stall plate of St. Patrick.
6. An official proclamation when acting as a Governor of a Colony, etc.
7. Letters Patent creating a Peerage of higher rank.¹

There are the following unofficial occasions when it is very usual for all the honours of a Peer to be set out in full.

8. A coffin plate.
9. A monumental inscription.

There are the following cases when it is essential to have a correct knowledge of the minor titles of a Peer.

10. When an eldest son is summoned to Parliament in a Barony of his father's during his father's lifetime.

11. When a choice is necessary concerning the courtesy title of an eldest son or grandson of a Peer.

It is also intensely desirable to know what minor titles have been held by Peers—

12. In Peerage cases where Peerages are claimed by other people than the direct heir male. It frequently happens that Baronies by writ (particularly if inherited after the creation of a higher title) descend in a different manner and to another person than the one succeeding to the higher honour; and where the original inheritance has been only to a coheirship, it is frequently very difficult to decide whether there has been subsequently a determination of the abeyance.

Added to the foregoing there is the great advantage and manifest propriety that—

13. A Peer ought to know what Peerages he possesses.

A minor title frequently gets overlooked when it is overshadowed by a higher title of the same designation. There is very little doubt that a well-known Earl is in reality a Marquis, which rank and Peerage he has inherited as heir-general of a different family. That

¹ I am not positive it is *necessary* in cases 6 and 7.

Marquisate, however, has been quite overlooked, and few people indeed know that it exists.

With reference to the circumstance numbered 12, anyone at all conversant with cases heard before the Committee of Privileges will readily call to mind instances where definite proof of the possession of minor titles by various people at different points of descent would have saved much litigation and uncertainty.

With reference to circumstance No. 11, many people remember the case of an heir-apparent known by a title which was never the title of any Peerage. As the father possessed several minor Peerages, the choice made was evidently a pure mistake.

Most Peerage writers mention a case (10) where an eldest son was called up to the House of Lords in a Barony his father did *not* possess. The writ was a mistake, and the result was the creation of a new Peerage, which the Crown did not intend.

Of circumstances 8 and 9, one can only say that *dozens* of mistakes have been made in such cases. Garter Plates are received in evidence before the Committee of Privileges. Of these one can only say that some of the seventeenth-century plates recite Peerage titles the very existence of which it is difficult to account for, much less their possession by the owners of the stall plates.

The House of Lords, as I have said, ignore minor titles altogether, and the only method at present in use of obtaining their official recognition is by petitioning for a declaration by Letters Patent under the Great Seal. This is a tedious and costly process, and one but seldom taken advantage of except in the case of Peeresses.

There is, however, a certain clumsy method which, even under present circumstances, might be used. This would be for a Peer to petition for his writ under his *lowest* Peerage, and then, when that writ had been issued, to petition for a writ under his next lowest Peerage, which would supersede the former one, because of its higher precedence, and so on until his highest Peerage had been reached; but the delay which would take place would be somewhat irritating in a case where the Peerages were numerous.

At the present time the control of these minor titles seems to be left almost entirely to the editors of the various printed publications relating to the Peerage. These are not official books, and in the eyes of the law carry no weight at all. How little they are to be relied upon in relation to this point is shown by the fact that no two of them recite the minor titles of a certain Peer alike, and in my humble opinion not one of them is correct. I don't suppose the

Peer in question knows very much more about his minor titles himself, which are held under very various limitations.

I think I have shown that it is very desirable that some simple method should exist by which the proper descent of and right to these minor titles should be frequently investigated.

Why cannot the whole of a man's Peerage titles of England, Great Britain, and the United Kingdom be inserted upon his Writ of Summons?

Of course it would not be possible to insert a Peer's Scottish or Irish Peerages upon an English writ, and my suggestion does not relate to these.

Such a procedure would not require more to initiate it than instructions from the Lord Chancellor, or at any rate the creation of a new Standing Order. Nor would it greatly add to the expense of taking one's seat in the House. In the ordinary event of succession from father to son, no possibility could arise needing greater investigation than now takes place, nor in any case where all the Peerages were originally granted in the same patent or to the same man with identical limitations. Speaking generally, investigation only becomes necessary when the pedigree evolves itself into a point where the heir male and heir general cease to be the same person. There is no necessity to create procedure which would *compel* any Peer to prove more than the one Peerage in which he desires to sit in the House of Lords; but it would certainly seem advantageous that, if a Peer desires to prove and have his writ addressed to him in all his Peerages, there should be facilities for this being readily possible, and, did these facilities exist, most Peers would take advantage of them. If this were done a great deal of the expense attendant upon the claim to a Peerage would often be unnecessary. Had this been done regularly in the past, several recent Peerage cases would have been much simplified. Probably the first idea of many people will be to at once say that it never has been done up to now. It has been done frequently, and I give a list of writs in which more than one Peerage is named.

The instances which follow are, I believe, complete up to the end of the reign of Edward IV., being taken from the copies of the Writs of Summons contained in the Report of the Committee "On the Dignity of a Peer." These, however, include all Writs of Summons, and not necessarily only Peerage Writs. I have added one or two later instances I have come across. The numbers in brackets are the numbers of consecutive writs, sufficiently similar to

each other to be treated as identical. Perhaps only those who have studied Peerage Law in the vain endeavour to understand its many exceptions and peculiarities will thoroughly realize the great value of putting the whole of a Peer's titles upon his writs.


The list of the names as they stand in the Records is as follows:

- 36 Hen. III. R. de Clare com' Glouc' & Hertf.
- 5 Edw. I. Gilb'to de Clare com' Glouc' & Hertf' (18).
Isabel Com' Albemar' & Devon' d'ne Insule.
- 10 Edw. I. Joh'i de Warenn' comiti Surr' & Sussex' (2).
- 11 Edw. I. Humfr'o de Boun comiti Hereford' & Essex' (71).
- 27 Edw. I. Rado de Monte Hermeri comiti Glouc' & Hertf' (17).
- 14 Edw. II. Thome de Brotherton' comiti Norf' & Suf' & marescallo Angl'
fr' R.
- 20 Edw. II. Joh'i de Bohun com' Her' & Essex.
- 1 Edw. III. Henr' de Lancastr' comiti Lanc' & Leyc'.
- 9 Edw. III. Joh'i de Bohun comiti Hertford' & Essex' (*sic*).
- 20 Edw. III. Humfrido de Bohun comiti Hereford' & Essex' (10).
- 24 Edw. III. Edwardo principi Wall' duci Cornub' & comiti Cestr'.
- 37 Edw. III. Humfr'o de Bohun comiti Hereford' & Nor'h't' (3).
- 50 Edw. III. Joh'i regi Castello & Legionis duci Lanc'.
- 1 Ric. II. Thome de Wodestoke comiti Bu'k' & constabular' Angl' (4).
(Previous writ "Thome de Wodestok constabular' Angl'," prior to his creation as Earl of Buckingham.)
- 2 Ric. II. Johi duci Britannie & comiti Richemund' (2).
- 11 Ric. II. Thome de Moubray comiti Marescall' & Notyng'h' (10).
- 16 Ric. II. Carissimo consanguineo R. Ric'o comiti Arundell' & Surr' (3).
- 2 Hen. V. Joh'i duci Bed' & comiti de Kendale.
- 2 Hen. V. Humfr'o duci Glouc' & comiti Pembroch'.
- 23 Hen. VI. Johi vicecomiti de Beaumont' chivaler (9).
- 28 Hen. VI. Willo' Bonevyle militi d'no Bonevyle & de Chuton (6).
- 31 Henry VI. Henry vicecomiti Bourchier chivaler.
- 6 Edw. IV. Ric'o comiti Warr' & Sar' (4).
- 15 Car. I. Thome comiti Arundell' 't Surr' Comiti Marescallo suo Angl'.
- 15 Car. I. Ph'o comiti Pembroke 't Montgom'y Cam'ario hospicii sui (3).
- 15 Car. I. Henr' Parker de Morley 't Mounteagle chr.
- 30 Car. II. Carolo comiti Dors' 't Midd' (2).
- 30 Car. II. Will'o vicecomiti Saye 't Seale (2).
- 30 Car. II. Thome Parker de Morley 't Mounteagle chr. (3).
- 31 Car. II. Conyers Darcy de Darcy 't Meynell chr. (2).

AITKEN OF THORNTON (*continued*).

BY THE MARQUIS DE RUVIGNY AND RAINEVAL.

V. AITKENS OF LONDON.

VIII.  OHN AITKEN, otherwise AITKENS, of London, fifth son of David Aitken, of Windie-edge, Fifeshire, was born the 15th, and baptized at Beath, April 16, 1770; settled in London with his uncle Robert, and added an "s" to his name. He married, at [St. George's, Hanover Square], in 1792, Mary Mackell, by whom—who was born October 15, 1770, and died September, 1847—he had issue :

1. Marion, born in the parish of St. George's aforesaid, 1793; married there, 1815, John Baber, of Knightsbridge, by whom—who died August 16, 1845, aged fifty-five years—she had eleven children. She died April 25, 1875.
 2. John Mackell, his successor.
- Mr. Aitkens died February 6, 1855.

IX. JOHN MACKELL AITKENS, Esq., only son and heir of the preceding, was born in London, April 14, 1797; and married, September 3, 1819, Jane Birnie, by whom—who was born September 14, 1798, and died April 26, 1830—he had issue :

1. John, his heir.
2. Jane, born May 7, 1822; and died at Rome in 1851, without issue by her husband.
3. Alexander Birnie, born November 18, 1823; died in infancy.
4. George Birnie, born August 19, 1825; died in infancy.
5. Albert, born April 13, 1828; in Holy Orders, B.A., St. John's College, Cambridge; Deacon, 1851; Priest, 1852; Vicar of Stowupland, Stowmarket, 1890; married October 4, 1852, Julia Beber Baber, by whom—who was born March 6, 1830—he has issue :

(i) Albert John, born December 6, 1853; married, 1882, Ada Louisa, daughter of Sir Henry Knight, then Lord Mayor of London, and has issue :

- (i.) Albert Reginald Knight, born February 12, 1885.
- (ii.) Violet Florence Baber, born September 1, 1887.

widow remarried James William Waterhouse, Esq., Solicitor, of 28, Austin Friars, London, and died November 19, 1874.

X. JOHN AITKENS, Esq., Solicitor, of The Lodge, Twickenham, and 15, Lincoln's Inn Fields, eldest son and heir of the preceding, was born July 17, 1820; and married, December 22, 1846, Jane Baber, by whom—who was born February 23, 1820, and died at Twickenham, December 23, 1897—he had issue:

1. Jane Mary, born December 23, 1847.
2. Ellen Maude, born January 24, 1850.
3. Marion Gertrude, born November 12, 1851.
4. John Alexander, born July 17, 1853; died, unmarried, November 12, 1888.
5. Edith, born January 21, 1855; died in infancy, September 25, 1858.
6. Edward Baber, of whom presently.
7. Mary Alice, born July 17, 1859.
8. Ada Birnie, born August 13, 1861; died, unmarried, November 21, 1882.

Mr. Aitkens died March 23, 1900.

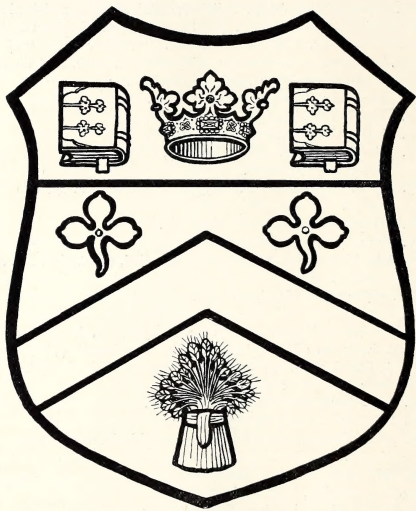
XI. EDWARD BABER AITKENS, Esq., younger, but eventually only surviving son of the preceding, was born March 7, 1857, and died, *v.p.*, July 6, 1896, having married June 30, 1882, Mary Ghany, by whom he had issue:

1. Ada Birnie, born September 26, 1883.
2. Mary Alice, born May 24, 1885.
3. John William, born July 5, 1887; died in infancy, January 31, 1890.
4. Edward Baber, born December 27, 1889.
5. Edith Esther, born April 17, 1892.
6. George Frederick, born April 11, 1894.
7. Charles Douglas, born July 31, 1896.

XII. EDWARD BABER AITKENS, Esq., eldest son and heir of the preceding, was born December 27, 1889, and succeeded his grandfather, March 23, 1900, as heir male of the Aitkens of Windie-edge.

(To be continued.)





THE ARMS OF THE CORPORATION OF CLIFTON COLLEGE.

Argent, a chevron between two trefoils slipped in chief and a garb in base azure, a chief gules, thereon a ducal coronet or, between two books argent clasped and garnished gold. *Motto*: Spiritus intus alit. [Granted April 8, 1895.]

ABSTRACTS OF NELSON WILLS IN THE
PREROGATIVE COURT OF CANTERBURY

(continued).



RYAN NELSON, of Kelfield, in the county of the city of York, merchant; 1 April, 1653.

The £3,000 owing to me by the Parliament shall go to the paying of my debts, and the surplus to my wife and children, if the same can be procured. So much as need be of £50 in the hands of Thomas Myers shall be spent in trying in Chancery a controversy there is betwixt Mr. Thomas Crofte and myself, if Alderman William Taylor and John Kilton cannot arbitrate therein. William Pinder shall have £50 out of the abovesaid £3,000, if he prove faithful to my executors in the matter of the administration of the goods of Moreby; and Thomas Christee shall have £35. The four kine formerly given by their friends to my children Margaret and Bryan Nelson shall be put forward to their use, and not included in my inventory. I give to William Pinder a grey coat, doublet and breeches, etc., for his legacy; and to Thomas Christee, 8 lbs. of my best tobacco. My wife Isabel shall have the tuition of my children so long as she remains unmarried; if she marry again before they come of age, I appoint my cousin Richard Nelson of Martin their guardian. If a child be born to me after my death it shall equally join in the executorship of my will with my children Margaret and Bryan. I give to Elizabeth Leggett, 6s. 8d.; and to Robert Blacker of Stillingfleet, 20s. *Per me* Bryan Nelson. Witnesses:—Tho. Myers, William Emerson, Thomas Johnson, Robert Blackey.

1 August, 1653, admon. granted to Isabel Nelson, relict of the deceased, during the minority of the executors named. (P. C. C. Brent, 57.)

Thomas Nelson, of Rotherham, co. York, vintner; 3 February, 165 $\frac{3}{4}$.

I give one third part of my goods to my children, the rest to my wife, whom I constitute my executrix. (*Signed*) Thomas Nelson. Witnesses:—Ric. Mounteney, Tho. Wright, Tho. Freeman.

Proved 30 June, 1653, by Elizabeth Nelson, the relict and executrix named. (P. C. C. Brent, 318.)

Thomas Nelson, of King's Lynne, woollendraper, and one of the aldermen of the said town; 24 June, 1654.

I give towards the reparation of St. Margaret's church in Lynn, 40s.; to the poor of King's Lynn, £6; and to the poor of South Lynn, 40s. I bequeath my messuage, etc., in Bridge-gate St., wherein I heretofore dwelt, with a garden adjoining in Mad lane, to my grandchild William Williams in tail; also £20. My lands in Midleton, co. Norfolk, shall be sold for the payment of my legacies. I give to my daughter Joane Phillips, late Vincent, my tenement in S. Lynn which I lately bought of Thomas Capper and Margaret his wife, and John Dawson and Margaret his wife, for my said daughter's life; at her death it shall be sold by the mayor of King's Lynn, and the proceeds equally distributed among the children she had by Robert Vincent, her late husband. I give her also my 9 acres of freehold and copyhold land in Gaywood, co. Norfolk, which I lately bought of the said Vincent, to be sold at her death by the parson of Gaywood, for the benefit of her said children. I give to Alice Deane, wife of Robert Deane, my grandchild, £15; and the like to my grandchildren Elizabeth, George, Mary and Sarah Vincent, to be paid them at their several ages of 21, my overseers entering into a bond for the due payment of the same with my son Mr. John Acrod; to my two grandchildren Henry Chymerie and Sarah Greene, £30 apiece. My 9 acres of pasture abutting on Hardwick Calsey, which I lately bought of Thomas Baker dec^d, I give to my son in law Mr. Thomas Peachill, and Sarah his wife, for their lives, with remainder to my grandchild John Peachill in tail, he paying his brother Thomas Peachill £25. In default of heirs to the said John, the land shall remain successively to the said Thomas, and to Sarah Peachill. I give £40 to Thomas Peachill the father, and £15 apiece to his said children; to my grandchild Anne Blomfield £50, and to every other of the children of my son in law John Blomefield £15 apiece, at the age of 21; to my grandchildren Susan, Lydia, Elizabeth, Priscilla and Thomas Acrod, £20 apiece when 21; to my nieces Mary Thacker and Anne Jarvis, widows, £4 apiece; to my niece Alice Corney, 20s.; to her sister Mary Collington, 40s.; to Jane Elliott, my kinswoman, heretofore called Jane Sanderson, dwelling in Bowton in Norfolk, 40s.; to Robert Barnard Cooper, my nephew, £4; to my daughter Elizabeth Greene £160, and the lease of 25 acres abutting on Hardwicke Calsey, which I lately bought of the corporation of King's Lynn; to my grandchild Thomas Cawdron, £250, when 22, out of which sum he is to be apprenticed to some honest calling;

to my granddaughter Anne Cawdron, £250 when 18; to my grandchild Robert Cawdron, £10, to be paid into the hands of Mrs. Hellen Cawdron; to my friend Mr. Richard Browne the elder, 40s.; to my servant William Cremer, 40s.; to Thomas Thetford, my son in law, all my brewing vessels, etc., and the furniture in the shop and warehouse for his life, with remainder to his son Edmund in tail; to the said Edmund, £50 when 21. Residuary legatees and executors:—my sons in law John Blomefield and John Acrod. Overseers:—my friends Mr. Edmund Cremer of Snettisham and Mr. Thomas Lilly. (*Signed*) Thomas Nelson. Witnesses:—Edward Frost, Rich. Browne, John Williams, William Cremer.

Proved 14 September, 1654, by the executors named. (P. C. C. Alchin, 267.)

(*To be continued.*)



DUCHY OF LANCASTER "INQUISITIONES POST-MORTEM" (*continued*).

BY ETHEL STOKES.



JOHN BYRON, Kt.; *traverse* of 23 January, 15 Hen. VII.

By inquisition taken at Lancaster (date obliterated) it was found that John Byron died seised of the manor of Clayton on 3 January, 4 Hen. VII., and that Nicholas Byron, his brother and heir, was then 40 and more. *Now* the said Nicholas complains, with regard to certain property in Ryton and Butterworth, that he has been unlawfully expelled therefrom under colour of the inquisition abovesaid; because one John Huntynghdon, clerk, who was formerly seised thereof, on 7 April, 10 Henry VI., granted a lease of the same for 100 years to John Byron, senior, Kt., who granted his status therein, 10 April, 20 Hen. VI., to John Byron, Kt., in the writ named; which John, by his will made at Ryton on the day of his death, bequeathed the said lease to the traversant. Vol. iii., no. 70.

Henry Torbok, Kt.; Thursday after the Feast of the Assumption, 20 Hen. VII.

Sir Henry died seised of a messuage, etc., in Budgate by Pres-

cote, co. Lancaster, 1 May, 4 Hen. VII., without heir of his body. William Torbok, Kt., his brother and heir, now 40 and more, has occupied the premises since his brother's death. Vol. iii., no. 71.

Robert Hesketh, Esq.; Wednesday after Palm Sunday, 15 Hen. VII.

The said Robert held nothing of the duchy at the date of his death, having conveyed his manor of Merkethholme, etc., in co. Lancaster, with reversion of lands held in dower by his mother Margaret, to trustees (among whom was Geoffrey Hesketh, chaplain). He died 21 (?) September, 6 Hen. VII. Thomas Hesketh, his son and heir, was then 24. Vol. iii., no. 72.

(To be continued.)



AN OLD SCOTTISH MANUSCRIPT.

A RECORD OF DOCUMENTS UNDER THE GREAT AND PRIVY SEALS OF SCOTLAND (*continued*).

BY CHARLES S. ROMANES.



INFETMENT to Sir Archibald Primrose of
Caringtoun, Justice Generall, in liferent,
and Archibald Fowlis, his oy in fee, of
the lands and Barronie of Dunipace, holds of his
majesty blensch and feu, upon the resignatioun of
William Murray of Dunipace. It hath also ane
confirmatioun of ane apprising of the said Lands
apprised for 63,100 merks.

Composition 10 merks.

Infetment to James Spence of Spences Maynes and his spous of
ye lands called Chirmside Maynes changed from ward to taxt-ward,
upon payment of 70 merks for ye ward, also much for ye releiffe,
and 100 merks for the mariage, upon ye resignatioun of Robert
Home, eldest lawfull sone of George Home of Deiring, under the
King's hand.

Escheat and liferent of . . . Sibbald of Rankeillor to Mr.
Archibald Hope, now of Rankeillor, Advocat.

Composition 20 merks.

Escheat of the deceast James Grant, brother german
 takin out. to Grant of Easter Elchies and Elspeth Duff, his relict.
 Composition 20 merks.

Curatorie of Mr. Alexander Norvell lawful sone to umquhile
 Mr. John Norvell sometyme minister at Balfrone who is furious, to
 John Stark of Carnidden. It is also sought be Michael Norvell of
 Boighall. Michael Norvell preferrd. Composition 10 merks.

Nonentry of the Kirklands of Auldhame to Jon Auchmoutie of
 Garvett, master of his majesty's wardrobe.

Composition 10 merks.

Tuttorie of Patrick Jeinnet Jean Helene and Margaret
 takin out. Grayes bairnes lawful to umquhile Jon Gray in Lednoch
 to Marjarie Drummond their mother. Composition 20 merks.

Escheat of Wm Auchinleck, Maltman in Prestonpans
 takin out. to himselfe. It is also sought be Jon Smith in Wauch-
 toune. Himselfe preferrd. Composition 20 merks.

The Escheat of Frazer of Pitcalzien was past this day in favor
 of Fearne Laird of Composition 20 pounds.

SIGNATURES PAST AUGUST 1, 1677, BEING WEDNESDAY.

Confirmacione of ane disposition granted be Robert Haliburton
 of Garvock of the lands of Garvock to James Dundass, burgess of
 Edinburgh, son lawful to George Dundas of that ilk holds of his
 majesty feu. Composition 20 merks.

Infetment to James Dumbar of Mochrum of the lands
 Mr. Robert of the halfe of the barronie of Mochrum comonlie called
 Aitchesone. Mochrum park and five pound land of Pankill and others
 holds of his majestie feu and ward, the ward changed to taxt ward
 for payment of 500 merks for the ward also much for the releiffe
 and 1000 merks for the mariage under the King's hand upon the
 resignacione of umquhil Thomas Dumbar of Mochrum father to the
 said James Dumbar and William McGuffoch of Altacog.

Composition 100 merks.

Infetment to William Stewart of Castle Stewart fourth lawful
 son to the deceased James Earl of Galloway of the lands and
 barronie of Castle Stewart holds of his majestie ward and changed
 to taxt ward for payment of 400 merks for the ward also much for
 the releiffe and 800 merks for the mariage under the King's hand
 and erecting the village called the Foordhouse of Crie now to be
 called the brugh of Newtoun Stewart in ane brugh of barronie with

two free fairs and ane weeklie market in the said brugh upon the resignatione of the deceased Collonell William Stewart.

Composition 400 merks.

Confirmation of several rights to the aires and assignayes of the deceast Helene Home sometyne Spouse to

Jon Achesone one of the clerks in his majesty's Chancellarie of ane annual rent of 130 merks now restricted be the lawes of this realme to 52 lib 8 shill 4d. yeirlie to be uplifted out of the lands of Hugh and others.

Composition 10 merks.

Infeftment to Sir Andrew Ramsay younger of Waughtoun Knight barronet of the lands and barronie of Waughtoun the lands and barronie of Bass the lands and barronie of Abbotshall and others and to Lady Ann Montgomerie his spouse of her liferent of 5,500 merks forth of the saids lands and barronies holds of his majestye blensch and feu upon the resignatione of the said Sir Andrew Ramsay and Sir Andrew Ramsay elder his father.

Composition 100 merks.

Confirmatione of ane dispositione of the lands of Kendrassie and Strathvorie and others granted be Sir

George Munro of Culrairie Marshall General of his majesties forces in Scotland, to his children.

Composition 10 merks.

Infeftment to Thomas Lyell of Easter Gachie and Joanne Maria Lindsay his spouse of the lands and maynes

of Meikle Dysart and others and Sicklike to the said Thomas Lyell of the lands of Over Dysart otherways called Little Dysart and others holds of his majesty ward and feu the ward changed to taxt ward for payment of 100 lib: for the ward also much for the releiffe and 200 libs for the marriage under the King's hand upon the resignatione of Robert Meldrum of Dysart and John Guthrie of over Dysart.

Composition 500 merks.

Infeftment of adjudicatione of ane annual rent of the lands of Tainelburne (?) and rigs and teinds thereof redeimable be payment of 5000 merks to Mr. James Maitland eldest lawful sone to the deceast Mr. James Maitland Secretaire to the Duke of Lawderdale.

Composition 10 merks.

Infeftment of adjudicatione of the eight part of the lands of Eistbarres the lands of Myreside and others to

Mr. James Inglis minister at St. Martines and Thomas and Catherine Inglishes his brother and sister and Jannett Turnbull daughter to John Turnbull of Minto adjudged for 18,000 merks.

Composition 100 merks.

Infestment of adjudicatione of the lands of Bualevie
 takin out. Cutlehill and Seaside and ane annual rent of 600 merks
 out of the lands of lordship and Burlough to John White of
 Kingsmilne late bailie of Kirkcaldie adjudged for 5309 merks.

Composition 100 merks.

Infestment of adjudicatione of the lands of Gussochane
 takin out. and others to James Fraser of Dumballoch adjudged for
 2414 lib and a fyft part more of the said somme extending in the
 hail to 2896 lib 16 shillings.

Composition 40 merks.

Infestment to Alexander Arbuthnott brother germante
 takin out. the Viscount of Arbuthnott of the toune and lands of
 over and nether Tullochs in Garvoch and teinds thereof holds of
 his majestie blensch upon the resignatioun of Sir John Scot of
 Scotstarvat. It hath a confirmatione of the dispositione granted be
 the said Sir John Scot and of the contract of marriage betwix the
 said Alexander and his deceast spouse.

Composition 20 lib.

(To be continued.)



Queries and Correspondence.

Replies and letters (which MUST be written on ONE SIDE of the paper) should be addressed to the EDITOR, "Genealogical Magazine," 62, Paternoster Row, London, E.C. The Editor begs to call the attention of his correspondents to the absolute NECESSITY of writing legibly those queries intended for publication. Names which may be familiar enough to the writers are not equally familiar to others. All queries which have been received at the office of this magazine prior to the insertion of this notice will be inserted in their turn in our pages; but as the queries sent to us for publication are greatly in excess of the space we can devote to them, we give notice that in future all queries of purely personal interest must be accompanied by a postal order for ONE SHILLING. Replies to queries, and also correspondence concerning articles which have appeared in our pages on matters of general interest, will not be charged for. The Editor does not undertake to receive or forward correspondence not intended for publication in these columns.

We have been informed that about the beginning of the Chinese trouble a report appeared in one of the daily papers giving particulars of the grants of various privileges to Chinese officials, one of which was the right to wear the Chinese Dragon. We should be very deeply indebted to any correspondent who could assist us to obtain the note upon the subject.—ED.

THE UNTITLED NOBILITY.

It is a fact as extraordinary as it is true that comparatively very few untitled armigerous persons are aware that they form part of the nobility of the Empire. They do not realize that "nobiles sunt qui arma gentilitia antecessorum suorum proferre possunt." They have forgotten, if they ever knew, that a grant of a coat of arms ennobles the person to whom the grant is made, and they allow them-

selves to be styled, and style themselves, "commoners"—a qualification they are not justified in assuming, for a commoner is a person who has no right to armorial bearings (though often assumed by them). Thus, the untitled nobles of Great Britain and Ireland have placed themselves in an absolutely false position, both in their own country and in the eyes of foreigners.

A very common, but at the same time a very erroneous, idea exists that the Peers alone constitute the nobility of these realms; but the nobility of a family in no way depends upon title or privilege; it commences from the date of the grant of a coat of arms. The untitled armigerous families form a large and influential class, containing representatives of old historic names, far more noble than the Peers, as a body, can pretend to be.

E. DE L. P.

THE ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF A LADY.

It would appear that Dame Mary Judde, or Jude, wished to perpetuate her paternal extraction by a formal grant of arms; but who was her father?

Her husband was Sir Andrew Judde, Lord Mayor of London in 1550-51, said to be of kin to Archbishop Chicheley; he died in 1558, and made his company, "the Skinners," trustees of his charities, including the Tonbridge Grammar School, now very prosperous. Sir Andrew is recorded to have married Mary, daughter and coheir of Sir Thomas Merfin, Lord Mayor in 1518, and also a Skinner. Had, then, Sir Andrew Judde two wives? or is Mathew put for Merfin? Sir Andrew's only child, named Alice, married "customer" Smythe of Ostenhanger, etc., in Kent, died 1591, progenitor of the Viscounts Strangford, extinct in 1869. A Sir Thomas of this family added some exhibitions to the Tonbridge endowments.

Merfin or Mervyn is by no means uncommon; one branch were owners of Fonthill, in Wiltshire, merged in the Touchet family; but I do not meet with the record of any specific bearings to this Merfin, Lord Mayor, as above.

October 4, 1900.

A. HALL.

ARMS OF UNIVERSITY EXTENSION COLLEGE, READING.

In your issue for this month referring to the Arms of Reading College, you say, "One is curious to know whether there is any connection between the engrailed cross of Greville and the engrailed cross in base, and the escallops with the arms of Palmer."

You will be interested therefore to know that the association of the engrailed cross is with the Home of Christchurch, Oxford, under whose fostering care the college first grew into life.

Hence also the rose "barbed and seeded proper." The escallop shells are taken from the coat of arms of Reading Abbey—a well-known shield in this neighbourhood; and as the college in part occupies buildings formerly belonging to the abbey, the association is, I think you will admit, justified.

The Gables, Southcote Road, Reading.

W. RAVENSCROFT, F.S.A.

YEOMEN OF THE GUARD.

Our "Yeomen of the Guard" are a survival from the Tudor times, and their professional costume is preserved as an interesting antiquarian record; thus is the memory of Creci, Poitiers and Agincourt preserved in the various heraldic offices of Guisnes, Guienne, Hampnes, to say nothing of Calais, which was a continental possession. Nay, was not the "fleur-de-lys" retained on our coinages to Hanoverian times? Surely, then, in dressing our Tower sentinels, the "fleur-de-lys" is a part of the national display, inseparable from the allied associations of Blenheim, Trafalgar and Waterloo.

October 4, 1900.

A. H.

[Our correspondent, like the authorities who have been responsible for the change in the uniform, misses the point. The Yeomen of the Guard are the Sovereign's bodyguard wearing the Sovereign's badge on their breasts; in the reign of Henry VIII. it was a crowned rose. As the badge has altered elsewhere, so has it altered on the uniform of the Yeomen of the Guard, and it now is (on their full dress uniform) the rose, thistle and shamrock. The fleur-de-lys has long ceased to exist in the Royal Arms, and it is meaningless on the undress uniform of the Yeomen.—ED.]

RAVENSCROFT.

In tracing the pedigree of the Ravenscrofts, I am seeking information on two points, and if any of your readers can help me in connection with them, I shall be greatly obliged. I should perhaps mention I have recently seen an old parchment roll giving the main line of the family down from one William Ravenscroft, of Ravenscroft, Lancashire, and under whose name (appearing as a date) are the figures 806, whatever that may mean, to a Thomas Ravenscroft, with the date 1630. This chart shows the family as of Hawarden and Bretton, near Chester, and gives its connection with the families of Grosvenor of Eaton, Stanley, Fox, etc.; and with but few exceptions I find the pedigree thus set forth confirmed by the Harleian Records, as well as by Dwnn, Berry, etc.

The two points on which I seek help are as follows:

(a) By marriage with the sole surviving heiress of Ralph Holland, grandson of Sir Thurston Holland, the arms of that family—azure, semée de lis a lion rampant, guardant, argent—are quartered; and from that time, I think late in the fourteenth century, the crest of the Ravenscrofts was: On a cap of maintenance gules turned up, ermine, a lion passant, guardant, argent. The arms and crest thus both indicate a royal connection. My question is, What was that connection?

(b) I trace back my own family to the eldest child of Robert and Alice Ravenscroft. This child was born in Reading, and baptized in 1665, but I cannot find where the parents came from. My question is, Can anyone find me the register of marriage of Robert and Alice Ravenscroft just prior to 1665, or help me to link them on to one of the branches of the family either at Hawarden, Bretton, or possibly Horsham, Sussex?

The Gables, Southcote Road, Reading.

W. RAVENSCROFT.

COLLYER.

Can anyone give to the undersigned any information respecting the parentage, dates and places of birth, marriage and death of Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Collyer, who was for some time during the reign of Charles II. or his immediate successors Lieutenant-Governor of the island of Jersey? He is said to have been a son of Francis Collyer, of Stone and Darlaston, co. Stafford, and to have been born about the year 1641; but this is problematical. He had two daughters: (1) *Mary*, who became the second wife of Brigadier-General Hon. Lewis Mordaunt, third son of the second Earl of Peterborough; and (2) *Elizabeth*, who became the third wife of the Hon. and Rev. George Mordaunt, brother of the third Earl of Peterborough.

11, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

F. DE H. LARPENT.

MONK.

There is a mis-statement in the first paragraph of "By the Way," at p. 275 of the GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE for October, 1900, wherein you say that "the mother of Mr. Monk, Member for Gloucester, born in 1747, died in 1848, upon entering on her 102nd year."

Mr. Charles James Monk, late M.P. for Gloucester, whose death at the age of 75 was announced in to-day's *Times*, was born in 1824, so that according to your statement he was born when his mother was 78 years old. The Mrs. Monk who died in 1848 was his grandmother, the mother of the Right Rev. C. J. Monk, at one time Dean of Peterborough and Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, who himself died about 1858 or 1859, at an advanced age.

November 12, 1900.

F. DE H. LARPENT.

In the Norfolk Visitation (Harleian Society) Anne Carleton is described as wife of Thomas Hombston, or Hampston, a Bishop in Ireland. In Haydn's "Book of Dignities," the only name that seems anything like this varies in spelling and Christian name—Robert Humston, Bishop of Connor, 1602-1606. Can anyone say which is the right name, and give any information about him, or say where information is to be found?

J. S. S. H.

A Gazette of the Month,

BEING A

Chronicle of Creations, Deaths, and other Matters.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

October 19, 1900.

[The following Notice is substituted for that which appeared in the "London Gazette" of August 14, 1900.]

FOREIGN OFFICE, May 26, 1900.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Hiram Shaw Wilkinson, Esq., to be Chief Justice of Her Majesty's Supreme Court for China and Corea.

FOREIGN OFFICE, October 17, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Doctor José Gil Fortoul as Consul-General of Venezuela in England, with residence at Liverpool.

WHITEHALL, September 27, 1900.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to grant unto Sir Mitchell Thomson, of Polmood, in the parish of Drumellier, in the Sheriffdom of Peebles and Edinburgh, Baronet, Lord Provost of the City of Edinburgh, fourth and only surviving son of Andrew Thomson, of Alloa, in the Sheriffdom of Clackmannan and Kinross, by Janet, his wife, daughter of William Mitchell, of Alloa aforesaid, Gentleman, all deceased, Her Royal license and authority that he and his issue may assume and use the surname of Mitchell in addition to and before that of Thomson; provided that such concession and declaration be recorded in the College of Arms, otherwise the said Royal license and permission to be void and of none effect. And to command that the same be recorded in Her Majesty's College of Arms.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF THE CITY OF EDINBURGH, AND LIBERTIES THEREOF.

James Haldane, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated October 15, 1900.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

October 23, 1900.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, ST. JAMES'S PALACE, October 23, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Reverend Edward H. Perowne, D.D., one of Her Majesty's Honorary Chaplains, to be one of the Chaplains in Ordinary to Her

Majesty, in the room of the Reverend Prebendary H. Jones, M.A., deceased.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Reverend Francis Arthur Stanley Ffolkes, B.A., Rector of Wolferton, King's Lynn, to be one of Her Majesty's Honorary Chaplains.

FOREIGN OFFICE, April 1, 1900.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Arthur L. Keyser, Esq., to be Her Majesty's Consul at Berbera.

FOREIGN OFFICE, August 9, 1900.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Godfrey Hewett, Esq., to be Her Majesty's Consul for the Territories of the British North Borneo Company, Brunei, and Sarawak.

FOREIGN OFFICE, August 20, 1900.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Roger Casement, Esq., to be Her Majesty's Consul for the Independent State of the Congo, to reside at Kinchassa; and Lieutenant-Colonel Trevor Patrick Breffney Ternan, C.M.G., D.S.O., to be Her Majesty's Deputy Commissioner and Consul in the East Africa Protectorate, to reside at Mombasa.

FOREIGN OFFICE, October 21, 1900.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., to be Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Court of Madrid.

CROWN OFFICE, October 22, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal, to appoint the Right Honourable Richard Everard, Baron Alverstone, G.C.M.G., to be Lord Chief Justice of England, in the place of the Right Honourable Lord Russell of Killowen, deceased.

CROWN OFFICE, October 23, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal, to appoint the Right Honourable Sir Archibald Levin Smith to be Keeper or Master of the Rolls and Records of the Chancery of England during his natural life, in the place of the Right Honourable Lord Alverstone, resigned.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

October 26, 1900.

DOWNING STREET, October 25, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Ernest Charles Wattle, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, to be an Official Member of the Legislative Council of the Presidency of Saint Christopher and Nevis.

WHITEHALL, October 24, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to grant the dignity of a Knight of the said United Kingdom unto Francis Pratt Winter, Esq., C.M.G., Chief Judicial Officer of the Possession of British New Guinea.

WHITEHALL, October 24, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased, by Warrant under Her Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, bearing date the 22nd instant, to appoint Charles Alexander Spencer Garland, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, to be Recorder of the City of Winchester, in the room of William Blake Odgers, Esq., LL.D., Q.C., resigned.

WHITEHALL, October 24, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto Colonel Justinian Gordon Ponsonby Her Majesty's Royal license and authority that he may accept and wear the Insignia of the Second Class of the Imperial Order of the Medjidieh, conferred upon him by His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey, in recognition of his services as a Member of the International Commission appointed to arrange and control the evacuation of Thessaly by the Ottoman army of occupation in 1898.

WHITEHALL, October 6, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to grant unto Andrew Thomas Thom, of The Hollins, near Whitehaven, in the county of Cumberland, Esquire, and Elizabeth, his wife, sister of Miles Postlethwaite, late of The Hollins aforesaid, Esquire, deceased, Her Royal license and authority that they may, in compliance with a clause contained in the last will and testament of the said Miles Postlethwaite, take and use the surname of Postlethwaite in addition to and after that of Thom, and that they and their issue may bear the arms of Postlethwaite; the said arms being first duly exemplified according to the laws of arms and recorded in the College of Arms, otherwise this Her Majesty's Royal license and concession to be void and of none effect.

CHANCERY OF THE ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER, ST. JAMES'S PALACE, October 19, 1900.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to make the following appointment to the Royal Victorian Order:

TO BE A COMMANDER.

George William Buchanan, Esq., C.B., recently Her Majesty's *Chargé d'Affaires* at Darmstadt.

WHITEHALL, October 27, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, declaring and directing that, from the 1st day of November, 1900 (the date of the election of Borough Councillors), the Metropolitan Borough of Westminster, constituted by Order of Her Majesty in Council of the 15th May last, shall be a City, and shall be called and styled the City of Westminster, and shall have all such rank, liberties, privileges and immunities as are incident to a City; and that the Borough Council, established by the Order in Council aforesaid, as a body corporate, shall be thenceforth called and styled the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the City of Westminster, instead of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the Metropolitan Borough of Westminster.

CROWN OFFICE, October 27, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal, to appoint the Honourable Sir James Stirling, one of the Justices of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice, to be a Lord Justice of Appeal.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

November 2, 1900.

MASTER OF THE HORSE'S OFFICE, ROYAL MEWS, BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

November 1, 1900.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to appoint Honorary Colonel the Right Honourable Charles Compton William, Baron Chesham, to be the Master of Her Majesty's Buckhounds, in the room of the Right Honourable George William, Earl of Coventry, resigned.

Her Majesty has also been graciously pleased to appoint, provisionally, the Right Honourable Victor Albert Francis Charles, Baron Churchill, to act as Master of Her Majesty's Buckhounds during the absence in South Africa of Honorary Colonel the Right Honourable Baron Chesham.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, ST. JAMES'S PALACE, October 30, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint George Richard Fenn, Earl Howe, to be one of the Lords in Waiting in Ordinary to Her Majesty, in the room of Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, resigned.

WHITEHALL, October 27, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to grant unto William James Stracey, of Portland Place, in

the parish of St. Marylebone, in the county of London, of Boston House, in the parish of Brentford, in the county of Middlesex, and of Hotham Hall, in the East Riding of the county of York, Clerk in Holy Orders, Master of Arts of the University of, and late Fellow of Magdalene College, Cambridge, for thirty-four years Vicar of Buxton, and Rector of Oxnead, and of Skepton, all in the county of Norfolk, second son of John Stracey, late of Sprowston Lodge, in the said county of Norfolk, Esquire, by Emma Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Christopher Clitherow, late of Bird's Place, in the parish of Essendon, in the county of Hertford, Esquire, both deceased, Her Royal license and authority that he and his issue may, in compliance with a proviso contained in the last will and testament of James Clitherow, late of Boston House aforesaid, Esquire, deceased, take and henceforth use the surname of Clitherow in addition to and after that of Stracey, and that he and they may bear the arms of Clitherow quarterly with his and their own family arms: such arms being duly exemplified according to the laws of arms, and recorded in the College of Arms, otherwise Her Majesty's said license and permission to be void and of none effect.

And also to command that the said Royal concession and declaration be registered in Her Majesty's College of Arms.

CROWN OFFICE, October 31, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal, to appoint Matthew Ingle Joyce, Esq., to be one of the Justices of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

November 6, 1900.

DOWNING STREET, November 5, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased, by Letters Patent passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, bearing date respectively October 29, 1900, to constitute the Office of Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Commonwealth of Australia, and by further Letters Patent bearing the same date, respectively, to constitute the Office of Governor in each of the six States of the said Commonwealth, viz.: The State of New South Wales and its Dependencies, the State of Victoria and its Dependencies, the State of South Australia and its Dependencies, the State of Queensland and its Dependencies, the State of Tasmania and its Dependencies, and the State of Western Australia and its Dependencies.

DOWNING STREET, November 5, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Right Honourable the Earl of Hope-toun, P.C., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., to be Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Commonwealth in Australia.

Her Majesty has also been pleased to appoint: The Right Honourable Earl Beauchamp, K.C.M.G., to be Governor of the State of New South Wales and its Dependencies, in the Commonwealth of Australia; the Right Honourable Lord Lamington, G.C.M.G., to be Governor of the State of Queensland and its Dependencies, in the Commonwealth of Australia; the Right Honourable Lord Tennyson, K.C.M.G., to be Governor of the State of South Australia and its Dependencies, in the Commonwealth of Australia.

Her Majesty has been further pleased to appoint the Right Honourable Sir Samuel James Way, Bart. (Chief Justice of South Australia), to be Lieutenant-Governor of the State of South Australia and its Dependencies, in the Commonwealth of Australia; the Honourable Sir Samuel Walker Griffith, G.C.M.G. (Chief Justice of Queensland), to be Lieutenant-Governor of the State of Queensland and its Dependencies, in the Commonwealth of Australia; Sir Frederick Matthew Darley, K.C.M.G. (Chief Justice of New South Wales), to be Lieutenant-Governor of the State of New South Wales and its Dependencies, in the Commonwealth of Australia; Sir John Madden, K.C.M.G. (Chief Justice of Victoria), to be Lieutenant-Governor of the State of Victoria and its Dependencies, in the Commonwealth of Australia.

SCOTTISH OFFICE, WHITEHALL,

November 5, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased, by Warrants under Her Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, to make the following appointments: Alexander Edward Henderson, Esq., Advocate, to be Resident Sheriff-Substitute at Edinburgh, in the Sheriffdom of the Lothians and Peebles; William Darling Lyell, Esq., Advocate, to be Resident Sheriff-Substitute at Paisley, in the Sheriffdom of Renfrew and Bute; George Watson, Esq., Advocate, to be Resident Sheriff-Substitute at Newton Stewart, in the Sheriffdom of Dumfries and Galloway; John Peter Grant, of Rothiemurchus, Esq., Advocate, to be Resident Sheriff-Substitute at Inverness, in the Sheriffdom of Inverness, Elgin, and Nairn.

Lawrence Twentynan Napier, Esq., Advocate, presently Resident Sheriff-Substitute at Newton-Stewart, in the Sheriffdom of Dumfries and Galloway, has been transferred to Kirkcudbright by Warrant under the hand of the Secretary for Scotland.

The Queen has been pleased, by Warrants under Her Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, bearing date November 3, 1900, to appoint James Swain Saunders, Esq., to be Ordinary Clerk in the First Division of the Court of Session, and Joseph Antonio, Esq., to be Ordinary Clerk in the Second Division in the Court of Session.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, ST. JAMES'S
PALACE, November 3, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Sir William Thomson, M.D., F.R.C.S.I., to be one of the Surgeons in Ordinary to Her Majesty in Ireland, in the room of Sir William Stokes, M.D., deceased.

WAR OFFICE, November 6, 1900.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointments to the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, in recognition of the services of the undermentioned Officers during the War in South Africa :

To be an Ordinary Member of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders, of the said Most Honourable Order, viz. : Rear - Admiral Sir Robert Hastings Harris, K.C.M.G.

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions, of the said Most Honourable Order : Captain Sir Edward Chichester, Bart., C.M.G., R.N. ; Captain Edward Pitcairn Jones, R.N. ; Captain Reginald Charles Prothero, R.N. ; Captain John Edward Bearcroft, R.N. ; Captain William Blake Fisher, R.N. ; Major Alfred Edmund Marchant, Royal Marine Light Infantry.

WAR OFFICE, November 6, 1900.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointments to the Distinguished Service Order, in recognition of the services of the undermentioned Officers during the War in South Africa :

To be Companions of the Distinguished Service Order, viz. : Lieutenant George Percy Edward Hunt, R.N. ; Lieutenant Walter Thomas Creswell Jones, Royal Marine Light Infantry ; Surgeon Charles Clarke Macmillan, M.B., R.N. ; Lieutenant William Jarvie Colquhoun, Victorian Navy ; Lieutenant Nicholas William Chiazziari, Natal Naval Volunteers.

FOREIGN OFFICE, September 9, 1900.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Sir Henry Nevill Dering, Bart., C.B., to be Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of Brazil ; and George Greville, Esq., C.M.G., to be Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of Mexico.

FOREIGN OFFICE, October 21, 1900.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Sir Arthur Henry Hardinge, K.C.M.G., C.B., to be Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the Shah of Persia.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF BERKS.

Walter Palmer, Esq., J.P., M.P., to be Deputy Lieutenant.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

November 9, 1900.

FOREIGN OFFICE, October 15, 1900.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint : Arthur Nightingale, Esq., to be Her Majesty's Consul for the Portuguese possessions in West Africa, South of the Gulf of Guinea, to reside at Loanda ; Arthur L. Keyser, Esq., to be Her Majesty's Consul at Zeila ; and Lieutenant Harry Cordeaux to be Her Majesty's Vice-Consul at Berbera.

DOWNING STREET, November 7, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Sir Cornelius Alfred Moloney, K.C.M.G. (Governor of the Windward Islands), to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Trinidad and Tobago and its Dependencies.

DOWNING STREET, November 7, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Sir Frederic Mitchell Hodgson, K.C.M.G. (Governor to the Gold Coast Colony), to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Barbadoes and its Dependencies.

DOWNING STREET, November 7, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Major Matthew Nathan, R.E., C.M.G. (lately Acting Governor of Sierra Leone), to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Gold Coast Colony.

DOWNING STREET, November 7, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Sir Robert Baxter Llewelyn, K.C.M.G. (Administrator of the Gambia), to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Windward Islands and their Dependencies.

DOWNING STREET, November 7, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Sir Charles Anthony King - Harman, K.C.M.G. (Administrator of St. Lucia), to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Sierra Leone.

DOWNING STREET, November 7, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Sir George Chardin Denton, K.C.M.G. (Lieutenant-Governor of Lagos), to be Administrator of the Colony of the Gambia.

DOWNING STREET, November 7, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Sir Harry Langhorne Thompson, K.C.M.G. (Administrator of St. Vincent), to be Administrator of the Island of St. Lucia and its Dependencies.

DOWNING STREET, November 8, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Robert Gemmell Smith, Esq., to be an Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council of the Colony of Fiji.

DOWNING STREET, November 9, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of the retention of the title of "Honourable" by William Henry Groom, Esq., and Alfred Sandlings Cowley, Esq., who have each held the office of Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of the Colony of Queensland for a period of more than three years.

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Most Honourable Order, viz.: Captain Edward Henry Bayly, R.N., Captain James Henry Thomas Bourke, R.N., Captain George Astley Callaghan, R.N., Captain John Rushworth Jellicoe, R.N.

CHANCERY OF THE ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE, DOWNING STREET, November 8, 1900.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give directions for the following appointment to the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George:

To be an Ordinary Member of the Second Class or Knights Commanders of the said Most Distinguished Order: Rear-Admiral James Andrew Thomas Bruce, Second in Command, China Station.

WAR OFFICE, November 9, 1900.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointments to the Distinguished Service Order, in recognition of services rendered during the recent disturbances in China:

To be Companions of the Distinguished Service Order: Lieutenant Edward George Lowther-Crofton, R.N., Lieutenant Eric Charrington, R.N., Lieutenant Colin Mackenzie, R.N., Lieutenant Valentine Egerton Bagot Phillimore, R.N., Engineer George Herbert Cockey, R.N.

FOREIGN OFFICE, October 24, 1900.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint: Lieutenant-Colonel John Lane Harrington to be Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Addis Abbeba; and Captain Arthur Duff to be Her Majesty's Vice-Consul at Addis Abbeba.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

NOVEMBER 9, 1900.

WAR OFFICE, November 9, 1900.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following promotion in, and appointments to, the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, in recognition of services rendered during the recent disturbances in China:

To be an Ordinary Member of the Military Division of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross, of the said Most Honourable Order, viz.: Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Hobart Seymour, K.C.B.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF WILTS.

Charles Awdry, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated November 5, 1900.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF THE CITY OF EDINBURGH, AND LIBERTIES THEREOF.

David Dundas, Esq., Q.C., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated November 3, 1900.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

NOVEMBER 13, 1900.

AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR, November 12, 1900.

Present, the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

This day Joseph Powell Williams, Esq., M.P., was, by Her Majesty's command, sworn of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and took his place at the Board accordingly.

AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR, November 12, 1900.

Present, the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

This day the Right Honourable William Waldegrave, Earl of Selborne, was, by Her Majesty's command, sworn of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and took his place at the Board accordingly.

AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR, November 12, 1900.

Present, the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

This day the Right Honourable Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, Lord Chamberlain, was, by Her Majesty's command, sworn of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and took his place at the Board accordingly.

AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR, November 12, 1900.

Present, the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

This day the Right Honourable Gerald William Balfour, M.P., was, by Her Majesty's command, sworn of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and took his place at the Board accordingly.

AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR, November 12, 1900.

Present, the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Her Majesty having been pleased to appoint the Right Honourable William

St. John Fremantle Brodrick and the Right Honourable Charles Thomson Ritchie Principal Secretaries of State, they were this day, by Her Majesty's command, sworn Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State accordingly.

AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR, November 12, 1900.

Present, the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Her Majesty having been pleased to deliver the custody of the Privy Seal to the Most Honourable Robert Arthur Talbot, Marquis of Salisbury, K.G., the oath of allegiance and the oath of office of Lord Privy Seal were this day administered to him, and his Lordship took his place at the Board accordingly.

AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR, November 12, 1900.

Present, the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Her Majesty in Council was this day pleased to appoint the Right Honourable Gerald William Balfour President of the Committee of Council appointed for the consideration of all matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations.

AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR, November 12, 1900.

Present, the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Her Majesty in Council was this day pleased to appoint the Right Honourable Walter Hume Long President of the Local Government Board.

This notice is published in substitution

for that which appeared in the Gazette of November 9 :

WAR OFFICE, November 9, 1900.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following promotion in, and appointments to, the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, in recognition of services rendered during the recent disturbances in China :

To be an Ordinary Member of the Military Division of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross, of the said Most Honourable Order, viz. : Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Hobart Seymour, K.C.B.

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions, of the said Most Honourable Order, viz. : Captain Edward Henry Bayly, R.N. ; Captain James Henry Thomas Burke, R.N. ; Captain George Astley Callaghan, R.N. ; Captain John Kushworth Jellicoe, R.N.

ADMIRALTY, November 9, 1900.

With reference to the notice in the "London Gazette" of November 6, 1900, the rank of Walter Thomas Creswell Jones, Royal Marine Light Infantry, upon whom Her Majesty has conferred the Distinguished Service Order, is Captain, and not Lieutenant, as therein stated.

WHITEHALL, November 13, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to constitute and appoint Major-General Henry Richard Abadie, C.B., to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of Jersey, in the room of Lieutenant-General Edward Hopton, C.B., such appointment to date from the 14th instant, when Lieutenant-General Hopton vacates the Lieutenant-Governorship.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE," NOVEMBER 13, 1900.

WAR OFFICE, November 13, 1900.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to signify her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the undermentioned Private, whose claim has been submitted for Her Majesty's approval, for his conspicuous bravery in South Africa, as stated against his name :

Regiment.	Name.	Act of Courage for which recommended.
Tasmanian Imperial Bushmen.	Private J. H. Bisdee.	On September 1, 1900, Private Bisdee was one of an advanced scouting party passing through a rocky defile near Warm Bad, Transvaal. The enemy, who were in ambuscade, opened a sudden fire at close range, and six out of the party of eight were hit, including two officers. The horse of one of the wounded officers broke away and bolted. Private Bisdee gave the officer his stirrup leather to help him out of action ; but, finding that the officer was too badly wounded to go on, Private Bisdee dismounted, placed him on his horse, mounted behind him, and conveyed him out of range. This act was performed under a very hot fire, and in a very exposed place.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

November 16, 1900.

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE,

November 12, 1900.

This day, at Windsor, in the presence of the Lord President, the Right Honourable Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, was sworn Lord Chamberlain; the Right Honourable William Waldegrave, Earl of Selborne, was sworn First Lord of the Admiralty; and the Right Honourable Gerald William Balfour was sworn President of the Board of Trade.

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE,

November 13, 1900.

This day, at Whitehall, in the presence of Mr. Secretary Ritchie, the Right Honourable Walter Hume Long, M.P., was sworn President of the Local Government Board.

WAR OFFICE, November 16, 1900.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to approve the following promotion in the Most Honourable Order of the Bath:

To be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross, of the said Most Honourable Order, viz.:

Sir Thomas Henry Sanderson, K.C.B., Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

CHANCERY OF THE ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE, DOWNING STREET, November 14, 1900.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give directions for the following appointments to the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George:

To be Ordinary Members of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Distinguished Order:

Major Samuel Charles Norton Grant, R.E., for services in connection with the Venezuela Boundary Arbitration Commission; Brevet-Major Malcolm Peake, R.A., for services in Egypt.

To be an Honorary Member of the Third Class or Companions of the said Most Distinguished Order:

Sheikh Sidi Ali el Morghani.

FOREIGN OFFICE, October 26, 1900.

The Queen has been most graciously pleased to appoint Sir Claude Maxwell Macdonald, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., to be Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan.

FOREIGN OFFICE, October 31, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Georges Biard as Consul-General of France at Sidney, with jurisdiction over South Australia, West Australia, New South Wales, Queensland, Victoria, and Tasmania;

Mr. M. J. Kelly as Consul-General of Honduras at London; Mr. Church Howe as Consul of the United States of America at Sheffield; Mr. Charles Albert Pinard as Consul of France at Malta; Mr. Edmond Gabriel Hippeau as Consul of France at Larnaca; Mr. Charles Campbell Ralph as Consul of Salvador at Liverpool; Mr. J. Crawford as Consul of Belgium at Bridge-town; Mr. Emile Joseph Foucar as Consul of Germany at Moulmein; and Mr. Alexander A. Cowan as Consul of Liberia at Bonny.

WHITEHALL, November 15, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, appointing the Reverend Herbert Hensley Henson, B.D., to the place and dignity of a Canon of the Collegiate Church of St. Peter, Westminster, with the Rectory of the Parish Church of St. Margaret, Westminster, thereunto annexed and united, void by the resignation of the Reverend Joseph Armitage Robinson, D.D.

WHITEHALL, November 15, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto Edward Windsor Richards, Esq., Her Majesty's Royal license and authority that he may accept and wear the Grand Cross of the Royal Spanish Order of Isabella the Catholic, conferred upon him by Her Majesty the Queen Regent of Spain, in the name of His Majesty the King of Spain, in recognition of his services to His Majesty, in connection with the Iron and Steel Works Company of Bilbao.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to approve of the Victoria Cross being conferred upon Midshipman Basil John Douglas Guy, R.N., for gallantry in endeavouring to save the life of an able seaman, J. McCarthy, while under fire during the attack on Tientsin on July 13.

The Queen has been pleased to approve the following appointments in Her Majesty's Diplomatic Service: Mr. Ralph Milbanke, C.B., Secretary of the Embassy at Vienna, to be promoted to the rank of Minister Plenipotentiary; Mr. Charles des Graz, Second Secretary at St. Petersburg, to be Secretary at Her Majesty's Legation at Teheran; and Mr. Reginald Thomas Tower, Second Secretary at Peking, to be Secretary to Her Majesty's Legation at that place.

The Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment of Earl Howe to be Lord-in-Waiting in the room of the Earl of Clarendon.

The Queen has been pleased to approve

the appointment of Sir Charles Norton Eliot, K.C.M.G., to be Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar. The vacancy was created by the promotion of Sir Arthur Hardinge to the Legation at Teheran, in succession to Sir Mortimer Durand.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed the Rev. W. Hay M. H. Aitken, General Superintendent of the Church Parochial Missionary Society, to the Canonry in Norwich Cathedral vacant by the death of Archdeacon Nevill.

THE LIEUTENANCY OF THE CITY.

Her Majesty having been pleased to order the issue of a new Commission of Lieutenancy of the City of London, and to accord the Lord Mayor the privilege of nominating persons to fill such vacancies as have arisen during his year of office, the Lord Mayor has made the following nominations: Mr. Samuel Garcia Asher, Mr. George Lord Beaforth, Mr. Jeremiah Colman, Mr. Alfred Heathcote Copeman, Mr. Herbert Thomas Crosby, Mr. Henry Green, Mr. John Francis Greenwood, Mr. Clarence Richard Halse, Mr. Alfred Jordan Hollington, Mr. Henry Smith, and Mr. Alfred Durant Watson. The name of Mr. Henry Grose Grose-Smith has also been added to the commission in recognition of his services during thirty-three years as clerk to the Lieutenancy, from which position he recently retired.

The Marquis of Salisbury has forwarded to Sir Alfred Newton the Grand Cordon of the Order of the Medjidieh which His Highness the Khedive has conferred on him as a souvenir of his visit to the City, and has informed Sir Alfred that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to give him permission to accept and wear the decoration.

The Shah of Persia has conferred the first class of the Order of the Lion and Sun of Persia upon Sir Alfred Newton, Bart., the

late Lord Mayor, and the third class of the same Order upon Sir William Treloar and Sir Alfred Bevan. No Royal License to accept these orders has yet been gazetted.

ASSUMPTION OF ALIASES.

I, GERTRUDE MARGARET BAKER, of Hallen Lodge, Henbury, in the County of Gloucester, DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, That I have ASSUMED and intend henceforth upon all occasions and at all times to Sign and Use and be Called and Known by the SURNAME of MILLS-BAKER, in lieu of and substitution for my present surname of Baker, and that such intended change and assumption of name is formally declared and evidenced by a Deed Poll under my hand and seal, dated the 27th day of October, 1900, and intended to be forthwith enrolled at the Central Office of the Supreme Court of Judicature. In testimony whereof I do hereby sign and subscribe myself by such my intended future name.

GERTRUDE MARGARET MILLS-BAKER.

I, FLORENCE MARION BAKER, formerly of Hallen Lodge, Henbury, in the County of Gloucester, but now of 6, Richmond Hill, Bristol, Spinster, DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, That I have ASSUMED and intend henceforth upon all occasions and at all times to Sign and Use and be Called and Known by the SURNAME of MILLS-BAKER, in lieu of and substitution for my present surname of Baker, and that such intended change and assumption of name is formally declared and evidenced by a Deed Poll under my hand and seal, dated the 21st day of October, 1900, and intended to be forthwith enrolled at the Central Office of the Supreme Court of Judicature. In testimony whereof I do hereby sign and subscribe myself by such my intended future name.

FLORENCE MARION MILLS-BAKER.

Deaths.

Captain His Highness Prince Christian Victor Albert Ludwig Ernest Anton of Schleswig-Holstein, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., a Knight of Justice of the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England (at Pretoria, of enteric fever, October 29).

PEERS.

Right Hon. Edward Henry Stuart Bligh, seventh Earl of Darnley, Viscount Darnley of Athboy, Baron Clifton of Rathmore, Meath, in the Peerage of Ireland, Baron Clifton of Leighton Bromswold in England (October 30), is probably succeeded in his Irish honours (viz., Earldom and Viscounty of Darnley and Barony of Clifton of Rathmore) by his brother, Hon.

Ivo Francis Walter Bligh, and is probably succeeded in the Barony of Clifton of Leighton Bromswold by his infant daughter, born 1900.

Right Hon. Geoffrey Dominick Augustus Frederick Browne-Guthrie, second Baron Oranmore and Browne (November 15), is succeeded by his son, Hon. Geoffrey Henry Browne.

PEERESSES.

Right Hon. Venetia Stanley Savile, Countess of Mexborough (November 13).

Right Hon. Mary Bouverie Wilde, Baroness Penzance (October 24).

BARONETS.

Sir Alexander James Dunbar of Roath, fourth Baronet (November 17), is suc-

ceeded by his brother, George Dunbar, Esq.

Rev. Sir Frederick Larkins Currie, second Baronet (November 13), is succeeded by his son, Frederick Reeve Currie, Esq.

Major Sir Francis George Thurlow Cunyngname, ninth Baronet (November 12), is succeeded by his son, Percy Cunyngname, Esq.

Sir John Cowan, first Baronet (October 26), when the Baronetcy became extinct.

KNIGHTS AND COMPANIONS.

H.H. Sir Rahinder Sing Mahinder Raha-dur, Maharaja of Patiala, G.C.S.I. (November 8).

Major-General Sir Charles Taylor du Plat, K.C.B. (November 2).

Sir George William Allen, K.C.I.E. (November 4).

Sir Roderick William Cameron (October 19).

Sir Andrew Maclean (November 14).

Colonel Francis Cornwallis Maude, C.B., V.C. (October 19).

General Alexander Carnegie, C.B. (October 23).

William Henry Griffin, Esq., C.M.G., (November 4).

DAMES.

Dame Harriet Bowman (October 25), widow of the late Sir William Bowman, Bart.

Hon. Dame Sophia Rose, widow of Sir William Rose, K.C.B.

Caroline Mary Fordham ("Lady O'Malley") (November 7), wife of R. O. Fordham, and widow of Sir William O'Malley, Bart.

Mary Wallace ("Lady Colleton") (October 17), widow, firstly of Sir R. A. F. G. Colleton, Bart., and secondly of Colonel William Edward Wallace.

COURTESY TITLES.

Lady Harriet Ponsonby (November 16).
Captain Hon. Foley Vereker, R.N., F.R.G.S. (October 24).

Hon. Jean Ogilvy Cheape (October 22).

Hon. Mrs. Bethell (November 12).

Hon. Arthur John Morgan (November 9).

Hon. Geoffrey Faithful Fortescue (October 16).

OTHERS.

Mrs. Adelaide Blundell (October 17), wife of Canon Blundell, Rector of Halsall, Ormskirk, third daughter of the late Sir Francis Dugdale Astley, Bart., of Everley, Wilts.
The Marchese Luigi Paulucci de' Calboli (October 13).

On October 9, from wounds received the same day at Kaapmuiden, Captain George Leigh Paget, elder son of Sir Ernest Paget, Bart., of Sutton Bonnington, Notts.

Ann Elizabeth (October 18), widow of Charles Sherard Burnaby, of Evington, and younger daughter of the late Sir F. G. Fowke, Bart., of Lowesby Hall, Leicestershire.

Colonel the Baron von Neukirchen-Nyvenheim (October 17), formerly commanding the 15th Uhlans, and Aide-de-Camp to the Crown Prince of Germany.

George Charles Downman, late Captain 66th Regiment (October 29), youngest son of the late Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Downman, R.H.A., K.C.B., K.C.H.

Annette Elizabeth (Nettie), November 16, the beloved wife of Captain John G. Malcolmson, V.C., Her Majesty's Royal Body Guard.

Elliott Arthur Neeld (November 15), youngest son of the late Sir John Neeld, Bart.

Elizabeth Sarah (November 16), wife of William Scott, late Captain Royal Artillery, widow of Captain Henry Tribe, R.M.L.I., daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel George Fead, C.B., Grenadier Guards.

Colquhoun George Spenser Thackwell (November 3), only son of Major Colquhoun Thackwell, D.S.O.

Louis Mortimer (November 3), late R.I.C., fourth son of the late Sir Charles Lanyon, of The Abbey, Whiteabbey, co. Antrim.

Alfred Henry Lawrence (November 15), elder son of the late Alfred Lawrence, and nephew of Sir Edwin Durning-Lawrence, Bart., M.P.

Anna Thomson (November 1), widow of Colonel George Thomson, C.B., and daughter of the late Alexander Dingwall, Esq., of Rannieston, Aberdeenshire.

Augusta Anne (November 12), widow of the late Captain James McGill Strachan, formerly 68th Light Infantry, and daughter of the late Sir John Beverley Robinson, Bart., C.B., Chief Justice of Upper Canada.

Anna Maria Beresford (November 12), younger daughter of the late Captain Alexander Robert Kerr, C.B., R.N.

On October 25, killed in action, South Africa, Lieutenant James Cavendish Browne, Royal Wilts Yeomanry, elder son of the Rev. Henry Cavendish Browne, Rector of Bredon, and grandson of the late Hon. Henry Montague Browne, Dean of Lismore.

On October 25, killed in action near Frederickstad, William Lyon Dennistoun Baillie, Captain Royal Scots Fusiliers, only son of the late George A. F. Baillie, and nephew of the late Sir William Baillie, Bart., of Polkemmet, Linlithgowshire.



By the Way.

A CURIOUS point was raised recently (September 18) at an inquest before the Hackney Coroner, by a juror who, being a Jew, of the name of Cohen, objected to view a dead body, on the ground that he belonged to the "tribe of Cohen," and that it was contrary to the laws of that "tribe" for them to view a corpse. The coroner decided that the plea did not hold good, and in support of his decision quoted from an authority on the Cohen question. This was what he read:

"The truth of the matter is that there is no 'tribe' of Cohen, and that the jurymen made use of a wrong word. He should have said 'caste' of Cohen. A Cohen, according to the Jewish tradition, is a lineal descendant of Aaron, and the Cohenim form a separate caste within the tribe of Levi, and are forbidden by the Mosaic law to touch a corpse, or to perform any duty in connection with the burial of the dead. The chief functions of a Cohen nowadays are to pronounce the priestly blessing in the Synagogue and to assist in the ceremony of redemption of the firstborn. He is further debarred from marrying a *divorcée*. All Jews whose civil names are Cohen are not Cohenim, and if the Cohen in question had consulted a rabbi he would have learned that his duty to the State takes precedence, should it come into collision with any ceremonial observances of the Jewish law."

From a religious point of view the juror was right, but in describing himself as of the "tribe of Cohen" he was certainly wrong. That much an *Evening News* representative ascertained upon inquiry.

"Nobody of the caste of Cohen," said Dr. Adler, the chief rabbi, "may touch a dead body or be in the same room with it. The Cohens are the lineal descendants of Aaron, and are a caste within the tribe of Levi, and therefore in common with priests come within the scope of the Mosaic law relating to the dead. Their functions? Well, they are for the most part negative. They have not much to do now, but one of their privileges is that they can assist at the ceremony of redemption of the firstborn. The statement that his duty to the State takes precedence, should it come into collision with any ceremonial observances of the Jewish law," he concluded, "is open to argument. Say a Jew is a soldier and he has to fight on the Sabbath, there the case holds good. He would fight. But in this case it was different. Another man could just as well view the body."

Does anyone know if the actual pedigree of the Cohenim traced actually from Aaron (and accepted as accurate by the authorities of the Jewish faith) to some accepted Cohenim of the present day exists, or is it only a prescriptive assumption based upon the name? We should much like to publish it.

We published in our October issue a note which had been sent us concerning various people of the surname of Maclagan. The following letter appeared in *St. James's Gazette*, and our only comment is that we feel glad that we do not stand in the shoes of Dr. T. J. Maclagan.

“REPUDIATION.

“SIR,—Having invited Dr. T. J. Maclagan, 9, Cadogan Place, to correct to you the error published in your paper of June 12, announcing his son's marriage, by which he was made a member of the family of which I am now head, and includes the Archbishop of York; having had no answer to my repeated suggestion, nor no correct explanation having appeared, I beg you will insert in your paper, for the benefit of those for whom such information was supplied, that there is no relationship save in name between my family and that of Dr. T. J. Maclagan.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

“R. C. MACLAGAN, M.D.

“5, Coates Crescent, Edinburgh, September 21, 1900.”

A letter in the *Pall Mall Gazette* exposes an even more foolish claim :

“‘A DESCENDANT OF WOLFE!’

“To the Editor of the ‘*Pall Mall Gazette*.’

“SIR,—East St. Pancras so far takes the honours for ridiculous campaign utterances. Mr. Astbury, the Liberal candidate, in denouncing the untrue description of him as this, that, and the other, by his opponents, replies with the astounding statement that he is a descendant of General Wolfe! Wolfe, of course, never married. He had not even any nephews and nieces to continue the stock.—Yours, etc.,

A. G. B.

“October 4.”

The letter prompts the inquiry, Who is Mr. Astbury, really?

The following announcement appeared in the *Morning Post* :

“By royal authority of her Most Catholic Majesty the Queen Regent of Spain, the King of Arms, Señor Don José de Rújula, Knight of the Royal and Distinguished Order of Charles III. of Spain, has granted a royal despatch of nobility, dated, sealed, and legalized September 4, 1900, to the favour of the Count de Ramirez de Arellano, Caballero de la Sagrada Orden Militar del Santo Sepulcro en Jerusalem, officially confirming by the same royal authority his Hidalgia and hereditary nobility.”

A correspondent of the *Liverpool Post* remarks : “Most of us have heard of the young American lady who exemplified her remarks on the subject by the following illustration : ‘You English spell a name B-e-a-u-c-h-a-m-p, and pronounce it “Chumley.”’ [This isn't the real story, by the way.—ED. G. M.]. The names of several of our prominent officers engaged in the Transvaal War offer ready pitfalls to the man in the street. Baden-Powell, Wauchope, Methuen, Pole-Carew, are not to be lightly named by the

uninitiated. Apropos of the last-named General, I came across an amusing paragraph the other day in an old magazine, date 1824, which gives an explanation of the different pronunciations of their name adopted by the Carew family. I quote verbatim: 'When Mr. John Yorke was preparing for the settlement of his only child, an accomplished, elegant young woman, by her marriage with Mr. Pole-Carew, he accounted for calling the family name Carey by referring to a time when there were in the House of Commons two members of the name of Walter Carew. Much embarrassment having arisen out of this, another member proposed calling one Carew and the other Carey. "And then," said he, "we shall have no more confusion between What-care-I and What-care-you."' The fact that both were "Wat Carew" adds a further point to the story, but the writer of the foregoing might have pointed out the additional item that General Pole-Carew pronounces his first name *Poole*.

The dilemma of the one American young lady reminds one of the mishap of another. Only those who really knew the late Lord Beauchamp will thoroughly appreciate it. An American he had taken in to dinner catechised him minutely on the splendours of Madresfield, his plate, and the numbers of his servants and his horses, to Lord Beauchamp's growing chagrin. The lady's final remark, "Lord, now, and to think it's all been made out of pills!" was the final straw, and Lord Beauchamp's face was a study for the rest of the evening.

The Rev. J. Harvey Bloom, M.A., Rector of Whitchurch, co-editor of "Phillimore's Marriage Registers": "Warwickshire," has recently issued the prospectuses of two books he is engaged upon. Of the more important one, "Warwickshire Sepulchral Inscriptions," he states that two years since an attempt was made to commence printing, and thus preserving for posterity, the rapidly-perishing inscriptions in our churches and churchyards. Only one part, the small parish of Atherstone-on-Stour, was issued, and that merely as an experiment. It was intended to publish in full a copy of *every* inscription, and to describe such tombs as were uninscribed, adding explanatory notes from reliable sources wherever necessary; but the magnitude of the work is such that it is now thought better to print in full those within the churches, and those in the churchyards prior to the year 1754, and those of the nobility, gentry, clergy, and men of mark, adding abstracts of all the less important monuments from 1754 to 1900. To insure accuracy, proofs will be collated with the original as far as possible. Each volume will be printed in demy 8vo. size, in good legible type, on antique paper, and bound in buckram, and will be issued to subscribers only at 10s. 6d. per volume. The object of the work is to preserve such information as can frequently be obtained nowhere else—such as family relationships, changes of residence, records of offices held by deceased, and names of parish officials, dates of birth and death and details of age, matters rarely recorded in the earlier parochial registers, and all of value for pedigree work.

The other, but doubtless the more interesting, work is "The Cartae Antiquæ of Lord Willoughby de Broke, preserved at Compton Verney," which will be printed for subscribers only. The ancient charters relating to the estates of the Barons de Broke, which include those of the families of Murdak, Legh, Cheney, Bagot, Greville, Bilton, Willoughby, and many others, are now preserved in the muniment-room of Compton Verney. These have been carefully examined, and an analysis of each deed made. It is now proposed to publish full abstracts of the more interesting documents, arranged under the counties to which they belong, thus rendering the information they contain readily accessible to local topographers. There will be one or more plates of seals in each part, from photographs by L. C. Peach, Esq., reproduced on Japanese vellum, and one coloured plate of arms. The volumes will be printed on handmade paper, and bound in parchment and silk cloth. The edition will be limited to 100 copies, numbered and signed. Part I. will be devoted to deeds relating to Steeple Morden, Soham, and Long Stanton, in the county of Cambridge, estates which passed to the family of Verney through the marriage of Ann, daughter and coheirress of Sir Edmund Cheney, to Sir John Willoughby. The family of Cheney also held the manors of Pointington, co. Somersetshire, and Cottedred, co. Hertfordshire. The first six parts of the series will be issued as follows, at five shillings each : (1) Cambridgeshire ; (2) Hertfordshire ; (3) Somersetshire ; (4) Wiltshire ; (5) Gloucestershire ; (6) Worcestershire.

Mr. Bryan, one of the candidates for the U.S.A. Presidency, gave a quick and happy turn to the chance remark of one of his audience at the meeting of the United Irish Societies of Cook County the other day. Naturally pleased by certain observations the candidate had made concerning the Irish people, one of the gathering cried out, "Your name should be O'Brien." To which Mr. Bryan immediately replied, "My friend has tried to ingratiate me into your favour by suggesting that my name is O'Brien, and not Bryan. If the gentleman knew as much about it as I do, he would know that 'Bryan' is the original name, and 'O'Brien' a derivation. When Bryan became king he put on the 'O,' and the 'O'Briens' are the descendants of the king, while the 'Bryans' are the common people, and never get stuck up about a relative being a king." We thought O' meant son of. Perhaps we are wrong, however.





THE ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF THE ROYAL BURGH OF INVERNESS.
(See page 399.)



The
Genealogical Magazine.

JANUARY, 1901.

RECORDS OF AN ENGLISH MANOR FOR A
THOUSAND YEARS.

By R. A. G. H.



N the valley of the Severn stands the half-ruined castle of Thornbury surrounded by its picturesque double walls, enclosing courtyards of smooth lawns beyond which there are vistas, through the archways and windows with which the walls are pierced, of fertile fields shaded by a wealth of trees and orchards. That such a splendid design was allowed to fall into ruin is a matter of deep regret, but enough remains to enable one to rebuild it in imagination, making on the western side a magnificent front with six octagonal towers of grey stone, relieved here and there by quaint conical roofs of red tiles, and of elaborately-wrought chimneys of red brick. As we pass under the archway, boldly dispensing with a centre to make way for a postern gate, we come into the quadrangle, of which only three sides remain, and those very imperfect. The eastern wing, which contained the chapel and banqueting-hall, has entirely disappeared. From there we pass into the garden or "Pleasaunce," as it was called, to find a much more ornate architecture. No strong towers with arrow-slit windows in deep walls, no reminders of the need of defence, but instead great Oriel windows with gracefully carved

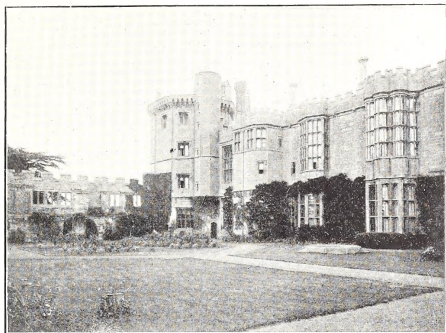
mullions, so varied that there are no two alike. The main interest centres round the Duke of Buckingham, who was the builder of the castle; but it will repay us to look into the history of Thornbury both before and after the reign of Henry VIII., for it abounds with stories both romantic and tragic.

There are records running back a thousand years, of Saxon thegns ruling from this place the Mercians of Worcestershire, Gloucestershire, and Somerset, and southwards to Devon and Cornwall—men and women whose piety has left them enduring memorials in abbeys and churches, still standing, though the Normans did so much in effacing and destroying all Saxon civilization.

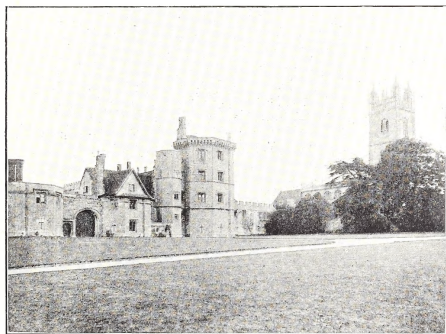
Aylward, a cousin of King Edward the elder (901-925), and his wife Aelgifu (or Algive) are described as "devout and virtuous persons," and were probably appointed to carry out the wise, peaceful policy of King Alfred by checking the ceaseless raids and warfare, and promoting peace and order by means of a strong local Government. "They founded a monastery at Cranbourne, and benefited the abbey of Teocusberie, which had been founded as far back as 799 by Mercian nobles, and was called after the Monk Teoc, or Theocus." Their son Algar followed in their steps, built more churches, and, dying in 1020, left an only son, Berthric, who was destined to be the victim of the cruelty of Matilda of Flanders, and the last of his race at Thornbury.

He was ambassador at the Court of Baldwin of Flanders and attracted the admiration of Matilda, who not only sent him many messages of affection, but so often begged him to marry her that he fled back over the sea to avoid her pertinacity. But though Matilda soon after married Duke William of Normandy, her vindictive nature never forgave Berthric for having slighted her, and as soon as she came to England she persuaded the Conqueror to thrust out Berthric from all his possessions and to grant them to her. She then had him treacherously seized while at the consecration by St. Wulfstan of a church he had built at Hanley, had him imprisoned and cruelly mutilated, and so after languishing a few years, imprisoned in Winchester, he died. All the lands Matilda had so unjustly taken remained Crown lands for twenty years, and some of Berthric's lands went towards the endowment of the abbey Queen Matilda had built at Caen.

Thornbury was next conferred on Robert Fitz-Hamon as a reward for his military services in South Wales, which he and his twelve Norman knights brought under the sway of William Rufus,



THORNBURY CASTLE (SOUTH).



THORNBURY CASTLE AND CHURCH (SOUTH-WEST).

who awaited the result of the expedition at Alveston, close to Thornbury. Fitz-Hamon's daughter Sibelle married Robert the Consul, the famous son of Henry I. and Nest, daughter of Rhys ap Tewdwr (Theodore), and in right of his wife Robert was made Earl of Gloucester. Their grand-daughter's marriage with Richard de Clare, Earl of Hertford, linked Thornbury with that earldom as well as Gloucester, and six times did those titles and their lands pass *jure uxoris*. This Richard de Clare was one of the barons who took a distinguished part in opposing King John's oppressions, and he and his son Gilbert were among the twenty-five barons appointed to enforce the observance of Magna Charta. Gilbert de Clare, resenting the arbitrary proceedings of the Crown under Henry III., fought on the side of the barons at Lincoln, 1217, where he was taken prisoner by William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, guardian of the young king. This imprisonment resulted in the marriage of de Clare to Isabel, daughter of his captor, and he then accompanied Henry III. to France and died there (1229). His widow married the king's brother Richard, Earl of Cornwall, and his son, then only ten years old, became a royal ward, and was placed under the care of Hubert de Burgh.

He came of age in 1240, and married Maud, daughter of the Earl of Lincoln. He was a very distinguished personage all through the reign of Henry III., and lived in state with sixty knights always in attendance. He had a narrow escape of being poisoned by his own legal adviser, Walter de Scotenay, who had been bribed by the De Valences. These De Valences were half-brothers to Henry III., and their extreme unpopularity caused the barons to insist on an order of exile against the whole family; but before they left, Aymer de Valence, Bishop of Winchester, gave a banquet, at which several guests, including the Earl of Gloucester and his brother William de Clare, were poisoned. William de Clare and the Abbot of Westminster died, but the Earl was so skilfully nursed by a Dominican monk that he survived a long and tedious illness, in which he lost his hair, his nails, and all his teeth. Together with the patriotic Simon de Montfort he opposed the exactions of Henry III., whose extravagant profusion was causing much discontent. By "the Provisions of Oxford," Gloucester and de Montfort secured that the "Great Council" should meet thrice in the year, whether summoned by the King or not. He was also commissioned by the King and the whole baronage to convey to the Parliament of France Henry's resignation of the Duchy of Normandy, and to adjust all differences between the two Crowns. But he was once more poisoned, this

time fatally, at the table of Peter de Savoy, the Queen's uncle, and was buried at Tewkesbury Abbey. His son Gilbert was called Rufus or the Red Earl, and, like his father, he joined the barons and the cause of liberty, and it was to him that Henry III. and his son Edward surrendered themselves after the battle of Lewes, 1264. But Gloucester became jealous of the power of De Montfort, and withdrew to his estates in the West of England. Earl Simon followed him to the Severn, taking with him the captive King and Prince Edward. He was moving along the Severn securing its towns when the Prince suddenly escaped from Hereford on a horse supplied to him by Earl Gilbert, whom he then joined at Ludlow. The moment had been skilfully chosen, and Edward showed his ability by thus taking advantage of the disputes of the two leaders. The Battle of Evesham, 1265, restored the royal party to its former power, and De Montfort was slain. Earl Gilbert, however, was so changeable that he again raised the standard against the King and Prince, was once more forgiven, and went with Edward to the Crusades, 1270.

On Edward's return and accession, he and his Queen were entertained for seven days at the Castle of Tonbridge in Kent by the Earl of Gloucester, and the astute King Edward determined to secure his turbulent subject by giving him in marriage his daughter, the Lady Joan Plantagenet, who was born at Acre in Palestine.

To secure the Earldom practically as well as sentimentally, King Edward made Gloucester at his marriage give up to him all his possessions in order to resettle them on Joan, and in default of his heirs, they were settled on her heirs by any other husband she might marry after his death. The Earl was much older than his wife, and he died in six years, whereupon the Princess clandestinely married a Knight named Ralph de Monthermer, which greatly incensed the King, and it needed all the persuasion of Anthony Beke (the famous Bishop of Durham) to bring about a reconciliation between King Edward and his daughter. Joan Plantagenet's son Gilbert fell at the Battle of Bannockburn, 1314, "pierced by a score of Scots' lances," and in him ended the male line of the De Clares, who had owned Thornbury for 200 years.

By the marriage of Margaret, niece of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, in 1324 to Ralph, Earl of Stafford, Thornbury passed to the Staffords. Ralph was a soldier of high administrative ability, and much employed by Edward III. as a diplomatist abroad. He had a command at the Battle of Crecy, and was one of the original Knights of the Garter.

His descendants, the Staffords, lived at Thornbury for 400 years, during which time the fate of nearly every member of this illustrious family was marked by such undeserved misfortunes, that they must have realized the full meaning of the motto now painted on the castle beams: "*Abstulit qui dedit.*"

The second Earl of Stafford, though already serving in the French wars at the age of seventeen, and at twenty-one in the retinue of the Black Prince, yet found time for the more peaceful duties of a landowner. He drew up a statement of the "Customs of the Mannor," which is still at the Castle. He added the south aisle to the parish church, and, in the quaint words of the time, "He did manie noble dedis under Edw. III. & Rich. II." His wife, Lady Philippa, was the daughter of the Earl of Warwick, and their beautiful and attractive boy, Ralph, accompanied his father on an expedition to Northumberland as page to the Queen, Anne of Bohemia, and was barbarously murdered there by the King's half-brother, Sir John Holland.

The great grief of the Earl of Stafford, and his passionate entreaties for justice on the murderer of his son, made Richard vow that he would make an example of Sir John Holland as soon as he ventured from the shrine of St. John of Beverley, whither he had fled for sanctuary. In vain Joanna of Kent, Princess of Wales (the mother of both the King and the murderer), pleaded with Richard to spare his half-brother's life. For once Richard was firm, and refused to listen to her entreaties; but when after four days' lamentation the Princess died of grief, Richard's resolution failed him at this catastrophe, and he pardoned the criminal when too late to save his mother's life. The Earl was so distracted by grief that he left England for the Crusades, and died at the Island of Rhodes. His second and third sons both died young, and the fourth son, Edmond, was killed at the Battle of Shrewsbury, 1403, where he was fighting for Henry IV. against Hotspur, who also lost his life there. His fourth son, Edmond, Earl of Stafford, had a special license from the King to marry Lady Anne Plantagenet, who had already gone through the marriage ceremony with the elder brother, he having died while still a child. She was daughter of Thomas, Duke of Gloucester (sixth son of Edward III.), who was guardian to the three young Earls of Stafford, and Lady Anne was also heir to her brother, Humphrey, Earl of Buckingham. At the death of the Earl at the Battle of Shrewsbury in 1403, his son Humphrey was only two years old, and, besides his father's estates, he succeeded to the estates of his maternal uncle, Humphrey, Earl of Buckingham, and

also to Maxstoke Castle in Warwickshire. After various services in France, and also on account of his close relationship to the royal family, he was created Duke of Buckingham and made K.G. He fell at the Battle of Northampton in 1460 fighting for the Lancastrian



HENRY STAFFORD, SECOND DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM,
BEHEADED 1483 BY RICHARD III.

cause, and his body was found among a heap of slain near the tent of his defeated Sovereign, Henry VI. His son Humphrey had already been killed at the Battle of St. Albans 1455, so the Duke was succeeded by his grandson, Henry Stafford, who with his little brother Humphrey had been entrusted to the care of Anne, Duchess of Exeter (sister to Edward IV.). He married Katherine Wydville, daughter of the Earl Rivers, and sister to Edward IV.'s Queen.

(To be continued.)



NELL GWYNN.

BY GEORGE WILSON.



LHAT two plays should be running successfully upon the London stage simultaneously, in both of which Nell Gwynn is the chief figure, is evidence of the great toleration and affection with which "Sweet Nell" is and has always been regarded. An interesting article in the *Westminster Gazette* of September 5, 1900, whilst passing in review the long list of the mistresses of English and other Sovereigns, endeavours to account for the curious popularity Nell has always enjoyed, and remarks: "In the long line, only 'Jane Shore,' the wife of a prosperous London merchant, and Nell Gwynn, who rose from the gutter to seat herself amongst princes, and died, after receiving the rebuke of Ken, with a Tenison to preach her funeral sermon, live on amongst us to-day." Personally I am inclined to think that the affectionate toleration is really due to the character of Nell herself. The utter absence of humbug about the lady, I think, accounts for much, for that characteristic has always appealed to the English mind. One recalls the two little anecdotes which are ample evidence of Nell's humour and "downrightness"—if I may coin such a word—the one her rebuke to her footman who had been fighting a bystander on account of an epithet applied to his mistress: "Pooh! you fool; have you been in my service and not found that out?" and the other the occasion when the lady put her head through her carriage window and shouted to the mob who were angrily following: "You are all making a mistake: I'm the Protestant —"

The article I have previously referred to says:

"Nell Gwynn, though uncrowned and unwedded, was the first 'Peasant Queen' in real life; and Lord Shaftesbury showed a fine sense of the political effect of the situation when he, as at one moment he did, proposed to substitute Nell Gwynn's son as a possible candidate for the Crown, in the Protestant interest, in place of the Duke of Monmouth. . . . Beaucherk had been the name of Henry I. alone amongst English Sovereigns, and from Henry I. the old Welsh House, which has always numbered Nell Gwynn amongst its illegitimate descendants, was directly descended through Earl Robert of Gloucester; and Shaftesbury, who had

every means of knowing this story, was not a man to overlook even a remote possibility of the kind."

In the same issue of the *Westminster Gazette* appeared a letter signed "H" (a correspondent who, I think, is identical with the writer of the article), and dated from the "Travellers' Club," asking for information as to the reason of the selection of the name of Beauclerk. The letter called forth in reply the well-known anecdote which relates how, one day, when the King was with Nell Gwynn, she called to the child (Charles, afterwards first Duke of St. Albans): "Come hither, you little bastard, and speak to your father!" "Nay, Nelly," said the King, "do not give the child such a name." "Your Majesty," she answered, "has given me no other name by which I may call him." Upon this the King gave him the name of Beauclerk.

The anecdote, however, does not answer the query as to *why* that particular name was chosen.

"G. E. C.," in his "Complete Peerage," a most accurate work, states that Nell Gwynn was daughter of Thomas and Eleanor Gwin, and "was b. 2 Feb. 1650, some say in the Coal Yard, Drury Lane, others say at Hereford or at Oxford." Her father is said to have died in a prison at Oxford, and her mother, "being in drink, was drowned in a ditch near Westminster" (*Luttrell*), and was buried July 30, 1679, at St.-Martin's-in-the-Fields. She herself was, firstly, mistress to Charles Hart, the actor, about 1666 (whom she called *her* Charles the First), soon afterwards to Charles Sackville, styled Lord Buckhurst (who in 1677 became sixth Earl of Dorset), and finally, about 1669, to Charles II. (*her* Charles the Third), who, it is said, intended to have created her Countess of Greenwich."

No issue of Nell Gwynn is known save her two sons by the King, the younger of whom, Lord James Beauclerk, died at an early age. The eldest son was, of course, Duke of St. Albans, through whom Nell's descendants at the present day number no less than 311. Possibly there are other descendants whose names have not been accessible. In looking over the list of names, it will be seen that Mr. Sidney de Vere Beauclerk is descended twice over from Nell Gwynn. Miss Ivy Gordon-Lennox is descended in one line from Louise Renée de Perrencourt de Querouaille, in another from Barbara Villiers, in another from Nell Gwynn, and in another from the family of the Duke of Beaufort. It is not likely or even probable, but it is possible that amongst her quarterings she or her descendants may at some time find the opportunity of an extensive

study of the arms of England, as also of certain "marks of distinction." Nell's name only appears twice in the long list of her descendants, which is curious, but gratitude is not a striking trait in human nature, particularly when the display of it might have its penalties. Still, one would be curious to know if either "Eleanor Corisande Soames" or "Elinor Alice Hilda Wodehouse" are indebted for their first names to "Sweet Nell of Old Drury."

A LIST OF ALL THE KNOWN LIVING DESCENDANTS OF
MISTRESS ELEANOR GWYNN.

1. Charles Victor Albert Aubrey de Vere Beauclerk, 11th Duke of St. Albans.
2. Lord Osborne de Vere Beauclerk.
3. Lord William de Vere Beauclerk.
4. Lady Louise Loder.
5. John de Vere Loder.
6. Dorothy Cicely Sybil Loder.
7. Victoria Helen Loder.
8. Diana Evelyn Loder.
9. Lady Sybil Evelyn de Vere Lascelles.
10. Lady Moyra de Vere Cavendish.
11. Elizabeth Cavendish.
12. Lady Katherine de Vere Somers-Somerset.
13. Henry Robert Somers Fitzroy de Vere Somers-Somerset.
14. Lady Alexandra de Vere Beauclerk.
15. Lady Diana de Vere Huddleston.
16. William Nelthorpe Beauclerk, J.P., D.L., of Little Grimsby Hall.
17. Aubrey Nelthorpe Beauclerk, Lieut. P. W. North Staffs. Regt.
18. Violet Mary Beauclerk.
19. Florence de Vere Beauclerk.
20. Vera Louise Beauclerk.
21. Hilda de Vere Beauclerk.
22. William Arthur Stopford de Vere Beauclerk.
23. George Montagu de Vere Beauclerk.
24. Charles Edward de Vere Beauclerk.
25. Sybil Evelyn de Vere Beauclerk.
26. Diana Lily de Vere Beauclerk.
27. Thomas Wentworth Sydney Beauclerk.
28. Aubrey Topham Beauclerk.
29. Herbert Augustus Corbett Beauclerk.
30. George Robert Algernon Beauclerk.
31. Emily Rachel Florence Davies.
32. Reginald Aubrey de Vere Davies.
33. Randolph John de Vere Davies.
34. Ivan Beauclerk Davies.
35. Aubrey Herbert Davies.
36. Hugh Roland Davies.
37. Laura Florence Evelyin Davies.
38. Blanche Violet Davies.
39. William Charles de Meuron Wentworth - Fitzwilliam, Viscount Milton.
40. Hon. Maud Lilian Elfreda Mary Wentworth-Fitzwilliam.
41. Hon. Laura Mary Sholto Douglas.
42. Archibald Sholto George Douglas.
43. David Sholto Douglas.
44. Margaret Laura Douglas.
45. Katharine Charlotte Douglas.
46. Hon. Mabel Florence Harriett Smith.
47. Hon. Theresa Evelyn Vilunza Wentworth-Fitzwilliam.
48. Blanche Evelyn Beauclerk.
49. Valunga Beauclerk.
50. Captain Charles William Wentworth de Vere Beauclerk, late 15th Hussars.
51. Amelius Francis Ward Beauclerk.
52. William Abdy Beauclerk.
53. George Camborne Beauclerk Paynter.
54. Janetta de Vere Paynter.
55. Frances May Paynter.
56. George Devereux de Vere Capell, Earl of Essex.
57. Algernon George de Vere Capell, Viscount Malden.
58. Lady Iris Mary de Vere Capell.
59. Lady Joan Rachel de Vere Capell.
60. Captain Hon. Randolph de Vere Capell.
61. Lady Maude de Vere Capell.
62. Lady Evelyn de Vere Dawnay.
63. Cuthbert Henry Dawnay.
64. Dorothy Maud Dawnay.
65. Leila Mary Dawnay.
66. Sybil de Vere Brassey, Baroness Brassey.
67. Hon. Helen de Vere Brassey.
68. Hon. Reginald Algernon Capel.

69. Lady Sybil Amelia Adela Montgomerie.
70. Lady Hilda Rose Mosley.
71. Nicholas Mosley.
72. Edward Hugh Mosley.
73. Hildred Mosley.
74. Hildegarde Sybil Mosley.
75. Lord Edward William John Manners.
76. Lord Cecil Reginald John Manners.
77. Lord Robert William Orlando Manners.
78. Lady Katherine Selina Janetta Manners.
79. Lady Victoria Alexandra Elizabeth Dorothy Manners.
80. Lady Elizabeth Emily Manners.
81. Captain Frederick Brydges Major Henniker.
82. Arthur John Henniker-Hughan, Lieutenant R.N.
83. Violet Edith Henrietta Hastings.
84. Ursula Katherine Dimsdale.
85. Cecilia Mabel Lucinda Dimsdale.
86. Edith Janetta Henniker.
87. Louisa Mary Calverley.
88. Joyce Eden Calverley.
89. Sir Hugh Arthur Henry Cholmeley, Bart.
90. Montagu Aubrey Rowley Cholmeley, Lieutenant Grenadier Guards.
91. Margaret Georgina Louisa Roberts.
92. Mary Selina Cholmeley.
93. Winifred Susan Cholmeley.
94. Aline Marie Janetta Cholmeley.
95. Sir Francis Edmund George Astley-Corbett, Bart.
96. John Dugdale Pelham Astley-Corbett.
97. Marjorie Gertrude Marcia Astley-Corbett.
98. Norah Sybil Astley-Corbett.
99. Gerald Astley.
100. Mary Beatrice Astley.
101. *Eleanor* Corisande Soames.
102. Elise Astley.
103. Adeline Astley.
104. Frederick Edward Beauclerk, of Winchfield House.
105. Charles St. John Beauclerk.
106. Caroline Elizabeth Hudson.
107. Francis Percy Hudson.
108. William Frederick Arthur Hudson.
109. Stephen Frederick Hammick.
110. Blanche Jackson.
111. John Montagu Hammick Jackson.
112. Grace Hammick.
113. Frederica Jane Vandeleur.
114. John Beauclerk Vandeleur.
115. Alice Caroline Wodehouse.
116. *Elinor* Alice Hilda Wodehouse.
117. Marie Frederica Vandeleur.
118. Evelyn Rose Vandeleur.
119. Janetta Vandeleur.
120. Henrietta Mary Pryce.
121. Hugh Beauclerk Mostyn Pryce.
122. Sybil Vera Elise Pryce.
123. Ismay Nesta Pryce.
124. Olga Georgina Meddefys Pryce.
[Descendants, if any, of Caroline Henrietta Frederica Beauclerk, and her husband, M. Charles Eugene le Loup, of Brussels.]
125. Edward Murray Whitbread.
[Other descendants, if any, of Catherine Elizabeth Dundas (d. 1876) and her husband, General George Freeman Murray.]
126. Florence Caroline Mary Fawcett.
127. Aubrey John Spencer.
128. Aubrey Vere Spencer.
129. Ethel Frances Spencer.
130. Frederica Elizabeth Spencer.
131. Caroline Mildred Spencer.
132. George Trevor Spencer.
133. Edmund Vere Spencer.
134. Charles Gordon Spencer.
135. Frederick Augustus Morland Spencer.
136. Mildred Frances Spencer.
137. Frederica Marion Spencer.
138. Harriet Frances Spencer.
[Descendants, if any, of Caroline Susannah Spencer (d. 1840) and her husband, the Viscomte Charles de Mentque.]
- [Descendants, if any, of Elizabeth Churchill and her husband, Lacy Rumsey, Clerk of the Bills in Her Majesty's Treasury.]
139. Ella Louisa Harvey.
140. Major John Trevor Spencer.
141. Lilian Mary Spencer.
142. Harriette Spencer.
143. Adelaide Churchill Davison.
144. Robert Walter Churchill Hamilton.
145. Walter Spencer Alexander Hamilton.
146. Kathleen Isabel Boyd.
[Descendants, if any, now surviving of the six daughters of Lord Henry Beauclerk, fourth son of 1st Duke of St. Albans.]
147. Aubrey de Vere Beauclerk (of Ardglass).

148. Sidney de Vere Beauclerk (descended twice over, *i.e.*, through both his father and mother.)
149. Augusta Howe.
150. Henry Beauclerk Howe.
151. Francis Cecil Howe.
152. Reginald Lake Howe.
153. Charles Maitland Howe.
154. Ida Louisa Howe.
155. Evelyn Howe.
156. Louisa Katherine Beauclerk.
157. Isabella Julia Palatiano.
158. Constantine Beauclerk Palatiano.
159. Louisa Katherine Aspasia Palatiano.
160. Veronika Rosa Palatiano.
161. Captain Ferdinand Beauclerk.
162. Charles Sidney Beauclerk.
163. Henry Sidney Beauclerk.
164. Robert Sidney Beauclerk.
165. Neville Alfred de Vere Beauclerk.
166. William Topham Beauclerk.
167. Mary Beauclerk.
168. Amelius George Beauclerk.
169. Georgiana Beauclerk.
170. Caroline Elizabeth Cope.
171. Emily Kathleen Beauclerk.
172. Ida Burney.
173. George Norman Burney.
174. Charles Powlett Aldridge.
175. Henry Herbert Aldridge.
176. Captain John Bartolot Aldridge.
177. Robert Hesketh Bevan.
178. Humphrey Charles Bevan.
179. Rev. Robert Eden Henley.
180. Rev. Arthur Keith Henley.
181. Charles Beauclerk Henley.
182. Constance Laura Gregory.
183. Robert Henley Gregory.
184. Francis Stewart Gregory.
185. John Stephen Gregory.
186. Violet Emily Gregory.
187. Mary Noel Gregory.
188. Beatrice Mary Henley.
189. Ethel Maude Henley.
190. Mildred Caroline Henley.
191. Mabel Augusta Henley.
192. Anna Maria Scrase-Dickins.
193. Charles Robert Scrase-Dickins.
194. Captain Spencer William Scrase-Dickins.
195. Alwyne Frederick Scrase-Dickins.
196. Compton Beauclerk Scrase-Dickins.
197. Mary Caroline Peel.
198. Caroline Marian Peel.
199. Joan May Cecilia Peel.
200. Hon. Caroline Diana Keith-Falconer.
201. Charles Adrian Keith-Falconer.
202. Adrian Wentworth Keith-Falconer.
203. Victor Francis Alexander Keith-Falconer.
204. Diana Mary Keith Falconer.
205. Florence France-Hayhurst.
206. Kenneth France-Hayhurst.
207. Geoffrey Reginald France-Hayhurst.
208. Marion France-Hayhurst.
209. Ida Madale ne Keith-Falconer.
210. Evelyn Millicent Keith-Falconer.
211. Sybil Blanche Keith-Falconer.
212. Sir Henry Ralph Fletcher-Vane, Bart.
213. Frederick Drummond Vincent Wing.
214. Evelyn Diana Wing.
215. Algernon Henry Fitzroy.
216. Lieut.-Col. Claude George Henry Sitwell, D.S.O.
217. Dorothy Cecilia Sitwell.
218. Cecil Frederick Sitwell.
219. Herbert Wellington Sitwell.
220. Herbert Fitzroy Sitwell.
221. ——— Sitwell (b. June 21, 1898).
222. Evelyn Juliet Fay Sitwell.
223. Evelyn Millicent Sitwell.
224. Joyce Cecilia Sitwell.
225. Blanche Adeliza St. Clair Erskine, Countess of Rosslyn.
226. Frances Evelyn, Countess of Warwick.
227. Leopold Guy Francis Maynard Greville, Lord Brooke.
228. Hon. Maynard Greville.
229. Lady Marjorie Blanch Eva Greville.
230. Blanche, Lady Algernon Gordon-Lennox.
231. Ivy Gordon-Lennox.
[Descended from King Charles II. through (1) Nell Gwynn, (2) Louise Renée de Perren-court de Querouaille, (3) Barbara Villiers.]
232. James Francis Harry St. Clair-Erskine, Earl of Rosslyn.
233. Francis Edward Scudamore St. Clair-Erskine, Lord Loughborough.
234. Lady Rosabelle Millicent St. Clair-Erskine.
235. Hon. Alexander Fitzroy St. Clair-Erskine.
236. Millicent Fanny, Duchess of Sutherland.
237. George Granville Sutherland-Leveson-Gower, Marquess of Stafford.
238. Lord Alister St. Clair Sutherland-Leveson-Gower.

239. Lady Rosemary Millicent Sutherland-Leveson-Gower.
240. Sybil Mary, Countess of Westmorland.
241. Vere Anthony Francis St. Clair Fane, Lord Burghersh.
242. Lady Enid Victoria Rachel Fane.
243. Lady Angela Forbes.
244. Miss ——— Forbes (dau. of above, b. 1897).
245. George Edward Montagu.
246. John William Montagu.
247. James Drogo Montagu.
248. Phyllis Mary Hamilton Montagu.
249. Anne Diana Lang.
250. Emily Stuart Maurice.
251. Charles John Maude.
252. Hubert William Maude.
253. Constance Margaret Maude.
254. Eustace Downman Maude.
255. George Maude.
256. Ruth Katinka Maude.
257. Cyrene Marie Maude.
258. Ashley Henry Maude.
259. Edith Frances Maude.
260. Sybil Margaret Maude.
261. Dorothea Clara Maude.
262. Frances Clara Maude.
263. Alice Muriel Maude.
264. Alwyne Edward Maude.
265. Alwyne Esme Maude.
266. Kathleen Cecil Maude.
267. Mary Charmien Maude.
268. Frederick William Maude.
269. John William Ashley Maude.
270. Nora Diana Maude.
271. Katharine Elizabeth Maude.
272. Emily Diana Baird.
273. Edward Ashley Baird.
274. Randolph Eustace Wemyss Baird.
275. Helena Emily Baird.
276. Alice Anne Baird.
277. Katrine Maclean Baird.
278. Mary Isabel Baird.
279. Diana Margaret Baird.
280. Georgina Marian Baird.
281. Constance Kennedy Baird.
[Descendants, if any, of Mary Beauclerk and her husband, Count Jenison Walworth.]
282. Sidney James Agar, Earl of Northampton.
283. Lady Georgina Mary Elizabeth Fanny Agar.
284. Lady Alexander Henrietta Alice Agar.
285. Lady Caroline Amy Cora Agar.
286. Hon. Francis William Arthur Agar.
287. Caroline Elizabeth, Countess of Clarendon.
288. George Herbert Hyde Villiers, Lord Hyde.
289. Lady Edith Villiers.
290. Lady Mary Beatrice Agar.
291. Lady Margaret Elizabeth Diana Campbell.
292. Iain Edward Herbert Campbell.
293. Lady Mary Adelaide Foley.
294. Henry Foley.
295. Mildred Caroline Foley.
296. Herbert Welbore Ellis Agar.
297. Charles Herbert Agar.
298. Constance Diana Agar.
299. Laura Mary O'Neill Agar.
300. Herbert Horatio Nelson, Viscount Trafalgar.
301. Hon. Charles Horatio Nelson.
302. Hon. Thomas Horatio Nelson.
303. Hon. Edward Agar Horatio Nelson.
304. Albert Francis Joseph Horatio Nelson.
305. Henry Edward Joseph Horatio Nelson.
306. Charles Sebastian Joseph Horatio Nelson.
307. Edith Mary Josephine Nelson.
308. Mary Winefride Nelson.
309. Lady Alice Mary Diana Nelson.
310. Lady Constance Jane Pleydell-Bouverie.
311. Lady Mary Catherine Shaw.



A TABLE OF THE LIVING DESCENDANTS OF MARY, QUEEN CON-
SORT OF FRANCE, DUCHESS OF SUFFOLK, ETC., 1498-1533,
YOUNGER DAUGHTER OF KING HENRY VII. (*continued*).

BY THE MARQUIS DE RUVIGNY AND RAINEVAL.

31. *Descendants of Ernest Augustus Charles, 3rd Marquis of Ailesbury, 1811-1886. See Table II. G.*
- | | | | |
|-----|-----|--|---|
| 721 | 628 | Lady Mabel Emily Louisa (wife of Robert Standish Sievier, Esq.), 1866. | } Grand-daughter; daughter of George John Brudenell Bruce, 1839-1868. |
| 722 | 629 | Robert Brudenell Bruce Sievier, 1894 | |
| 723 | 630 | Mabel Henrietta Louisa Sievier, 1893 | } Grandchildren; children of No. 721. |
| 724 | 631 | Henry Augustus, 5th Marquis of Ailesbury, 1842 | |
| 725 | 632 | George William James Chandos, Earl of Cardigan, 1873 | } Grandchildren; children of No. 724. |
| 726 | 633 | Lady Ernestine Mary Alma Georgiana (wife of Harry Brady Hunt, Esq.), 1871 | |
| 727 | 634 | Lady Violet Louisa Marjory Brudenell Bruce, 1880 | |
| 728 | 635 | Lord Robert Thomas Brudenell Bruce, Commander R.N., 1845 | } 2nd surviving son. |
| 729 | 636 | James Ernest John Brudenell Bruce, 1879 | |
| 730 | 637 | George Lionell Thomas Brudenell Bruce, 1880 | } Grandchildren; children of No. 728. |
| 731 | 638 | Robert Hanbury Brudenell Bruce, Lieutenant 4th Battalion Norfolk Regiment, 1881 | |
| 732 | 639 | John Charles Brudenell Bruce, 1885 | |
| 733 | 640 | Frances Edith Agnes Brudenell Bruce, 1883 | |
| 734 | 641 | Gwyneth Marjorie Brudenell Bruce, 1890. | |
| 735 | 642 | Lord Charles Frederick Brudenell Bruce, 1849 | 3rd surviving son. |
| 736 | 643 | Ernestine Mary, Countess of Listowell, 1847 | Only surviving daughter. |
| 737 | 644 | Richard Granville, Viscount Ennismore, 1866 | } Grandchildren; children of No. 737. |
| 738 | 645 | Lady Margaret Ernestine Augusta (wife of Reginald Bernhard Loder, of Maidwell Hall, Northants), 1869 | |
| 739 | 646 | Marjorie Kathleen Loder, 1897 | Great-grandchild; daughter of No. 739. |
| 740 | 647 | Lady Beatrice Mary (wife of the Hon. Edward Donough O'Brien), 1870 | } Grand-daughter; younger daughter of No. 737. |
| | | | |

(*To be continued.*)



THE BOYNE PEERAGE CASE.

A FORGOTTEN STORY OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

BY THE REV. WM. BALL WRIGHT.



Pue's Irish Occurrences for May 25, 1736, the following advertisement appears: "At the house of Redwood, King's County, 20th June next, to be sold by publick Cant the Household goods and stock of Hon. Gustavus Hamilton, dec^d, consisting of beds, chairs, glasses, plate, japan work and cabinets and one Horse chair almost new and the newest fashion, a pack of hounds of the right Irish Beagle, with all the Kitchen Furniture, Brewing Vessels, likewise horses, sheep, cattle and cows."

Some fourteen years ago, the present writer being at Tullamore, and interested in the story that gathers round Redwood, made an attempt to find the place. In the old churchyard of Lynally, near Tullamore, is a gravestone with a Latin inscription to the memory of Captain John Forth, of Redwood, who died in 1680, but no such place is now, or has been for more than fifty years, in existence. After making inquiries of several old people, the Rector of Tullamore took him to the oldest individual in the neighbourhood, who said that about forty years previously he and others took down an old brick house within the walls of the park of Charleville Castle, the residence of Lady Emily Bury, and one mile distant from Tullamore. He described the cellars and foundations, and said that the site is now all planted. Thus the old residence of the Hamiltons of Boyne came to an end.

Gustavus Hamilton, youngest son of Sir Frederick Hamilton, who served under Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, and was youngest son of Claude, Lord Paisley, was a very distinguished officer under William III. At the capture of Athlone he led the Grenadiers across the Shannon in that wonderful charge which completely took the Jacobites by surprise, while at the Battle of the Boyne he was greatly responsible for the victory gained by King William.

On October 20, 1715, he was created by George I. first Baron Hamilton of Stackallan, in the county Meath. On March 20, 1717, he was further advanced by George I. to the dignity of Viscount Boyne in the Irish Peerage. He married Elizabeth, second daughter

of Sir Henry Brooke, of Brooksborough, in the county Fermanagh, by whom he had issue one daughter and three sons, Frederick, Gustavus and Henry.

The eldest of these sons, Frederick, married Sophia, eldest sister of James, Viscount Limerick, and died on December 10, 1715, before his father, leaving issue by his wife two sons, Gustavus and James, the latter of whom died young abroad in 1744, and two daughters, Anne and Elizabeth, who both died young.

Gustavus, first Lord Boyne, died on September 16, 1723, aged eighty-four years, and was succeeded in his title and honours by his grandson, Gustavus, second Viscount, who took his seat in the Irish House of Peers on December 24, 1730, but died unmarried in 1746.

On April 20, 1746, Gustavus, the second Viscount, was succeeded by his first cousin and heir-at-law, Frederick, third Viscount, eldest son of the late Viscount's uncle, the Hon. Gustavus Hamilton, of Redwood, in the King's County.

Frederick, the third Viscount, married, in July, 1746, according to the rites of the Church of England, Miss Bridget Mooney, daughter of a Lieutenant-Colonel in the army, and had issue by her three sons and three daughters, viz., Frederick, Gustavus and Joseph, Dorothea, Catherine and Sophia, and died on January 2, 1772, aged fifty-four years.

The Hon. Gustavus Hamilton, of Redwood, father of the third Viscount Boyne, was seized at his death in fee simple or other estate of inheritance of several lands, especially of Redwood, of the clear yearly value of £500, and of very considerable personal estate, and died in the year 1734, leaving his widow, the Hon. Dorothea Hamilton, otherwise Bellew, sister of the then Lord Bellew, of Duleek, and two sons, Frederick, afterwards third Viscount Boyne, and Richard, afterwards fourth Viscount Boyne, both minors, and several daughters. Young Frederick became entitled on his father's death to considerably more than £100 a year, but being then a minor of about sixteen years of age, his mother, Dorothea Hamilton, was appointed by the Irish Court of Chancery guardian of his person and estate.

Gustavus, the second Viscount, died possessed of a real estate which should have come to Frederick, his heir-at-law, but, being prejudiced for some reason against him, he disinherited him, and left the whole to Richard, the second brother.

Frederick, Lord Boyne, having sold all the estates he inherited at his father's death, was much distressed in circumstances until a

few years before his death, and had no other means of support than a pension from the Crown of £300 a year; but he was next in remainder to three considerable estates in Meath, Louth and Kildare, to come to him on the death of John, Lord Bellew, his uncle. In 1770 Lord Bellew died, and Lord Boyne became possessed of these estates, and levied fines and suffered recoveries in the Court of Common Pleas, thus acquiring the fee, subject to certain encumbrances, particularly a sum of £5,000 on the Meath and Kildare estates, and of £25,000 on the Louth estates, for purposes mentioned below. Lord Bellew having no male issue, but two daughters, had two Acts passed, one in England in the 8th year, and the other in Ireland in the 9th year, of Queen Anne, giving him power to charge these sums on the estates for his daughters. By the latter Act the estates were settled on Frederick Hamilton, afterwards Lord Boyne, and his male issue *lawfully begotten*, and in default of such, then to the use of Richard Hamilton, his brother.

Frederick, the third Lord, died on January 2, 1772, leaving a will made in 1771, whereby he bequeathed all his estates in trust to Robert Sibthorpe and John Foster, Esquires, to sell or mortgage all or any part for payment of debts. The will goes on to say: "I give and bequeath unto my dearly beloved wife, Bridget, Lady Boyne, the sum of £400 sterling yearly out of my real estates, to be paid by half-yearly payments." He also authorizes her, in case of non-payment, to distrain upon the estates for the amount due, with costs, and, further, leaves to her £1,000, to be disposed of as she may judge fit. Also the use of all his plate, linen and household furniture during her life, after which his eldest son, Frederick Hamilton, is to have the life use of it. He also gives his house in Drumcondra, co. Dublin, to his wife, and bequeaths half of his Meath estate to Gustavus, his second son, and the other half to Joseph, his youngest son, the estates in Louth and Kildare counties being devised on trust for the use of his eldest son, Frederick, the two trustees being appointed guardians of the minors. The third Viscount had directed by a codicil that the Louth estate should be sold in order to pay the amount due to the mortgagee, Lord Mansfield, who had advanced £25,000 on it; but as this was not done, his eldest son, Frederick, applied to the trustees to inform him why it was not sold, and how the surplus rents were applied, and was for the first time told that one Elizabeth Hadley, the daughter of a blacksmith and gunsmith in Tullamore, named Benjamin Hadley, had assumed the title of Lady Viscountess Boyne, Dowager, and had as such recovered dower off all his estates at the assizes in Trim and Dundalk.

Having further inquired into the claims of Elizabeth Hadley, and how she obtained the judgments in dower, Frederick Hamilton ascertained that she asserted that on August 25, in 1737, when Lord Boyne was a minor of nineteen years of age, and she also under age, a private marriage took place between them.

Now, the third Lord Boyne was married in 1746 to Miss Mooney by the rites of the Church of England, and at the foot of the pedigree of Richard, fourth Lord Boyne, lodged in the office of the Ulster King of Arms in 1772, and now preserved in the Ulster Office, is the following memorandum :

“ Frederick, 3rd Viscount Boyne, made an entry in my office on the 10th June, 1766, of his marriage with Miss Bridget Mooney.

“ WILLIAM HAWKINS.

“ Ulster King of Arms.”

Lord Boyne lived with Bridget Mooney, his presumed wife, for twenty-five years, during which she was always received in society as his wife; his eldest son, Frederick, was also introduced by him to the then Viceroy as his eldest son, and appeared as such at Court in the Viceroy's train, discharging those offices which noblemen's sons are usually appointed to fill.

At the time when Elizabeth Hadley claimed to have been married to Frederick Hamilton, the minor of nineteen, he was heir to the Boyne peerage, and, as he dealt at the gunsmith's shop in Tullamore, she and her father no doubt used all their endeavours to induce him to marry her. At last she eloped with him to Dublin, where, as she asserted, a private marriage was solemnized between them; but after a few months the youth discontinued living with her, and there never was any issue. His mother, the Hon. Dorothea Hamilton, having heard it rumoured that Elizabeth Hadley claimed to be married, and fearing such a report would prevent her son marrying as befitted his station, took legal advice, and was informed that if her son continued to live separate from Miss Hadley (even supposing such a marriage to have taken place), the young woman could not avail herself of the marriage, and that if they had married without her written consent as guardian to her son, the marriage was, under the first section of an Act made in the 9th year of George II.,¹ entitled “ An Act for the more effectual preventing

¹ The exact wording of the Act is as follows : “ That from and after the twenty-fifth day of March, 1737, all marriages and matrimonial contracts, where either of the parties are under the age of twenty-one years, had without the consent of the

clandestine marriages," absolutely void with the decree of any Ecclesiastical Court, and that if he continued to live apart from her, she was, by an Act of Parliament passed in Ireland in the 6th year of Queen Anne, disabled from recovering dower.

Four months and five days after the alleged marriage, and on December 30, 1737, Mrs. Dorothea Hamilton having in the meantime remarried and renounced the guardianship of her children, Peter Marsh, Esq., of Moyally, King's County, was appointed by the Court of Chancery in Ireland to be guardian of Frederick Hamilton, for the purpose of carrying on a suit in the Church Courts for the formal annulling of the marriage. On February 8, 1738, a suit was instituted in the Consistory Court of Meath Diocese to annul the alleged marriage, and Elizabeth Hadley was never considered to be or treated as the wife of Mr. Hamilton. No issue was ever joined in that Court, for Elizabeth Hadley, after appearing, then put in a peremptory exception, whereby she admitted that at the time of the marriage Mr. Hamilton and she were minors, and that his estate was of the annual value of £600; but she alleged that Mr. Hamilton's mother was then his guardian lawfully appointed, and that the suit should have been prosecuted by her, and not by any other person, and therefore insisted that it was now improperly brought, and that she was not bound to answer. The ecclesiastical judge having reserved the benefit of this exceptive matter until the hearing of the cause, the opposite party appealed to the Metropolitan Court of Armagh, and while the cause was still depending, Mr. Hamilton in 1739 obtained an order of that Court for liberty to prosecute that suit in his own name, as he had come of age. On hearing his appeal on May 13, 1740, the Armagh Court pronounced in favour of Mrs. Hadley. Mr. Hamilton immediately appealed to the Court of Chancery, and judges delegate were appointed to

father (if living) in writing under his hand first had and obtained, or, if dead, of the guardian had and obtained in the same manner, or of the Lord Chancellor or Keeper of the Great Seal, in case no guardian be appointed, shall be absolutely null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever, and shall not be deemed, adjudged or construed by any spiritual court as contracts or marriages without such consent, if either of the parties marrying without such consent, and being under the age of twenty-one, be entitled to any real estate of the value of £100 per annum. The guardian also may commence a suit in the proper ecclesiastical court, to disannul such marriage, and if it appears in the said suit, by proper proof, that either of the parties so marrying was at the time under twenty-one, such marriage shall be declared by the ecclesiastical court, where such suit is commenced, to be absolutely null and void to all intents and purposes."

determine the appeal. At this time Mr. Hamilton, who had become Lord Boyne, and married Miss Mooney, was in financial difficulty, and the case was allowed to lapse; but his guardian, Peter Marsh, having died, he petitioned the Lord Chancellor in 1765 for a new guardian for the purposes of the suit. The Rev. Samuel Partridge was now appointed instead of the late Mr. Marsh. He filed an allegation in the Court of Delegates, and Elizabeth Hadley was served with a monition and notice to bring the cause to a final hearing. She did all she could to delay (by filing exceptions, etc.) the final hearing, and succeeded in doing so until the delegates named were all dead. A new Commission passed the Seals, but before the members pronounced any sentence Frederick, Lord Boyne, died.

When the cause came to be heard, Mrs. Hadley exhibited what is in ecclesiastical law styled a *peremptory* and *defensive* matter, in which she alleged, among other things, that the Court could take no cognizance of her marriage with Lord Boyne, it being a personal action, which expired with his lordship.

Three of the judges in January, 1773, decided upon this plea, and not only admitted its validity, but refused to hear the eldest son of Lord Boyne's marriage with Miss Mooney, who was desirous of entering into the merits of the appeal, and petitioned to prove the illegality of his father's marriage in 1737. However, Frederick Hamilton junior presented a petition to the King for a Commission of Review, complaining of error in the decree of the delegates. The case came on before the English Lord Chancellor in Lincoln's Inn Hall on July 30, 1773. After many learned arguments on both sides, the Chancellor adjourned the business to the next day, and about three in the afternoon expressed himself as at present in favour of the petitioner, giving among other reasons for his opinion, that he entertained many doubts with respect to the arguments urged by Mrs. Hadley's counsel, and that while any *one* doubt remained upon his mind he could neither in *justice* nor in *law* pronounce the petitioner illegitimate. The matter, however, was deferred until the following December, and finally the Chancellor delivered his opinion, on technical grounds, that such Commission of Review ought not to be granted.

(To be continued.)



THE STONELEIGH PEERAGE CASE.



IN the interesting articles upon this very singular Peerage claim no mention is made of the incident which probably had as much to do with the decision of the House as the mystery attending the missing monument. I allude to the production of the Wigan Parish Registers, by which a totally different descent for the claimant was shown than that put forth in his claim. The claimant's case was based upon his descent from a Roger Leigh, of Haigh, near Wigan, who was buried at Wigan August 21, 1702, which Roger, it was alleged, was son of the Hon. Christopher Leigh by a first marriage unrecorded by the heralds. It was assumed that this Roger Leigh, although seated at Haigh, had been baptized at Stoneleigh, but owing to certain defects in the Stoneleigh Register his baptism could not be found. The missing monument, however, would, it was contended, be sufficient evidence of this parentage. In opposition to this it was proved by the Wigan registers that a family of Leigh had resided at Haigh at least as early as the sixteenth or beginning of the seventeenth century, and contended that Roger Leigh of Haigh, who died in 1702, was the son of Robert Leigh of Haigh whose father, Roger Leigh, was probably the Roger Leigh who was buried at Wigan in 1624. There can be no doubt but that this important evidence, which appears to have been sprung upon the claimant towards the close of the lengthy trial, contributed much to the decision of the Peers.

The Barony of Leigh of Stoneleigh seems to have been productive of fruitless claims, not the least remarkable being one of which from time to time much has been heard in this locality. There exists in this neighbourhood a family named Leigh who have long asserted a claim which, if accurate, would put that of the Wigan claimant entirely into the shade. They allege a direct male descent from Thomas, the eldest son of the second Lord Leigh, who died in 1710. This Thomas was baptized at Stoneleigh March 10, 1682, and in all peerages is stated to have died an infant. It was, however, proved by the Wigan claimant that no entry is to be found in the Stoneleigh Register of the burial of this infant, and the Leigh claimants assert that he did not die as alleged, but "ran away," came to Leigh in Lancashire, was married in Leigh Church, April 14, 1700, and buried there in 1733. Their descent from a

Thomas Leigh who was thus married and buried is undoubted, but the proof of the identity of this Thomas with the eldest son of the second peer is entirely lacking. How and why he came to "run away" is but vaguely and most unsatisfactorily guessed at. Nor is it explained how it came to pass that his existence was passed over when his father died and his younger brother quietly allowed to take his place, his succession to the Peerage being accepted by the House of Lords. The whole claim is an extraordinary one, not the least remarkable feature in it being how it came to originate, but it seems to have been put forth at least as early as that of George Leigh of Wigan. There can be no doubt but that it is thoroughly believed in by a considerable number of persons now living in this locality, and that large sums of money from time to time have been expended in the effort to procure the necessary evidence to substantiate it.

W. D. PINK.

LOWTON, NEWTON-LE-WILLOWS, LANCASHIRE.



A SUPPLEMENT TO THE "BOOK OF PUBLIC ARMS."

THE ARMS OF INVERNESS.



REFERENCE to the "Book of Public Arms" will show that the armorial bearings of the Royal Burgh of Inverness were therein inserted, but stated to have never been matriculated. The supporters, as always hitherto used, were placed in a curious position, as will be seen by a reference to the illustration in the above-mentioned volume; but in the recent matriculation (dated February 9, 1900) they now appear in the orthodox position. The official blazon runs: "Gules, our Lord upon the Cross proper. Above the shield is placed a suitable helmet with a mantling gules doubled or, and upon a wreath of the proper liveries is set for *crest* a cornucopia proper, and in an escrol over the same this *motto*, "Concordia et fidelitas"; and upon a compartment below the shield are placed for supporters, on the dexter side a dromedary, and on the sinister side an elephant, both proper."

Our illustration (see frontispiece) is from a photograph of the painting in Lyon Register.


Can any of our readers supply the history or details of the origin of these arms?



AITKEN OF THORNTON (*continued*).

BY THE MARQUIS DE RUVIGNY AND RAINEVAL.

VI. AITKEN, NOW OF AUSTRALIA.

- VIII.  AMES AITKEN, seventh son of David Aitken, Esq., of Windie-edge, Fifeshire, by Marion Couston, his wife, was born at Beath, on the 9th, and baptized there November 15, 1774, and died June 13, 1865, aged ninety years, having married Agnes Anderson, and had issue:

1. David, his heir.
2. John, born August 15, 1809; died, unmarried, 1850.
3. James, died young.
4. Jean, born March 31, 1811, and died, leaving issue by her husband, Thomas Stocks Beveridge, of Grangehill, Kinghorn, one daughter:
 - (1) Agnes Stocks, married [—] Hill, in America, and has two daughters.
5. James, of Eskbank, Dalkeith, born April 7, 1814; died January 20, 1898, having married his cousin, Jeanie Currie Stenhouse, daughter of John Stenhouse, of Southfod, by Alicia Aitken, and coheirress to her brother John, who died *s.p.* August 13, 1838, by whom—who died 1890—he had issue:
 - (1) Alicia, unmarried.
 - (2) Agnes, died, unmarried, April 16, 1893.
 - (3) James, unmarried.
 - (4) John, unmarried.
 - (5) Jeanie, died young.
 - (6) Jessie, married Thomas Greig, Esq., Wooden, and died October 25, 1881, leaving issue two sons:
 - (i.) Bennet Lande Boyd Greig, born December 29, 1874; died October 15, 1900, at Victoria,

Rhodesia, of enteric fever, while serving with 70th Squadron Imperial Yeomanry (Scottish Sharpshooters).

(ii.) James Aitken Greig, born December 2, 1876.

(7) Jeanie, unmarried.

(8) Marion, unmarried.

6. Robert, born April 18, 1816; married Janet Richardson, and died leaving issue:

(1) Grace Pratt, married Charles Ritchie, and had issue one son and three daughters.

(2) James, married Jeanie Houston, and had issue.

(3) John, died *s.p.*

7. William, born February 9, 1818; died 1820.

8. George, born September 18, 1820; ancestor of the branch of Kirkcaldy, which see.

9. Marion, born May 11, 1824; married the Rev. J. Isdale, by whom—who died in 1891—she had issue:

(1) Agnes Isdale, married John Greig, and has issue five sons and three daughters.

(2) Jeanie Isdale.

(3) John Isdale.

(4) Marion Isdale, married Ninian Glen, and died 1890, leaving issue two daughters.

(5) Alexander Isdale.

DAVID AITKEN, tenant in Torbain, eldest son and heir of the preceding, was born August 10, 1807; and married his cousin, Isabella Marion, daughter of John Stenhouse, Esq., of Southfod, Fifeshire, by Alicia Aitken, his wife, and coheiress (with her sister Jeanie Currie, wife of James Aitken, Eshbank) of her brother, John Stenhouse, of Southfod aforesaid, who died *s.p.* August 13, 1838, by whom he had issue:

1. James, his heir.

2. John, died unmarried in Singapore.

3. George, settled in Australia; married Helen Anderson, and has had issue:

(1) Julia Anderson.

(2) Isabella Marion Stenouse.

(3) David, died young.

4. David, settled in Australia, and married Ellen Todd, and has issue:

(1) David.

- (2) Alexander Anderson.
 - (3) Suetonius Arthur.
 - (4) Mary Isobel.
 - (5) James.
 - (6) Gladys Anderson.
 - (7) Agnes Anderson.
 - 5. Alicia, married Thomas Douglas, and has issue a son and daughter:
 - (1) Ella Douglas.
 - (2) George Douglas.
 - 6. Agnes, unmarried.
- Mr. Aitken died in 1884.

X. JAMES AITKEN, eldest son and heir of preceding; settled in Australia, and married, in 1860, Jeanie Lewis, and has issue;

- 1. David, born 1861; married Jeanie Simpson.
- 2. Euphemia Russell, born 1862; married Lewis Bell, and has issue.
- 3. George Lewis, born 1864; married Alice Burt, and has issue two daughters.
- 4. James, born 1865.
- 5. Isabella Marion Stenhouse, born 1867; married James Strachan, and has issue two sons.
- 6. William Lewis, born 1869.
- 7. Jane Alice, born 1871.
- 8. John Stenhouse, born 1872.
- 9. Helen Lewis, born 1874.
- 10. Janet Russell, born 1876.
- 11. Philip Lewis, born 1879.

VII. AITKEN OF KIRKCALDY; CO. FIFE.

VIII. GEORGE AITKEN, seventh son of James Aitken, the seventh son of David Aitken of Windie-edge, co. Fife, by Marion Couston, his wife, was born, September 18, 1820, being thus seventh son of a seventh son. Tenant of Tyrie, near Kirkcaldy; married, first, Helen Lewis (who died April 13, 1876), and had issue:

- 1. James, died *s.p., v.p.*, 1867.
- 2. George Lewis, of whom presently.
- 3. David, died *s.p., v.p.*, 1862.

Mr. Aitken married, secondly, in 1879, Margaret Stocks, and died December 29, 1894, without further issue.

IX. GEORGE LEWIS AITKEN, born December 8, 1855, second, but only surviving, son and heir of the preceding. Writer of Kirkcaldy, and tenant of Bog-lily, co. Fife, married Harriet Walker, and has issue two sons and two daughters :

1. George, born October 13, 1882.
2. Norman Lockhart Walker, born September, 1885.
3. Frances Harriet Norman, born May, 1888.
4. Helen Lewis, born November 10, 1891.

(To be continued.)



AN OLD SCOTTISH MANUSCRIPT.

A RECORD OF DOCUMENTS UNDER THE GREAT
AND PRIVY SEALS OF SCOTLAND (*continued*).

BY CHARLES S ROMANES.



INFETMENT to John Hanna in Whitehill and
takin out. Jannet Hanna, spouse to David Aitkin in
Littleclock of the toune and lands of Tors-
kathrine, now commonlie called Torskrachane,
holds of his majestie ward upon the resignati-
one of the Viscount of Kenmoore and his spouse. It
hath likewayes ane confirmati-
one granted be the said Viscount to them.

Composition 50 merks.

takin out. Confirmatione to David Campbell of Urchnay and his
spouse of ane Dispositione of the toune and lands of
Boighall, granted be Sir Hugh Campbell of Calder to be holdin of
the said Sir Hugh Campbell.

Composition 20 merks.

Infetment of apprising of the lands of Balbreikie to James
Archibald Merchant in Kennoway and . . . Thomsone tennant in
Fairfield apprised for 900 merks 6s. 8d. The apprising is expired.

Composition 100 merks.

takin out. Confirmatione of ane Wodsett of the eight pennie land
called Bewsta to Mr Patrick Graham of Rothisholme
redeemable be payment of 3,000 merks.

Composition 20 lib.

Infetment of apprising of the lands of Pitmaduthie and others
to Sir George Mackenzie of Tarbet apprised for 5,429 lib. 11s. 2d.

Composition 80 merks.

Infetment of the lands and barronie of Priestfield and
 takin out. lands of Camron and teinds of the samein to James Dick,
 merchant and late bailie of Edinburgh, holds of his majestie blensch
 and feu upon the resignation of Alexander Murray of Priestfield.

Composition 10 merks.

Infetment of the lands and barronie of Rankeillor
 takin out. over to Mr Archibald Hope now of Rankeillor, Advocat, his
 spouse and son holds of his majestie taxt ward for payment of 200
 lib for the ward also much for the releiffe, and 400 lib for the
 marriage upon the resignatiene of Henrie Sibbald of Rankeillor. It
 hath a denovodamus.

Composition 100 merks.

Confirmation to George Cuthbert of Castlehill, eldest
 s.w.p. lawful son to John Cuthbert of Castlehill, of ane disposi-
 tion granted be the said John Cuthbert of Castlehill, his father, to
 him of the lands of Old Castlehill and fyft part of the Milne thereof
 holds of his majestie taxt ward for payment of. . .

Composition 20 lib.

Escheat and liferent of John Fleming baxter burgess
 John of Edinburgh to Alexander Menzeis writter there.

Composition 10 merks.

Escheat of William Baillie of Hillhead, Mr John
 Geo. Dollas. Baillie of Carphin, Alexander Baillie of Braidhirst,
 William and Archibald Cleilands of Knowhoblehills, David William-
 sone of Todholeburne and John Baillie younger of St. Johns Kirk
 to Patrick Vause goodman of the Tolbooth of Edinburgh upon his
 own horning.

Composition 10 merks.

Escheat of Margaret Row spous to William Marteine indweller
 in Edinburgh to William Paton writter there.

Composition 10 merks.

Nonentrie of the yeirly annual rent of 130 merks now
 takin out. restricted to 52 lib 8s. out of the lands of Haugh and
 Rode to John Achesone, one of the clerks of his majestie's chan-
 cellarie.

Composition 10 merks.

Escheat and liferent of Henry Ker of Lintoun to Sir
 Mr. Archi- Alexander Don of Newtoun, Knight, Barronet upon his
 bald Nisbet. owne horning.

Composition 40 lib.

Escheat and liferent of Alexander Buchan of Auch-
 Mr James Elphinstoun. nacy to James Forbes of Savoch upon his owne horning.

Composition 40 lib.

Mr. William Escheat of William Auchinleck Maltman in Preston-
Gordon. pans to John Smith in Waulkmilne.

Composition 10 merks.

takin out. Tuttorie of James and Jennett Cunninghames bairnes
lawfull to the deceist Mr Cuthbert Cunninghame, writter
in Dumfries, to Mary Murray their mother.

Composition 10 merks.

takin out. Tuttorie of Margaret, Helene and Mary Dowgalls
bairnes lawfull to the deceist William Dowgall, burgess of
Dysert, to Mary Simpstone their mother and David Dempster in
Elie.

Composition 10 merks.

Escheat and liferent of James Mackenzie, portioner of Moddat,
to Rorry Dingwall of Over Cambuscurrie upon his owne horning.

Composition 10 merks.

James Allane. Ward nonentrie and marriage of Wm Dowglas, now
takin out. of Cavers, to James Murray of Phillippaugh under the
King's hand.

Composition 10 merks.

S.W.S. Ward, nonentrie and marriage of Walter Scott, now
takin out. of Tushilaw, to Sir William Sharpe, his majesty's cash
keeper under the King's hand.

Composition 10 merks.

SIGNATURES PAST AUGUST 3, 1677.

takin out. Infetment to Charles, Earl of Marr, of the lands,
lordships, barronies, regalities, burghs of barronies per-
taining to the Earldom of Marr and patronage of the Kirk of
Alloway, and erecting the village at the Kirk of Gargunnoch in one
burgh of barronie, and the village called the Inches in ane other
burgh of barronie, with ane union and anexatione of the lands of
Cromarr and Bremarr, Strathdie and Glengairie in ane free lord-
ship and regality, to be called the regality of Kildrimmie, holds of
his majestie blensch, feu and ward, the ward changed to taxed ward
for payment of 400 merks for the ward also much for the releiffe and
1,000 merks for the marriage under the King's hand upon the
resignatione of the said Charles, Earl of Mar, and several others.

Composition 10 merks.

takin out. Infetment to Mr William Hay, parson of Crimond,
of the lands and barronie of Crimond Mogat, holds of his
majestie taxt ward fer payment of . . . for the ward and . . . for
the relieffe and . . . fer the marriage upon the resignation of Peter
Meldrum of Lathers. And sicklyke ane confirmatione granted be
the said Peter Meldrum to the said Mr William Hay of the lands of

Rothnachie and others and of the burgh roods about the Burgh of Ratray belonging to William Dalgarno and severall others. As also ane dispositione granted be Mr William Rives, minister at Lonmay, to the said Mr William Hay of his burgh roods and lands in the burgh of Ratrae. And also ane dispositione granted be Arthur Dalgarno in Dumpstone to the said Mr William Hay of the lands and roods in Ratrae under the King's hand. Composition 20 lib.

Infetment to Hugh Campbell of Calder of the toune and lands of Moynes Cracher and lands of Boghole and others holds of his majestie ward and changed to taxt ward for payment of 500 merks for the ward and also much for the releiffe and 1,000 merks for the marriage under the King's hand upon the resignatioun of Robert Dunbar of Westfeild and the said Sir Hugh Campbell.

Composition 100 merks.

Robert Keill. Escheat and liferent of James Wishart of Auchindorie to William Carnagie, writter in Edinburgh.

Composition 40 lib.

takin out. Infetment to Walter Scott of Harwood of the lands of North Sintoune holds of his majestie ward and changed to taxt ward for payment of 120 liber for the ward, also much for the releiffe and 240 liber for the marriage under the King's hand upon the resignatioun of John Scott of Sintoune.

Composition 120 liber.

takin out. Infetment to Alexander Gellie of Blackfoord and John Gellie, his eldest lawfull sone, in fee of the lands and barronie of Blackfoord and the teinds of the twopart lands of Badagwhask holds of his majestie blensch upon the resignatioun of Adam Urquhart of Meldrum. It hath a confirmatione to the said Alexander Gellie and John Gellie, his sone, and Margaret Gordoune, spouse to the said Alexander Gellie of the foresaid dispositione of the said lands and barronie of Blackfoord and teinds of Badagwhask, as lykeways of several other lands holdin of severall superiors.

Composition 100 merks.

takin out. Infetment of apprising of the lands and barronie of Bellendon and others to Rodger Mowat, writter in Edinburgh, and Mary Logan his spouse appraised for 93,500 merks. The apprising is expired.

Composition 10 merks.

(To be continued.)



CONCERNING THE MAKING OF
GENTLEMEN.

R^o Omībz ad quos ꝑc. saltm. Sciatis qđ de grā nrā spāli ꝑ eo qđ carissimus dnus ꝑ avus nr̄ Rex defunctus nup ꝑ tras suas patentes concessit Petro de Maundelt ꝑ heredibz suis qđ ip̄i portare possent arma de gouples cum tribz leopardis de auro, quolt eor' portante quandam coronam de azura circa collum ad differenciam armor' infantum ꝑ filior' ꝑdci aui nr̄i que quidem bre casualit' sunt amisse vt accepim^o, concessim^o Otoni de Maundelt Chiualer fit ꝑ heredi ꝑfati Petri ꝑt heredibz eiusdem Otonis qđ ip̄i arma ꝑdca portare possint in forma ꝑdca. In cui^o ꝑc. T. R. apud Westm̄ xxij die Octobr^o. ꝑ bre de priuato sigillo. (Patent Roll, 17 Ric. II., pt. i., mem. 15.)

TRANSLATION.

The King to all to whom, etc., Greeting. Know that of our special grace, and because our dearest lord and grandfather the deceased King lately, by his letters patent, granted to Peter de Maundelt and his heirs that they might bear the arms of gules with three leopards or, each of them bearing a crown azure round the neck as difference from the arms of the children and sons of our aforesaid grandfather (which letters, as we have understood, have by chance been lost), we have granted to Otto de Maundelt, knight, son and heir of the aforesaid Peter, and to the heirs of the same Otto, that they may bear the arms aforesaid in the form aforesaid. In witness whereof, etc. Witness the King at Westminster, the 22nd day of October. (By writ of privy seal.)

DESCENT OF DE CARTERET FROM THE
DUKES OF NORMANDY (*continued from p. 56*).

BY CHARLES A. BERNAU.



HIS Sir Reginald de Carteret is also mentioned in:
1270. D'Anisy, "Archives du Calvados," vol. ii.,
p. 199.

1290. In March, Sir Reginald, "with the consent of his eldest son Philip, appeared in the King's court before the Bailly of Jersey, and abandoning the claim which he had there preferred for the right of presentation to the Church of St. Ouen,

further ratified and confirmed all the preceding grants made by himself and his ancestors to the Abbey of Mount St. Michael. In the record of this transaction, now in the archives of St. Lo, five preceding charters are transcribed, and the whole attested by the Seals of the Bailly of Jersey and of Sir Reginald, the latter of which is still perfect, and bears: *three* fusils in fesse, surmounted with a label of four points, with the legend RAGINARD CARTRAIO." (Payne, p. 72, note.)

1296. Claus., 25 Edw. I., m. 26.

1304. Placita Assis. apud Guerner, 32 Edw. I.

1306. Pat., 35 Edw. I., m. 45.

1309. Plac. quer. in insul., Guerner and Jersey, coram Joh. de Fresingfield, etc., ann. 2 Edw. II. In this he is mentioned as "deceased."

He left three sons: Philip, John, and Geoffrey.

II. SIR PHILIP DE CARTERET, Seigneur of St. Ouen, is mentioned in:

1290. See the extract given above under this year.

1309. Same reference as above.

1328. Claus., 2 Edw. III., m. 24, dorso, where he is described as "deceased."

His son:

12. SIR REGINALD DE CARTERET, Seigneur of St. Ouen:

1328. Same reference as above.

1329. Rot. fin., 3 Edw. III., m. 4.

1331. Inquis., 4 Edw. III., cor. Rob. Nortonne, etc., in insul. de Jersey.

1332. Plac. apud Longam villam in insul., Guerner, cor. Rob. de Scardeburgh, etc., anno 5 Edw. III.

1339. In this year he was chosen to succeed Drew de Barentine as Governor of Jersey.

1341. Falle's "Account of Jersey," pp. 61, 62.

He married Genette de Guerpil, and died the second week in Lent, 1349, leaving three sons, Sir Philip (ob. s. p., 1351-2), Sir Reginald and William (d. 1350).

13. SIR REGINALD DE CARTERET (heir to his brother), Seigneur of St. Ouen and Captain of the King's Castles in Jersey. In 1374 he repulsed an attack of the celebrated Bertrand du Guesclin on the Castle of Mont Orgueil, Jersey. For this gallant achievement he and his seven sons were knighted in one day by Edward III. (Ashmolean MSS., No. 546). He died in 1381.

14. SIR PHILIP DE CARTERET, the eldest of the seven sons men-

tioned above, succeeded his father as Seigneur of St. Ouen. From old Contrâts¹ it appears that he left two sons (1) Philip, Seigneur of St. Ouen, to whom we will return later, and (2) Reginald de Carteret, Seigneur of Longueville, Bailly of Jersey, 1446, who married (1) a daughter of Colin le Petit (Bailly of Jersey in 1368), and (2) Jennette, daughter of Jehanne de St. Martin. By his first wife he had two daughters, who became the wives of Pierre de Beauvoir and of Helier de la Rocque. By his second wife, Jennette, he left a daughter (the wife of Philip Payn) and a son Reginald, who married Jennette . . . and left a daughter, his heiress, the wife of Michael Payn. She died before 1493. Reginald de Carteret, senior, died before 1480, when his second wife is described as a widow. She was still living in 1493.

15. PHILIP DE CARTERET,² eldest son of Sir Philip, was Seigneur of St. Ouen, and died before 1441. He married Perrine . . . who married, secondly, Thomas Mareschall. She was still alive in 1488. Their eldest son:

16. SIR PHILIP DE CARTERET,³ still a minor on his father's

¹ The following Contrâts refer to these De Carterets, Seigneurs of Longueville:

"1493. John Nicolle possesseur et acquisateur des heritages de Regnauld de Carteret Junior. Michel Payn tuteur de ses enfants à cause de leur mère défunte, fille du dit Regnauld Junior, Jenette veuve du dit Regnauld junior & Jenette veuve de Regnauld de Carteret le viel. Le dit Michel dit que John Nicolle n'avait jamais acquis le Manier de Longueville, avec plusieurs rentes et qu'il n'avait aucun droit de les pcedger Si non par l'appointement entre eulx."

"1480. Accordé que le dit John Nicolle demeurera possesseur de tous les heritages du dit Regnauld & qu'apres la mort de Jennette fille de Jehannet de St. Martin, veuve de Regnauld de C. Senior, le dit Nicolle paiera 2 quartiers de froment de rente a Michel Payn Ca-ux fille & seule héritière du dit Regnauld de Carteret Junior."

² "1441. Regnauld de Carteret fils puiné de Philip de Carteret Seigneur de St. Ouen; Thomas de St. Martin Tuteur des enfants de Philip de Carteret fils ainé du dit Philip."

This extract from an old Contrât proves that Philip and Reginald were sons of a Philip, and grandsons, not sons, of Sir Reginald, who died in 1381. It also proves that Sir Reginald, Seigneur of Longueville, and Bailly in 1446, was a younger son, and was not Seigneur of St. Ouen. Payne, copying the errors contained in the pedigree of this family at the Heralds' College, leaves out of his pedigree both Philip (father of Philip and Reginald) and his eldest son Philip, Seigneur of St. Ouen, who died before 1441. For these two Philips we have the double testimony of the old Contrâts and of the manuscript pedigree written in 1641, mentioned in a note later.

³ This is proved by the following Contrât:

"1453. Regnauld de Carteret Seigneur en partie du fief des 20 livres & Philip de Carteret Seigneur de St. Ouen depuis peu majeur."

death, attained his majority before 1453. He married Jane, daughter and heir of Sir William Newton, of Gloucestershire,¹ by whom he had issue, Philip, John, and three other sons.

17. PHILIP DE CARTERET died during the lifetime of his father. By his wife Perrine, daughter of Penna de Caux, he left a son and heir.

18. PHILIP DE CARTERET, Seigneur of St. Ouen, "succeeded his grandfather, and was for eighteen years a ward of the Crown, as a minor. An ancient manuscript records that, on his coming of age, alder-trees grew in the hall of the manor, owing to the neglect and covetousness of his guardians" (Payne, p. 76). He married Margaret, only daughter and heiress of Richard Harleston, Governor of Jersey and Vice-Admiral in the English service, by whom he had twenty sons, who were presented to the King on one day, and a daughter.

An account of Margaret de Carteret's heroic and successful efforts to save her husband's life and honour will be found in Payne's work (pp. 76 and 77).

From their son Edward were descended the Earls Granville, which title became extinct on the death (s.p.) of Robert de Carteret, second Earl Granville, Viscount and Baron Carteret, in 1776. The present Seigneur of St. Ouen (Colonel E. C. Malet de Carteret) is also descended in the female line from this Edward.

One of their younger sons, Pierre de Carteret, erroneously described by Payne as leaving no descendants, left a numerous progeny, which resulted in three distinct branches of the family. The eldest settled in a house "auprès de l'Eglise St. Ouen," and became extinct in 1671. The second branch settled in St. Brelades. Mr. P. J. de Carteret, of Hanham Court, Hanham, co. Gloucestershire, is the only male representative of this branch of the family. Sir Francis Jeune is descended from these De Carterets through his great-grandmother, Rachel de Carteret, who married François Jeune in 1743. The third branch settled in St. Saviour's, where they were Seigneurs of la Hougette, and became extinct in 1752. An account of these three branches has recently been published by the Société Jersiaise.

From their fourth son, Helier de Carteret, are descended the Bernaus of Lee, co. Kent. The writer hopes to give the connecting-links in a further article.

¹ "Of Somerset," according to an interesting old manuscript written in 1641, now in the possession of Mr. P. J. de Carteret, of Hanham Court, who believes it to be the work of a herald.

My chief authorities (where no other reference is given above) are: Payne's "Armorial of Jersey," 1860, pp. 70-77; Collins's "Peerage," 1768, vol. iv., pp. 367-376.

(I wish to acknowledge the great help given me by Mr. P. J. de Carteret, of Hanham Court, Hanham, Gloucestershire. He has not only most obligingly sent me copies of his notes on old De Carteret Contrâts, but has also twice revised and considerably added to the proof-sheets of this article.—C. A. B.)



Queries and Correspondence.

Replies and letters (which MUST be written on ONE SIDE of the paper) should be addressed to the EDITOR, "Genealogical Magazine," 62, Paternoster Row, London, E.C. The Editor begs to call the attention of his correspondents to the absolute NECESSITY of writing legibly those queries intended for publication. Names which may be familiar enough to the writers are not equally familiar to others. All queries which have been received at the office of this magazine prior to the insertion of this notice will be inserted in their turn in our pages; but as the queries sent to us for publication are greatly in excess of the space we can devote to them, we give notice that in future all queries of purely personal interest must be accompanied by a postal order for ONE SHILLING. Replies to queries, and also correspondence concerning articles which have appeared in our pages on matters of general interest, will not be charged for. The Editor does not undertake to receive or forward correspondence not intended for publication in these columns.

AMMERONGEN OR AMERONGER.

In 1712 Justanus Ammerongen, of Birmingham, button-maker, made a will, leaving a widow, Hannah, and five children under age. The widow probably married again to Edward Loxley of Birmingham; will 1725. Of the five children, perhaps four were:

Barbara, married, 1722, Robert Middlemore.
Anna, married, 1724, John More.
Mary } under age in 1725.
Sarah }

Ammerongen was buried as "Justian Mayronghen" at Edgbaston in 1712, and the name was often corrupted into Ameronger. There was an armigerous family of van Amerongen in Utrecht and Dordrecht; see Rietstap. It does not seem unlikely that Justanus was a Dutch immigrant. I should be glad of any particulars of his family, and especially of Barbara, who was married at St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, Birmingham, as "Barbara Justice, *alias* Amoronger." It seems probable that confusion arose from the husband's Christian name of "Justanus" and the wife's maiden surname of Justice.

It will be well to add that Father "Lewis" Middlemore, a Franciscan at Douai, was not improbably a brother of Robert Middlemore. Of his identity also I should be glad to have information. W. P. W. PHILLIMORE.

I shall be obliged if any reader can give me information about the following families or advise where pedigrees of the same may be found:

De Worth of London, about 1650; Hay of Monkton, Midlothian, about 1700;

Oliver of Dinleybyre, Roxburghe, about 1735; Pitman of Hampshire, about 1700; Veitch of Dawick, Peebleshire, about 1650.

Kensington Palace Mansions, London, W.

H. A. PITMAN.

MANNERS.

Where can information be obtained of the Sir John Manners knighted for loyal service by Charles I.?
"DRYADUST."



A Gazette of the Month,

BEING A

Chronicle of Creations, Deaths, and other Matters.

[By a printer's error on page 366, the third paragraph in the first column was misplaced, and should have followed the first paragraph in the second column on the same page. We do not reprint it, because in these creations the *London Gazette* itself was wrong, and a correction was formally made, which corrected form in the *London Gazette* was reprinted on page 367 from the *London Gazette*.—ED. "G. M."]

THE "LONDON GAZETTE," NOVEMBER 20, 1900.

WAR OFFICE, November 20, 1900.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to award the decoration of the Victoria Cross to the undermentioned officer, whose claims have been submitted for Her Majesty's approval, for his conspicuous bravery during the engagement at Paardeberg, as stated against his name:

Regiment.	Name.	Act of Courage for which recommended.
Essex Regiment	Lieutenant Francis Newton Parsons (since deceased)	On the morning of February 18, 1900, at Paardeberg, on the south bank of the River Modder, Private Ferguson, 1st Battalion Essex Regiment, was wounded and fell in a trench devoid of cover. While trying to crawl under cover, he was again wounded in the stomach. Lieutenant Parsons at once went to his assistance, dressed his wound under heavy fire, went down twice (still under heavy fire) to the bank of the river to get water for Private Ferguson, and subsequently carried him to a place of safety. This officer was recommended for the Victoria Cross by Lieutenant-General Kelly-Kenny, C.B., on March 3 last. Lieutenant Parsons was killed on March 10 in the engagement at Dreifontein, on which occasion he again displayed conspicuous gallantry.

CHANCERY OF THE ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER, ST. JAMES'S PALACE, October 24, 1900.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to make the following appointment to the Royal Victorian Order:

TO BE A COMMANDER.

Edward Rose, Esq., Indian Civil Service.

FOREIGN OFFICE, October 27, 1900.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Sir Charles Norton Edgcumbe Eliot,

K.C.M.G., C.B., to be Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General for the Dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar, and Commissioner and Consul-General in the British East Africa Protectorate, exclusive of the Mainland Dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar.

WHITEHALL, November 17, 1900.

In pursuance of the Board of Agriculture Act, 1889, the Queen has been pleased, by Warrant under Her Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, bearing date the 16th instant, to

appoint the Right Honourable Robert William Hanbury to be President of the Board of Agriculture for Great Britain.

WHITEHALL, November 19, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto William Hodgson, Esq., Her Majesty's Royal license and authority that he may accept and wear the Insignia of the Fourth Class of the Imperial Ottoman Order of the Osmanieh, conferred upon him by His Highness the Khedive of Egypt, authorized by His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey, in recognition of his services to His Highness as Chief Foreman of Locomotive Works in the Administration of the Egyptian State Railways.

SCOTTISH OFFICE, WHITEHALL.

November 17, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased, by Warrant under Her Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, to make the following appointment:

James Reid, Esq., Advocate, to be Resident Sheriff-Substitute at Banff, in the Sheriffdom of Aberdeen, Kincardine, and Banff. Dated November 15, 1900.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.

Colonel Rowland Burdon to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated November 10, 1900.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE," NOVEMBER 23, 1900.

WAR OFFICE, November 23, 1900.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to signify her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the undermentioned officer, whose claims have been submitted for Her Majesty's approval, for his conspicuous bravery at Warm Bad as stated against his name:

Regiment.	Name.	Act of Courage for which recommended.
Tasmanian Imperial Bushmen	Lieutenant Guy G. E. Wyllie	On September 1, 1900, near Warm Bad, Lieutenant Wyllie was with the advanced scouts of a foraging party. They were passing through a narrow gorge, very rocky and thickly wooded, when the enemy in force suddenly opened fire at short range from hidden cover, wounding six out of the party of eight, including Lieutenant Wyllie. That officer, seeing that one of his men was badly wounded in the leg, and that his horse was shot, went back to the man's assistance, made him take his (Lieutenant Wyllie's) horse, and opened fire from behind a rock to cover the retreat of the others at the imminent risk of being cut off himself. Colonel T. E. Hickman, D.S.O., considers that the gallant conduct of Lieutenant Wyllie saved Corporal Brown from being killed or captured, and that his subsequent action in firing to cover the retreat was "instrumental in saving others of his men from death or capture."

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE, the 22nd day of November, 1900.

This day, at Whitehall, the Right Honourable Robert William Hanbury was, in the presence of Mr. Secretary Ritchie, sworn President of the Board of Agriculture.

DOWNING STREET, November 22, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Wapiche Marikar Abdul Rahenan, Esq., to be an Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council of the Island of Ceylon.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

November 26, 1900.

BY THE QUEEN.

A PROCLAMATION.

VICTORIA, R.

WHEREAS Our Parliament stands prorogued to Monday, the tenth day of December next, and whereas, for divers weighty and urgent reasons, it seems to Us expedient that Our said Parliament shall assemble and be holden sooner than the said day, We do, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, hereby

proclaim and give notice of Our Royal intention and pleasure that Our said Parliament, notwithstanding the same now stands prorogued as hereinbefore mentioned to the said tenth day of December next, shall assemble and be holden for the despatch of divers urgent and important affairs on Monday, the third day of December next; and the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, and the Commissioners for Shires and Burghs of the House of Commons, are hereby required and commanded to give their attendance accordingly at Westminster on the said third day of December next.

Given at Our Court at Windsor this twenty-sixth day of November, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred, and in the sixty-fourth year of Our reign.

God save the Queen.

AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR, November 26, 1900.

Present, the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Her Majesty in Council was this day pleased to appoint Edward William Wakefield, Esquire, of Stricklandgate House, Kendal, to be Sheriff of the County of Westmorland, in the room of William Graham, Esquire, of Eden Grove, Kirkbythore, whose appointment has been vacated.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

WHITEHALL, November 23, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto Vice-Admiral Sir John Arbuthnot Fisher, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief, Mediterranean Squadron, Her Majesty's Royal license and authority that he may accept and wear the Insignia of the First Class (Grand Cordon) of the Imperial Ottoman Order of the Osmanieh, conferred upon him, as a promotion in that Order, by His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey, on the occasion of his visit to Constantinople for the celebration of His Imperial Majesty's Jubilee.

WHITEHALL, November 23, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Captain Arthur Sackville Trevor Griffith-Boscawen, M.P., to be Fourth Charity Commissioner for England and Wales.

WHITEHALL, November 26, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto Sir William MacCormac, Bart., K.C.V.O., President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, Her Majesty's Royal license and authority that he may accept and wear the Cross of Commander of the Legion of Honour, conferred upon him by the President of the French Republic in recognition of services which he rendered to the French wounded during the War of 1870-71, as well as to the International

Medicine Congress held during the recent Paris Exhibition.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF BERKS.

Frank Walters Bond, Esq., J.P., to be Deputy-Lieutenant.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF THE CITY OF EDINBURGH, AND LIBERTIES THEREOF.

Sir Mitchell Mitchell-Thomson, Bart., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated November 21, 1900.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

NOVEMBER 30, 1900.

AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR, November 26, 1900.

Present, the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas in pursuance of "The Bishops' Resignation Act, 1869," a representation has been made to Her Majesty by the Right Honourable and Most Reverend Frederick, by Divine Providence, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of All England and Metropolitan, at the instance of the Right Reverend Edward Henry, by Divine Permission, Lord Bishop of Exeter, and as such a Bishop of a diocese within and of the Province of Canterbury, that the said Bishop is desirous of resigning his Bishopric by reason that he is incapacitated by permanent physical infirmity from the due performance of his duties as Bishop:

And whereas Her Majesty is satisfied of such incapacity, and that the said Bishop has canonically resigned:

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, is pleased to declare, and it is hereby declared, that the said Bishopric of Exeter is vacant, and Her Majesty by and with the like advice is pleased to direct, and it is hereby directed, that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Exeter.

A. W. FITZROY.

FOREIGN OFFICE, October 27, 1900.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Sir Charles Norton Edgcombe Eliot, K.C.M.G., C.B., to be Her Majesty's Consul-General for German East Africa.

DOWNING STREET, November 28, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to approve the reappointment of Eugene Serret, Esq., to be an Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council of the Seychelles Islands.

WHITEHALL, November 28, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Rev. Walter Schofield Battersby, B.A., to the newly-created Living of the Holy

Trinity, Blackley, constituted out of the Parish (sometime District under the Parish of Manchester Division Act, 1850) of St. Peter, Blackley, and partly out of the Parish (also sometime District under the Parish of Manchester Division Act, 1850) of Christ Church, Harpurhey-cum-Moston, both in the County of Lancaster and Diocese of Manchester.

BOARD OF GREEN CLOTH, BUCKINGHAM PALACE, December 4, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to make the following appointment in Her Majesty's Household: Victor Christian William Cavendish, Esq., M.P., to be Treasurer of Her Majesty's Household, in the room of George Richard Penn, Earl Howe, appointed a Lord in Waiting to the Queen.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, ST. JAMES'S PALACE, December 4, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Lloyd, Lord Kenyon, to be one of the Lords in Waiting in Ordinary to Her Majesty, in the room of George Robert Canning, Lord Harris, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., resigned.

CHANCERY OF THE ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER, ST. JAMES'S PALACE, November 29, 1900.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to make the following appointment to the Royal Victorian Order:

To be a Member of the Fourth Class: Dermot Howard Blundell-Hollinshead-Blundell, Lieutenant the King's Royal Rifle Corps.

WAR OFFICE, December 4, 1900.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officers of the Volunteer Force, who have been duly recommended for the same under the terms of the Royal Warrant, dated July 25, 1892:

EASTERN DISTRICT.

Rifle.

4th Volunteer Battalion, The Essex Regiment:
Captain and Honorary Major William Richard Marchbank.

HOME DISTRICT.

Artillery.

1st City of London Volunteer Artillery (Eastern Division, Royal Garrison Artillery):
Lieutenant-Colonel and Honorary Colonel Charles Ernest Chambers.

Rifle.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment):
Captain and Honorary Major Francis Greville Williams, retired.

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3rd Volunteer Battalion, The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment):
Major John Austin Carpenter.

1st Surrey (South London) Volunteer Rifle Corps:
Captain Robert Andrew Marshall.

4th Volunteer Battalion, The East Surrey Regiment:
Major and Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Newdigate Leyburne Burne.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment):
Lieutenant-Colonel and Honorary Colonel Henry Bott.

17th (North) Middlesex Volunteer Rifle Corps:
Captain and Honorary Major Charles James Knightley.

14th Middlesex (Inns of Court) Volunteer Rifle Corps:
Captain Reginald Cunningham Glen.

NORTH-EASTERN DISTRICT.

Engineer.

1st Durham Royal Engineers (Volunteers):
Captain and Honorary Major Alexander McDougall.
Surgeon-Major Frederick William Gibbon.

1st Newcastle-on-Tyne Royal Engineers (Volunteers):
Major William Henry Dodds.

Rifle.

1st Volunteer Battalion, The Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment):
Captain and Honorary Major Thomas Yeoman.

NORTH-WESTERN DISTRICT.

Engineer.

1st Flintshire (Buckley) Royal Engineers (Volunteers):
Captain and Honorary Major Robert Lamb.

Rifle.

1st Volunteer Battalion, The King's (Liverpool Regiment):
Captain and Honorary Major Joseph John Thomas.
Captain and Honorary Major Charles Henry Hilton.

2nd (Earl of Chester's) Volunteer Battalion, The Cheshire Regiment:
Major Charles Gamon.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, The Worcester-shire Regiment:
Major Matthew Dixon.

1st (Cumberland) Volunteer Battalion, The Border Regiment:
Captain and Honorary Major William Nanson Donald.

2nd (Westmorland) Volunteer Battalion,
The Border Regiment :
Captain and Honorary Major John
Robinson.

1st Volunteer Battalion, The King's (Shrop-
shire Light Infantry) :
Lieutenant William Westcott.

SCOTTISH DISTRICT.

Artillery.

1st Orkney Volunteer Artillery :
Captain and Honorary Major Thomas
Drever.

Engineer.

1st Lanarkshire Royal Engineers (Volun-
teers) :
Major Hugh Reid.

Rifle.

4th (Perthshire) Volunteer Battalion, The
Black Watch (Royal Highlanders) :
Major Duncan McEwen.
Captain and Honorary Major Robert
McNaughtan.

6th (Fife) Volunteer Battalion, The
Black Watch (Royal Highlanders) :
Lieutenant-Colonel James Dewar.

7th (Clackmannan and Kinross) Volunteer
Battalion, Princess Louise's Argyll and
Sutherland Highlanders :
Captain and Honorary Major John
Stewart.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Rifle.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, The Hampshire
Regiment :
Major Christopher Hugh Herbert Candy.

FOREIGN OFFICE, November 24, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to approve
of Señor Emilio Gallegos del Campo as
Consul of Ecuador at Southampton.

WHITEHALL, December 3, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased, by Letters
Patent under the Great Seal of the United
Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to
grant the dignity of a Baronet of the said
United Kingdom unto the Right Honour-
able Thomas Devereux Pile, of Kenilworth
House, Rathgar, in the county of Dublin,
Lord Mayor of the City of Dublin, and the
heirs male of his body lawfully begotten ;
and Robert John McConnell, of The Moat,
Strandtown, in the city and county borough
of Belfast, Esq., Lord Mayor of the City of
Belfast, and the heirs male of his body law-
fully begotten.

WHITEHALL, December 3, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint
the Rev. Cyril Ansgar Wilberforce Robins
to the Vicarage of Holy Trinity, Hendford,
Yeovil, in the county of Somerset and

diocese of Bath and Wells, void by the death
of the Rev. Abel Phillips.

WHITEHALL, September, 6, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to grant unto
Joseph Edward Moore, of Dyffryn, in the
parish of Neath, in the county of Glamorgan,
Esq., her Royal license and authority that
he may, in compliance with a clause con-
tained in the last will and testament of
Howell Gwyn, late of Dyffryn aforesaid, a
Deputy Lieutenant for the said county of
Glamorgan, deceased, take and use the sur-
name of Gwyn in addition to and after that
of Moore, and that he may bear the arms of
Gwyn quarterly with his own family arms ;
the said arms being first duly exemplified
according to the laws of arms and recorded
in the College of Arms, otherwise this Her
Majesty's Royal license and permission to be
void and of none effect : And to command
that the said Royal concession and declara-
tion be recorded in the College of Arms.

AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR, November
26, 1900.

Present, the Queen's Most Excellent
Majesty in Council.

This day Sir James Stirling, Lord Justice
of Appeal, was, by Her Majesty's command,
sworn of Her Majesty's Most Honourable
Privy Council, and took his place at the
Board accordingly.

AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR, November
26, 1900.

Present, the Queen's Most Excellent
Majesty in Council.

This day the Right Honourable Gerald
FitzGibbon, Lord Justice of Appeal, was
by Her Majesty's command, sworn of Her
Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council,
and took his place at the Board accord-
ingly.

WAR OFFICE, November 27, 1900.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to
give orders for the following appointment to
the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

To be an Honorary Member of the Civil
Division of the First Class, or Knights Grand
Cross, of the said Most Honourable Order,
viz. : His Highness Prince Albert John
Charles Frederick Alfred George of
Schleswig-Holstein.

DOWNING STREET, November 26, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to approve
the appointment of Chrlambus Tambaci,
Esq., to be an Unofficial Member of the
Council of the Colony of Lagos.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

December 7, 1900.

WHITEHALL, November 7, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to grant unto
William Bradish (now calling himself William

Bradish-Ellames), of the Manor House, Little Marlow, in the county of Buckingham, Esquire, sometime Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel of the 3rd (Militia) Battalion of the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment), eldest son of William Bradish, formerly of Church Street, in the city of Liverpool, but late of Cheltenham, in the county of Gloucester, Esquire, and nephew of Letitia Ellames (formerly Bradish), the wife of Pattison Ellames, of Allerton Hall, in the county palatine of Lancaster, Esquire, all deceased, Her Royal license and authority that he and his issue may continue to use the surname of Ellames in addition to and after that of Bradish, and bear the arms of Ellames quarterly with his and their own family arms, the said arms being first duly exemplified according to the laws of arms and recorded in the College of Arms, otherwise the said Royal license and permission to be void and of none effect. And also to command that the said Royal concession and declaration be recorded in Her Majesty's College of Arms.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, ST. JAMES'S PALACE, December 3, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Captain Sir Alexander Acland Hood, Bart., M.P., to be Vice-Chamberlain of Her Majesty's Household, in the room of the Honourable Ailwyn Fellowes, M.P., resigned.

WHITEHALL, December 4, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to grant the dignity of a Baronet of the said United Kingdom unto the Right Honourable Mitchell Thomson, of Polmoor, in the county of Peebles, Lord Provost of the City of Edinburgh, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S COUNCIL CHAMBER, BUCKINGHAM GATE, December 4, 1900.

The names of the Gentlemen who have been nominated to serve the office of Sheriff of the County of Cornwall:

Arthur Francis Basset, of Tehidy, Camborne, Cornwall, Esquire.

William Coryton, of Pentillic Castle, Saltash, Cornwall, Esquire.

John Edward Veale, of North Hill, St. Austell, Cornwall, Esquire.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Queen has been pleased to confer the dignity of a Peerage of the United Kingdom on the Right Hon. George Joachim Goschen and the Right Hon. Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bart.

The Queen has been pleased to direct that William Ellison Macartney, Esq., M.P., be

sworn a member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein has been appointed by the Queen to be a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath.

The Queen has by Royal Warrant dated October 6, 1900, been pleased to grant to Maurice Arnold, Baron de Forest, the right to use and bear his Austrian title and dignity in this country. Baron de Forest is the adopted son of the late Baron and Baroness Hirsch.

The Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment of the following gentlemen to be the British Members of the Permanent Court of Arbitration for the Settlement of International Disputes established at The Hague under the Convention signed at that capital on July 29, 1899: His Excellency the Right Hon. Lord Paunceforte, G.C.E., G.C.M.G., the Right Hon. Sir Edward Malet, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., the Right Hon. Sir Edward Fry, LL.D., D.C.L., and Professor James Westlake, Q.C., LL.D.

The Queen has decorated Private George Wise, who was servant to the late Prince Christian Victor, with the Victorian medal.

Baron Lambremont, G.C.B., Minister of State, and Secretary-General of the Belgian Foreign Office, has consented to act as arbitrator on certain West African Questions in dispute between Her Majesty's Government and the Government of France.

Mr. W. Howland Roberts has been appointed Judge of the County Courts of Circuit 25, on the decease of his Honour Judge Young.

The French Government has just conferred the Cross of the Legion of Honour upon the Rev. Frank A. Gregory, son of the Dean of St. Paul's, who is chief of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel College at Ambatoharanana, near the capital of Madagascar, for services rendered to the native population and French troops. [No Royal License yet gazetted.]

HEIR WANTED.

HEIR-AT-LAW AND NEXT-OF-KIN.—REGAN.—The Heir-at-Law and Next-of-Kin of JAMES REGAN, of 49, Lessar Avenue, Clapham Common, in the County of Surrey, deceased, who died there on the 24th day of October, 1900, are requested to APPLY to the Solicitor for the Affairs of Her Majesty's Treasury, Treasury Chambers, Whitehall, London. November 30, 1900.

ASSUMPTION OF AN ALIAS.

CHANGE OF SURNAME.—I, the undersigned PERCY SUFFIELD SUFFIELD, formerly known as PERCY SUFFIELD BROWN, now of Hotel Belgravia, Victoria Street, in the City of Westminster, but late of Hainault, Lesney Park Road, Erith, in the county of Kent, Gentleman, DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE,

That, by a deed-poll bearing even date herewith and intended to be forthwith enrolled in the Central Office of the Supreme Court of Judicature, I have assumed and taken the SURNAME of SUFFIELD in lieu of my previous

family surname of Brown, and that I shall henceforth use the surname of Suffield in lieu of the surname of Brown.

Dated this 20th day of November, 1900.

PERCY SUFFIELD SUFFIELD.

Deaths.

PEERS.

The Right Hon. Sir John Luke George Hely-Hutchinson, fifth Earl of Donoughmore, K.C.M.G. (December 7), is succeeded by his son Richard Walter John Hely-Hutchinson, commonly called Viscount Suidale.

The Right Hon. Henry Dudley Ryder, fourth Earl of Harrowby (December 11), is succeeded by his son, John Hubert Dudley Ryder, Esq., commonly called Viscount Sandon.

The Right Hon. Sir Somerset Henry Maxwell, tenth Baron Farnham (November 22), is succeeded by his son Hon. Arthur Kenlis Maxwell.

The Right Hon. Thomas Towneley O'Hagan, second Baron O'Hagan (December 13), is succeeded by his brother Hon. Maurice Herbert Ignatius Towneley O'Hagan.

PEERESSES.

Right Hon. Mary Catherine Stanley, Dowager Countess of Derby (December 6), widow (first) of second Marquis of Salisbury, and (second) of fifteenth Earl of Derby.

Right Hon. Augusta Legg, Dowager Countess of Dartmouth (December 1), widow of fifth Earl.

Right Hon. Josephine Maria Hay, Countess of Kinnoull (December 2).

Right Hon. Sybella Harriet Lyttelton, Baroness Lyttelton (November 25), widow of fourth Baron.

BARONETS.

Sir James Peron Walker, third Baronet (November 25), is succeeded by his son Robert James Milo Walker, Esq.

Sir Francis George Manningham Boileau, second Baronet (December 2), is succeeded by his son Maurice Colborne Boileau, Esq. Sir John Conroy, third Baronet, F.R.S. (December 15), when the Baronetcy became extinct.

KNIGHTS.

General Sir George Harry Smith Willis, G.C.B. (November 29).

Sir Adrian Dingli, G.C.M.G., C.B. (November 25).

Sir Arthur Sullivan (November 22).

Sir Alfred Bevan (December 8).

Lieutenant-General R. J. Glyn, C.B., C.M.G. (November 21).

Police-Sergeant Cole, Albert Medallist (November 21).

DAMES.

Dame Eliza Pudsey Freake (November 26), widow of Sir Charles James Freake, Bart. Dame Dorothea Evelina Schröder (wife of Sir John Henry William Schröder, Bart., C.V.O. (Baron Schröder).

Dame Charlotte Louisa Van Straubensee (November 28), widow of General Sir Charles Thomas Van Straubensee, G.C.B.

Dame Caroline Campbell (December 9), wife of Sir James Campbell, Bart., of Kilbryde.

Dame Florence Maria Louisa Couling Knight (December 9), widow of Sir Frederick Winn Knight, K.C.B.

Dame Jane Needham (December 1), widow of Sir Joseph Needham.

Dame Elizabeth Isabella Caroline Darling (December 10), widow of Sir Charles Henry Darling, K.C.B.

COURTESY TITLES.

Lady Katharine Manners (December 14).

Hon. John Harbord (November 23).

Hon. Mrs. Charles Nelson (December 12).

Rev. Hon. George Barrington Legge (December 9).

Hon. David Wynford Carnegie (November 23).

Hon. Florence Grace Monson (December 12).

Hon. Diana Maria Penelope Slater-Booth (November 20).

Admiral Hon. William John Ward (November 20).

OTHERS.

Captain Grenville Granville Wells (December 2), last surviving son of Captain R. N. and Lady Elizabeth Wells.

Beatrice Marian (December 1), youngest daughter of the late Major-General Charles Harris Blunt, C.B., of Royal (late Bengal) Artillery.

Caroline Louisa (December 2), younger daughter of the late Sir Thomas John Fetherston, Bart., dearly loved sister of the Rev. Sir George Ralph Fetherstone, Bart., of Ardagh House, co. Longford, and Talbot Leigh, Bournemouth.

Rev. Alfred Cooke Kettle, M.A. (November 27), St. John's College, Oxford, third son of the late Sir Rupert Kettle.

Daniel Macaleese, M.P. for North Monaghan (December 1).

Horatia Caroline Baroness de Teissier (November 25), youngest daughter of the late Nicholas and the Hon. Mrs. Westby. Ellen (November 18), widow of George

- Stratton, Esq., of Wheler Lodge, Leicester-shire, and daughter of the late Colonel Fane, M.P., of Wormsley, Oxfordshire, and of Lady Ellen Fane.
- Merwanjee Mancherjee Bhownaggee, Barrister-at-Law (November 25), eldest son of Sir Mancherjee M. Bhownaggee, M.P.
- Helen Rachel (November 24), eldest child of Sir William and Lady Garstin.
- The Rev. Dr. McGivern, Roman Catholic Bishop of Dromore (November 24).
- On November 19, at Harrismith, South Africa, of enteric fever, George W. B. Chamberlain, 35th Company Imperial Yeomanry, youngest son of the late Sir Henry Chamberlain, Bart.
- Elizabeth Sarah (November 16), wife of William Scott, late Captain Royal Artillery, widow of Captain Henry Tribe, R.M.L.I., daughter of the late Lieutenant Colonel George Fead, C.B., Grenadier Guards.
- Douglas Graeme (December 11), eldest son of the late Arthur Graeme Ogilvie and grandson of Sir William Agnew, Bart.
- Major Baron Ernest Poelinitz (December 12), Chamberlain, Knight of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.
- Rev. William Wordsworth Talfourd, M.A. (December 8), Rector of Thundersley, Rayleigh, and formerly Rector of Winceby, Lincolnshire, only surviving son of the late Sir Thomas Noon Talfourd, D.C.L.
- Sophia Viscountess de Stern (December 8), widow of the late Viscount de Stern.
- Mary Anna Halkett (November 17), daughter of the late Sir Alexander Halkett, K.H., and widow of Mr. Alexander Leith, of Freefield and Glenkindie, Aberdeenshire.



By the Way.

PREPARATIONS have been made for a pilgrimage of the Knights of the Order of Malta to Rome in the autumn. The committee organizing this is composed of Cardinal Parocchi, Knight Grand Cross of the Order, hon. president; Monsignor Piana, Patriarch of Jerusalem and Grand Master of the Order; President Count Fabio Fani, the representative of the Order in Rome, and Conte Ferruccio Pasini Frosini. This pilgrimage will be attended by members of the Order from Naples, Sicily, Lombardy, Piedmont, Portugal, England, Belgium, Austria, Rio de la Plata, France, Catalonia, Castille and Malta. This Order should not be confused with the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England, nor with the Masonic Society of which an elaborate and illustrated account appears in the current *Harmsworth Magazine*.

Further progress has been made with Phillimore's Parish Register Series. Vol. VI. of "Gloucestershire Marriage Registers" has just been issued to the subscribers, containing nine parishes. This is edited by Mr. Phillimore. Vol. II. of "Norfolk Marriages," with eleven parishes, has also made its appearance under the editorship of Messrs. Phillimore, F. Johnson, and Rev. J. H. Bloom. Two extra thick volumes of London Registers—St. James, Duke's Place—have likewise just been issued. This church was notorious for the vast number of runaway-matches celebrated there. The volumes are edited by Messrs. Phillimore and G. E. Cokayne, Clarenceux King of Arms. We understand also that we may expect to see Vol. I. of "Cornish Marriages"

in a few days. We wonder how many of our readers realize the amount of work now being done in the way of printing parish registers.

The truth of the following anecdote, which had its origin through the well-meant zeal of a gentleman who had been hunting up the records of the Robertson family, of which Mrs. Kendal is so brilliant a member, is vouched for by a correspondent of the *Liverpool Post*: This gentleman in his researches had discovered that he could trace the Robertson descent, through the female line, from Charles II. Imagining that the knowledge of a Royal ancestry would be gratifying information, he conveyed the fact (?) by letter to one of the elder representatives of the family. This good lady, instead of appreciating the honour, replied in the following characteristic manner: "SIR,—I have never before heard the fact you have communicated to me. The Robertsons have gone through many vicissitudes of rank and fortune, but they have always been considered respectable. I have no desire to hear the particulars of your discovery." A curious commentary upon the foregoing is afforded by the fact that in the Routh Lunacy Case, recently heard, part of the evidence brought forward as proof of insanity consisted of the assertion of Royal descent. Why this should have been so considered puzzles one, for there are certainly *thousands* in this country who can *prove* descent from the Blood Royal.

The recent death of Lord Howe reminded *Literature* that it was probably his estates in Birmingham which were involved in the suit made famous by Dickens as "*Jarndyce v. Jarndyce*." The case has been before the court at frequent intervals during the present century, and the property in litigation belonged, it is understood, originally to William Jennens, who died in London in 1798, at the ripe age of ninety-seven. Ten years ago the number of claimants to the estates was given as about four hundred. So Dickens was not far out. It was a curious comment on the remark in *Literature* that a post or two later brought us a second-hand bookseller's catalogue, which included the following item:

77 **Jennings Family.** Abstract of the Will of **John Jennings**, of Birmingham, 1653, 4 pp. Copy of the Will of **Humphrey Jennens**, of Birmingham, 1689, 14 pp. Copy of the Will of **Mary Jennens**, of Birmingham, 1708, 2 pp. Copy of the Will of **Charles Jennens**, of Gopsall, 1747, 2 pp. Copy of the Will of **Charles Jennens**, of Gopsall, 1773, 12 pp. Copy of the Will of **John Jennens**, of Bath, 1733, 4 pp. Copy of the Will of **William Jennens**, of St. Margaret, Lothbury, 1744, 2 pp. Copy of the Will of **William Jennens**, of Bedford Row, London, 1726, 2 pp. Lot 12/6.

Unless we are much mistaken, there is a "Jennings Society" in existence.

Many are the curious observances held throughout the country at Michaelmas. Perhaps one of the most remarkable is that which is known as the Whispering Court, which is held at night in the open air and without lamp, candle, or any artificial light, at Rochford, in Essex. The business of the court is, as its name implies, conducted in whispers, and the records are

written with the aid of a piece of coal. The steward of the manor opens the proceedings. Should any tenant absent himself he is liable to a fine of double his rent for every hour he is absent. It appears from the folklore of the neighbourhood that this quaint custom originated in the following manner: Many years ago, during the absence of the lord of the manor, a conspiracy was set on foot by some of the discontented tenantry to assassinate him on his return. He, however, returned unexpectedly, and by chance overheard their plans as they were assembled on King's Hill. He kept quiet until they had left, and then returned home by a different route. From that date he made a law that in future all the tenants on his estate should assemble on that spot and at the same hour every year to do him homage. Anyone who failed to do so was to be fined.

The *Whitehall Review* hears "that the Queen is anxious that something should be arranged to rectify the misunderstandings and inconveniences which frequently arise in the title 'Lady.' The grand dame who is the wife of a marquis and she who is the wife of a City knight, are designated in the same way, which, on the face of it, is unjust as well as absurd. All things considered, it is no wonder a few of the Marchionesses, Countesses, Viscountesses, and wives of Baronets consider that it is high time there was some reform as regards that extremely indefinite title 'Lady.'" The Baroness Burdett-Coutts was the first to take steps by insisting on being described as *Baroness*, a practice which has been almost universally adopted by Peeresses in their own right.

The next-of-kin of soldiers who have died in the South African campaign will receive the war medal. In answer to an inquiry respecting an individual case, it was stated at the War Office that such medals would in due course be forwarded, excepting in cases where all the dead man's effects had been bequeathed to somebody other than the next-of-kin.

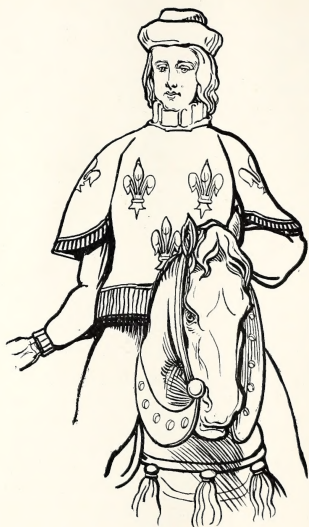
The marriage of the Archduke Franz-Ferdinand of Austria to the Countess Sophie von Chotek was celebrated at the Castle Chapel at Reichstadt on July 1. The Countess has received from the Emperor of Austria, on her marriage, the title of Princess of Hohenberg, which title will be borne by any child of the marriage. The Archduke took the solemn oath of renunciation of the Crown for his wife and possible children in the presence of the Emperor and a number of the members of the Imperial House of Hapsburg a few days before his marriage. His Imperial Highness has not, however, renounced his own rights to the thrones of Austria-Hungary, and should he survive the present Emperor he will succeed him in due course. His heir will be his brother, the Archduke Otto, who is married to the Princess Maria Josepha of Saxony, a niece of King Albert of Saxony, and who is the father of two sons. But the ante-marriage declaration excluding hismorganatic bride and any issue of the marriage from succession to the Austrian and Hungarian thrones does not meet with unanimous approval in

Hungary. When the Judicial Committee of the Hungarian House of Deputies took up the Bill introduced to legalize such declaration, its adoption was hotly contested by the Independent party. M. Francis Kossuth declared that the Hapsburgs hold the Hungarian throne in virtue of a treaty legally made with the Hungarian nation, and that no renunciation of succession rights can legally be made without first obtaining the consent of the Hungarian nation. The Archduke's declaration would virtually mean the arbitrary change of the Hungarian right and order of succession. Morganatic marriages are unknown in Hungary, where validity is uninfluenced by questions of inequality of the parties. Kossuth's argument concluded with the statement that the Archduke's declaration cannot be registered as Hungarian law. His wife, as his legal consort, is also future Queen of Hungary, unless in the meantime she should be legally separated from her husband. The Archduke's renunciation on behalf of future issue is not valid in Hungary, because every renunciation is a personal right. The point is of far-reaching interest. The status of a morganatic marriage is not properly understood in England, where our Royal Family cannot contract a valid marriage without the consent of the Sovereign. The marriage ceremony may take place, but without the consent it is no marriage at all. The position of the other party to such a marriage is by no means certain.

We do not often go to the *Sun* for heraldic information, but there may be some foundation for the following paragraph :

"Under the scrupulous laws of heraldry the pedigree of the Battenberg family is now being compiled. These are alone recognised as entitling a pedigree to be recorded by the College of Arms. Hitherto there has been no heraldic cognisance of the house of Battenberg in England, and some inconvenience has been caused on this account not only with respect to Princess Beatrice, but also with respect to her children, who have no status in English heraldry at all." It is a strange medley of possible fact and undoubted fiction. The Battenberg pedigree is not recorded over here, nor do the Battenberg children possess English Royalty, but they certainly possess arms—those of Battenberg, viz., Hesse within a *bordure compony*—and presumably these are properly recorded, or they could not have been placed on the Garter banner and Stall plate of the late Prince.





A FRENCH HERALD, FROM A REPRESENTATION OF THE RALLY OF THE
PARISIANS AGAINST KING CHARLES VI. IN 1413. (From a MS. edition
of Froissart, formerly in the Royal Library at Paris.)



The
Genealogical Magazine.

FEBRUARY, 1901.

RECORDS OF AN ENGLISH MANOR FOR A
THOUSAND YEARS (*concluded*).

By R. A. G. H.



THESE close relationships to the royal family were a fruitful source of misfortune to the Staffords all through those troublous times. The Duke's father and grandfather had, as we have seen, both died in the Lancastrian cause, and he began by helping to place Richard III. on the throne; but when summoned by him to appear at Court, he was "struck by remorse of conscience" for his wife's nephew, Edward V., and replied to Richard's summons by levying troops against him in Wales and the West of England. Great floods in the Severn, which prevented the English and Welsh troops uniting, so discouraged them that they lost heart, forsook their leader and returned to their homes. The Duke then found himself a wanderer, with the reward of £1,000 on his head. He made his way to his Castle of Maxstoke, and there concealed himself in the cottage of one of his trusted retainers, named Bannister. But his confidence in Bannister was misplaced, for the man was tempted by the large sum of money, and betrayed his master to Richard III., who, however, refused to pay the reward, saying that, "If he could betray so good a master, he

would be false to all others." But the perfidious Richard was not above taking advantage of Bannister's information, and the Duke was found hiding in an oak chest, which is still shown at Maxstoke. He was sent to Salisbury, and there "High-reaching Bukkyngham" was beheaded without any trial whatsoever. Queen Margaret (wife of Henry VI.) had warned Buckingham against Richard of Gloucester, and Shakespeare puts these words into her mouth: "O Princely



HENRY, 2ND DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM. EXECUTED 1483.

Buckingham, I kiss thy hand in sign of league and amity with thee," and then, speaking of Gloster, she says :

" O Buckingham, beware of yonder dog.
Look, when he fawns he bites ; and when he bites
His venom tooth will rankle to the death.
Have not to do with him, beware of him,
Sin, Death and Hell have set their marks on him,
And all their ministers attend on him.

Gloster. What doth she say, my Lord of Buckingham ?

Buck. Nothing that I respect, my gracious Lord.

Q. Mar. What ? dost thou scorn me for my gentle counsel ?
And sooth the devil that I warn thee from ?
O but remember this another day,
When he shall split thy very heart with sorrow,
And say, poor Margaret was a prophetess."

In reply, Buckingham prays that curses may fall on him if he is ever faithless to Queen Margaret and her son Edward, and when he is about to be beheaded by order of Richard of Gloucester, he recalls this scene in the following words :

"That High All-seer which I dallied with,
Hath turned my feigned prayer on my head,
And given in earnest what I begged in jest ;
Thus doth he force the swords of wicked men
To turn their own points on their masters' bosoms,
Thus Margaret's curse falls heavy on my neck, . . .
'When he (quoth she) shall split thy heart with sorrow,
Remember Margaret was a prophetess. . .'

Come, sirs, convey me to the block of shame ;
Wrong hath but wrong, and blame the due of blame."

His wife survived him, and married Jasper, Earl of Pembroke and Duke of Bedford, after whom some rooms at Thornbury Castle were called the Bedford rooms.

Two years later Richard III. died on the field of Bosworth, and then Henry VII. restored to Edward Stafford, third Duke of Buckingham, all his father's estates and titles. After he had successfully helped to crush the Perkin Warbeck disturbances, he was made High Constable of England and a K.G., and the King also gave him in marriage his ward, Lady Alianore Percy, daughter of the late Earl of Northumberland, the executors of the late Earl having to pay from his revenues on this occasion £4,000 to the royal coffers.

On the accession of Henry VIII., the Duke of Buckingham stood first in blood as in power among the English nobles, and was the constant companion of the young King, whom he accompanied to France, where he fought in the Battle of the Spurs. Berkeley Castle, about seven miles from Thornbury, was then a royal demesne, and while there the suspicions of Henry may perhaps have been aroused by the magnificence with which the Duke was restoring his Castle at Thornbury. Wolsey, already jealous of the Duke's influence over the King, fanned the flame of the King's displeasure by reminding him of Buckingham's descent from Edward III., and that if the Princess Mary's right to the throne were denied, the Duke was next heir. Had he not adopted the motto "*Doresnavant*" (Henceforward)? Was he not vying with the King himself in magnificence? Surely he was a dangerous subject to a monarch so uneasy about his succession. In 1520 the Duke was to go with the King to the Field of the Cloth of Gold, and on his way to embark at Dover he stopped at his Castle of Tonbridge, and finding

there a clamour against his land steward, Knyvett, he dismissed him, and Knyvett revenged himself by repeating to Cardinal Wolsey some "hot and indiscreet words" of the Duke's, and making the most of a foolish story as to his hopes of becoming some day King being fanned by astrologers, and wild words told of a purpose to seize the crown on Henry's death. The dismissed steward was a cousin of the Duke's, being a son of Sir William Knyvett by Lady Joan Stafford (daughter of Duke Humphrey), and his mischievous words were welcomed by the Cardinal, who was the avowed enemy



of Buckingham. It was in 1521, on his return from France, and when he was watching the building of his beautiful Castle at Thornbury, that messengers came to summon him to London. On his way there he realized that he was a prisoner, and he was sent to the Tower on an absurd charge of treason. At the trial, which was presided over by his two sons-in-law, the Duke of Norfolk and Lord Abergavenny, frivolous accusations were drawn from his surveyor, Knyvett, of which the worse was that the Duke was said to have threatened to play the part meant to be acted upon the usurper Richard by his father, Duke Henry, "who, being at Salisbury, made suit to come into his presence: which if granted, as he made semblance of his duty, would have put his knife into him."

"Bounteous Buckingham, the mirror of all courtesy," defended himself most learnedly ; but he was found guilty of high treason, and condemned to death. On his way to his execution he bade a dignified farewell to his friends and to the world, and Shakespeare's words are worth quoting :

" My noble father Henry of Buckingham,
Who first raised head against usurping Richard,
Flying for succour to his servant Banister,
Being distressed, was by that wretch betrayed,
And without trial fell : God's peace be with him.
Henry the VII. succeeding, truly pitying
My father's loss, like a most Royal Prince,
Restored me to my honours, and out of ruins,
Made my name once more noble. Now his son
Henry the VIII., life, honour, name, and all
That made me happy, at one stroke has taken
For ever from the world. I had my trial,
And must needs say a noble one : which makes me
A little happier than my wretched father.
Yet thus far we are one in fortunes. Both
Fell by our servants, by those men we loved most :
A most unnatural faithless service !"

After this flagrant act of injustice, Henry confiscated all the Duke's lands, some being taken by Wolsey for the endowment of Christ Church, Oxford, and he appropriated to himself the Castle, which remained a royal demesne for thirty-three years. Princess Mary, daughter of Catherine of Aragon, spent some years of her sad childhood there, under the tutelage of the Bishop of Exeter. Henry also took Anne Boleyn there, with the intention of going in state to Bristol ; but he was debarred from that as the plague was then raging there, so they stayed at the Castle, feasting sumptuously, and the burgesses of Bristol waited on the King at Thornbury.

The Duke's son, Henry Stafford, was reduced to such poverty that he and his wife and children were dependent on the charity of monks, who boarded them in a monastery. His appeal for the restitution of his titles was answered by the declaration that poverty unfitted him to be a Duke, but by Edward VI. he was restored in blood and as Baron Stafford, and Queen Mary granted back to him the Castle and Manor of Thornbury. Duke Edward's daughter Elizabeth married the Duke of Norfolk, and their son was the poet Earl of Surrey ; and later on we find little Henry Lord Stafford and his sister Mary placed as minors under the guardianship of their relation, Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel and Surrey, and his wife

(Lady Alatheia Talbot). This Henry, fifth Lord Stafford, died young, and his sister inherited his estates ; she married her guardian's third son, Sir William Howard, and they were created by Charles I. Baron and Baroness Stafford. A few months later Sir William Howard was created Viscount Stafford. Absolutely faithful as they both were to the royal cause, they were not destined to escape the misfortunes that so persistently followed the Staffords. Lord Stafford was falsely accused by the infamous Titus Oates of com-

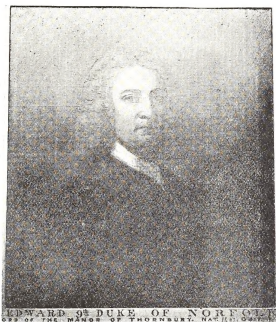


SIR WILLIAM HOWARD, CREATED VISCOUNT STAFFORD. EXECUTED 1638.

plicity in a Romish plot for the assassination of Charles II., and was imprisoned in the Tower with Lords Powis, Arundel, Bellasis, and Petre. There they remained two years, frequently petitioning to be put on their defence, or admitted to bail. It was at length determined, in order to silence the clamour of the populace for a victim, to select one of the peers for trial, and Lord Stafford was chosen "on account of his age and the gentleness of his nature, in the hopes that he might be readier than the others to make a confession, but he deceived them so far as to plead his cause to a miracle." Notwithstanding that no real evidence was brought against him, the House of Lords, intimidated by popular clamour against the Romanists, after a trial lasting six days, gave sentence against him by a majority of twenty-four.

Lord Stafford accepted the verdict with resignation, and in his last moments still protested that the only treason of which he had been guilty was attempting to procure a mitigation of the penal laws enacted against his co-religionists. He died with firmness, and the populace which had exulted at his condemnation were melted to tears at the fortitude he displayed on the scaffold.

James II. made Lord Stafford's widow a Countess and gave an Earldom to his son, and when King James abdicated, the Staffords were among those who followed him to St. Germain's, and held



various posts at the Court of the exiled royal family. They had raised money for the King, and were reduced to great poverty, so in 1727 William Stafford-Howard, Earl of Stafford, sold Thornbury Castle to his cousin, Thomas Howard, eighth Duke of Norfolk. Edward Howard, his younger brother, who became ninth Duke, adhered to the Stuarts, and was taken in arms for the Pretender in 1715. He was committed for trial, but his elder brother, the Duke of Norfolk, went to Court, and said that if his brother was not proceeded against he would acquiesce in the new order, and agree never to engage in any attempt to overturn the Hanoverian succession. Edward Howard was, however, brought into Court for judgment, but no witnesses appearing, he was acquitted. He lived to the great age of ninety-three, dying in 1777, and from him Thornbury Castle has descended to the present owner.

THE BOYNE PEERAGE CASE.

A FORGOTTEN STORY OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY (*continued*).

BY THE REV. WILLIAM BALL WRIGHT.



IN 1774 Frederick Hamilton junior petitioned the Irish Chancellor to appoint another person, in room of Mr. Partridge (who had died), to prosecute the matter. The proceedings, with the arguments of counsel on both sides, are very fully reported in Wallis and Lyne's reports for that year. Chief Justice Paterson was in favour of granting the petition, but Lord Annally was of a contrary opinion, and the Chancellor, Lord Lifford, agreed with Lord Annally. Upon this refusal, Richard Hamilton, brother of the late Lord Boyne, was admitted to his seat in the Irish House of Lords, and Elizabeth Hadley assumed the title of Dowager Lady Boyne.

Frederick Hamilton, however, in 1777 petitioned again in Chancery, and his prayer was referred to the Irish Attorney and Solicitor General, who found "the judgments in dower to have been obtained by fraud, neglect and mismanagement of or under collusion, fraud or neglect of the trustees of the will and codicil of Frederick, Lord Boyne. For although they might have pleaded under 9th George II. *that there never was a marriage duly had and solemnized between Lord Boyne and Elizabeth Hadley, and although all or the greatest part of said estates in the aforesaid counties was granted in freehold to the then tenants or occupiers thereof by several leases for three lives then still in being and undetermined and granted by Lord Bellew, and that notice on said tenants was never served with summonses in dower by said Elizabeth Hadley, and although the said trustees, if they did not choose to controvert the validity of the pretended marriage, might and ought in the name of the said several tenants have pleaded the said several leases or non-service of summons in dower, in bar of said Elizabeth's claim of dower, etc., yet instead, the said trustees pleaded that said Elizabeth after said pretended marriage eloped with an adulterer, Mr. James Pierce, and that said Lord Boyne had no estate whereout said Elizabeth was dowerable, and said trustees not having at that time supported said pleas, the said Elizabeth obtained verdicts in the several suits and judgments upon said verdicts.*"

At this time Frederick Hamilton junior filed a Bill in Chancery in his own name and that of his brother Gustavus, a minor, against Elizabeth Hadley and others with regard to the judgments in dower, and after setting forth all the facts and circumstances, he prayed the Court to set them aside as obtained by fraud, and that Elizabeth should be restrained from proceedings against the tenants; and by the same Bill he put the following interrogatories, which he required Elizabeth to answer, viz.: "Whether said Frederick, Lord Boyne, at any and what time, and at what place, and in whose house, and in whose presence, entered into marriage with her, the said Elizabeth; whether the witnesses were living or dead; if dead, where did they die, and if living, where; and whether they were related to said Elizabeth, and whether the marriage, if ever had, was celebrated by a clergyman of any, and what, Church, and what was his name, and to state whether he was living or dead; if dead, where did he die, or if alive, where; whether he had a living, benefice or a license, or if he was an officiating curate in any parish or diocese; if degraded; if so, under what ecclesiastical censure, degradation or suspension, and to state of what age was said Frederick, Lord Boyne, at the time of the pretended marriage, and whether it was not a private and clandestine marriage had without the consent of Dorothea, the mother and guardian of said Lord Boyne, and how long did said Lord Boyne live with said Elizabeth after said pretended marriage, and when did he separate from her, and did he ever after live or cohabit with her, and did he not ever after live till his death in this kingdom; and had said Elizabeth issue of said Lord Boyne; if so, where were they born; what was such issue; were they living or dead; when did they die, and was she, before or after said marriage, contracted to any other person, and to whom, and had she a child or children by any person, and whom by name, and did said Lord Boyne in 1746 intermarry with Miss Bridget Mooney, and how soon after had said Elizabeth notice thereof, and did she then allege said Lord Boyne was guilty of bigamy, and did she take steps to prosecute him for bigamy, and did she ever take steps to obtain a decree against him for conjugal rights or for any alimony; and did she not from the time he became Lord Boyne until his death, or for some time and how long during that period, bear the name of Hadley, or any other and what name, and was she not known by that name, and did she not sue in that name, or was she not sued in that or any other name, and where and with what view did said Richard, Lord Boyne (then Richard Hamilton), become acquainted with her, and did he employ any proctor or

advocate to contest the said ecclesiastical suit on her part, and did he not lend her money to pay all fees attending the contest during the life of Lord Boyne, and to contest the suits in dower, and did not Lord Boyne make said will and codicil, and did she not after the death of Lord Boyne assume the title at the instance of Richard or how else; and did she not, after the death of Lord Boyne, obtain the judgments in dower," etc.

Though several persons were named as respondents, the only one who answered was Elizabeth Hadley (Richard, Lord Boyne, although a respondent, choosing to remain silent), and she filed her reply on November 29, 1777. This reply states "that Frederick, Lord Boyne, was on the 25th August, 1737, married according to the rites of the Church of Ireland as by law established to her, Elizabeth Hadley, and that the marriage was celebrated in the town of Chapelizod, in the County of Dublin, but she cannot at this distance of time (40 years) recollect or form a belief at whose house said marriage was celebrated; but there was present the clergyman who celebrated it and his wife, one Lieut. O'Hara, defendant's father and her brother Thomas, and one John Walsh, an acquaintance of her father's, with several others, but she cannot at this distance of time recollect any of the names of the persons who were present excepting as aforesaid, and cannot recollect the clergyman's name who officiated; insists plaintiffs have no right to impeach said marriage or pry into the circumstances thereof for that or any such purpose, and insists the marriage was and is now to be considered as valid to all intents and purposes, and ought not now to be scrutinized. Heard that Lieut. O'Hara and John Walsh have been dead some time, but cannot say how long, and that her father died about 12 years ago;¹ but Thomas, her brother, is alive at Tullamore; cannot form a belief whether all or any of the persons who were present are living or dead, or if dead when and where they died. Cannot say whether any others present were related to her except Lord Viscount Boyne, who was her husband; she knew at the time the name of the clergyman, but cannot now at this distance of time recollect it, and cannot say and never heard whether he is living or dead, but inclines to believe he is dead; cannot say, if he is alive, where he lives, or, if he is dead, where he died, or whether at the time of the marriage he possessed living or benefice, or whether he was a licenced officiating curate in any parish or diocese, or whether he was under any ecclesiastical censure, degrada-

¹ Benjamin Hadley, gunsmith of Tullamore, died, aged ninety, in December, 1761.

tion or suspension ; and although to avoid litigation she answers such questions, she does not allow the complainant's right to inquire into same, and insists, as before, that the said marriage is not impeachable, and should not be affected by any decision in this cause. Believes that Frederick, Lord Boyne, at the time of said marriage *was 19 years of age* and upwards, and under the guardianship of his mother ; admits at the time he was entitled to some real estate, but knows not the value, and does not know if he was entitled to any personal fortune ; but his mother was entitled to, and in possession of, some estate or jointure for life, but cannot say if it was or not of the value of £100, or what was the yearly value. The said marriage was not entered into privately or clandestinely ; that Dorothea, Lord Boyne's mother, was informed by her son of his intention to marry defendant, and she therefore believed it was not without her consent ; that for six or seven months she cohabited and lived with Lord Boyne as man and wife at her father's house in Tullamore and elsewhere, and at the expiration of said six or seven months he quitted her and lived in adultery with several women until about three years after, when he returned and lived about three or four weeks with defendant, and then quitted her entirely, and never lived or cohabited with her after ; never had any issue by Lord Boyne ; never married or contracted to marry any other person ; never had a child or children by any person or persons ; insists the complainants have no right to put such questions ; never had any notice of the marriage of said Lord Boyne with complainants' mother, and never did allege that Lord Boyne was guilty of bigamy, nor did she ever take steps to prosecute him for same ; never got, or attempted to get, a sentence or decree for restitution of conjugal rights or, to her knowledge, for any alimony. From her marriage never called herself by the name of Hadley ; from time of her said marriage until her husband became Lord Boyne she was called Elizabeth Hamilton, and since then she is called Lady Viscountess Boyne ; doesn't recollect that she was sued by the name of Hadley, except by the suit in the Spiritual Courts, or whether she sued by that name except when she took proceedings in a suit in the Court of Exchequer for recovery of some property ; and as she then bore the title of Lady Boyne, she found if she recovered same it might come to the hands of her said husband. She consulted the late Sir Simon Bradstreet, a counsel of eminence, who, upon perusing the Bill, entitled her Elizabeth Hadley, daughter of Benjamin Hadley ; she submitted to this for that purpose under the advice aforesaid, and not otherwise ; she both then and before claimed the title of

Lady Boyne, and enjoyed that honour, and insists it was not a waiver of her said marriage, or of her rights under same. Richard Hamilton, now Lord Boyne, finding her reduced to some difficulties, and unable to have her said cause heard before the Delegates, did assist her with money, and employed on her behalf Ephraim Carroll, a proctor, to act for her before the Delegates, which she has since recovery of her dower repaid him; Richard, save as aforesaid, did not employ a proctor to contest said suit, nor did he pay any fees whatever attending the litigation during the life of said Frederick, Lord Boyne, but after his death said Richard did advance as aforesaid several sums of money to her, whereout she prosecuted said suit before the Delegates and some of the suits in dower; admits time of the death of said Frederick, Lord Boyne, but denies he ever made a will, and says it is impeached by Richard, Lord Boyne; she assumed the title of Lady Boyne, but not at the instance of Richard, but solely because she believed she had a right to it, etc.; doesn't know why the said statutes and matters were not pleaded on behalf of the complainants; denies combination," etc.

It is remarkable that there is no mention in the Journals of the Irish House of Lords of a decision in the House, or of any Report of Committee for Privileges, but in vol. iv. of the Journal the following notice appears: "18th May, 1774. This day the Right Hon. Richard, Baron Stackallen and Viscount Boyne, sat first in Parliament upon the death of his brother, Frederick, late Lord Viscount Boyne, and delivered his writ in the accustomed manner, and came to the Table and took the oaths, and made and subscribed the declaration, and also took and subscribed the oath of abjuration pursuant to the statutes."

From researches made, it is evident that, in all the long and complicated series of proceedings, there never was any decision on the merits of the case in the matrimonial suit. The plea put in before the Delegates as an exception by Elizabeth Hadley was not on the merits of the case, and so it seems hard to say how it was that Richard Hamilton was allowed to assume the title without a formal investigation of the claims of his nephew.

It remains to give some account of the descendants of the third Lord Boyne by Bridget Mooney.

The eldest son, Frederick Hamilton, born February 26, 1751, married, 1772, Delphina, daughter of Thomas Smyth, Esq., Yeoman Usher of the Irish House of Lords, and by her had issue, with two daughters, Ann and Bridget, a son, Frederick Hamilton, who, in 1803, married Mary, daughter of Captain Thomas Kelly, and had

issue: 1. Frederick, married, 1821, Margaret, daughter of Dr. Adner, and died without issue male. The estates, which were in his possession, were sold for debt in 1852 and 1854. 2. Thomas, born 1811, deceased 1872; married, in 1835, Sarah Emily, daughter of Thomas Towers, of Dublin, and had issue: (1) Thomas Towers Hamilton, unmarried, an official of the Irish Court of Queen's Bench, present claimant; (2) Stewart Frederick, deceased; (3) Alexander Gustavus, deceased; (4) James John Hamilton, married Miss Jarratt, and has issue Frederick Gustavus.

The second son of the third Lord Boyne, Gustavus Hamilton, born September 14, 1757, married Miss Hannah Prince, and had issue: 1. Gustavus Hamilton, of Mornington, co. Meath; married, in 1803, Susan, daughter of Dr. Thomas Wright, and had issue: (1) Joseph; (2) Gustavus N.; (3) Frederick; (4) Richard. 2. Katherine, married Captain Robert Wright.

Joseph, the third son of the third Lord Boyne, died *s.p.*

The eldest daughter of the third Lord Boyne, Dorothea, married Captain George Nangle in 1772.

The second daughter, Katherine, married William Murray, Esq., in 1769.

The third daughter, Sophia, married Sir John Stewart Hamilton in 1770.

The descendants of Richard, fourth Lord Boyne, are of course given in the Peerages.

(To be continued.)



THE STUART DESCENDANTS AND THE LEGITIMATE SUCCESSION AS AFFECTED BY THE MARRIAGE OF MARY III. AND II.

BY D. F. DE L'HOSTE RANKING, M.A., LL.D.



N a most interesting article in the GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE for May, 1900, Mr. Walter B. Blaikie gives a very valuable summary of the claims of the various descendants of James VI. and I. to the throne of the United Kingdom, showing by an exceedingly clear table the descent of the *de facto* and the *de jure* Sovereigns. In a postscript, however, he raises the important question whether the royal lady known to Legitimists as Mary IV. and III. can, in fact, be considered as

legitimate according to English law, since her grandmother, Mary III. and II., contracted, under a Papal dispensation, a marriage with her own maternal uncle, Francis IV., Duke of Modena. If the issue of this marriage must by English law be held to be illegitimate, then the *de jure* Sovereign of these realms would be Robert, Duke of Parma.

It may be well, therefore, to consider whether such a view can be considered correct.

It is curious that the question of the legality of a marriage between an uncle and a niece, and the consequent right of the children of such a marriage to inherit under the law of England, should recently have been fully discussed in the English courts in the case *In re De Wilton, De Wilton v. Montefiore* (xvi., T. L., 507). In this case two persons standing in the relation of uncle and niece, both being of the Jewish religion, desired to marry, marriages of this kind being valid according to Jewish law. They went to Wiesbaden, where the marriage would be legal and valid. They there went through the form of civil marriage, and were also married according to the Jewish rite. It was held by Mr. Justice Stirling that such marriage was invalid according to English law, and that the issue of such marriage could not inherit property coming to their mother under a will made by her mother, whom she predeceased. The whole question turned on the construction and interpretation of various Acts of Parliament. It was not disputed that by the combined effect of 32 Henry VIII., c. 38, and 5 and 6 William IV., c. 54, such a marriage was illegal according to the laws of England. In favour of the validity of the marriage it was urged that by the provisions of 6 and 7 William IV., c. 85, §§ 2, 3, and 4 Vict., c. 72, § 5, persons professing the Jewish religion "may continue to contract and solemnise marriage according to the usages . . . of the said persons."

Mr. Justice Stirling held, however, that these enactments dealt only with the *formalities* of the marriage, and in no way modified the limitations on the *capacity to contract* marriage imposed by other statutes. The degrees of relationship within which marriage is prohibited are set out in 28 Henry VIII., c. 7, § 7; and by the combined effect of this statute and 32 Henry VIII., c. 38, any dispensation for marriage within the prohibited degrees was declared null and void, while at the same time various other bars to marriage, such as pre-contract, cousinship up to the fourth degree, "gossip"-ship, and others, which previously could only be removed by a dispensation, were altogether abolished.

The degrees of relationship within which marriage was prohibited correspond with the Levitical degrees, and Sir Edward Coke, in Part II. of his "Institutes," points out in his comments on this Act that the marriage of uncle and niece is not in fact forbidden by the Levitical law, but is prohibited because "eandem habent rationem propinquitatis cum eis qui nominatim prohibentur, et sic de similibus."

It must be noted that after the passing of the Act 32 Henry VIII., c. 38, while no dispensation could be obtained for marriage within the prohibited degrees, yet such marriages, if contracted, were not *void* in themselves, but only *voidable* by the ecclesiastical authorities, till the passing of 5 and 6 William IV., c. 54, § 2, which enacts that "all marriages which shall *hereafter* be celebrated between persons within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity or affinity shall be absolutely null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever."

Since the passing of this last Act, therefore, uncle and niece are, by the laws of England, absolutely incapable of entering into the contract of marriage; and this incapacity, which extends to *naturalized* British subjects (*Mette v. Mette*, a case of marriage with deceased wife's sister), cannot be remedied by their entering into the contract in a foreign country where such a union is legal (*Brook v. Brook*, 9 H. L. C. 193). The last-mentioned case established that such a marriage was void, although celebrated in a country where it would be legal as between persons domiciled there if the contracting parties were *British subjects domiciled in England*. Here lies the whole gist of the matter. The marriage to which exception has been taken as invalidating the right of succession took place, it is true, between persons within the prohibited degrees; but such a marriage is, according to canon law, valid if a dispensation be obtained. It is submitted, then:

1. That the marriage in question was not, even according to English law, *void*, since it was celebrated before the passing of 5 and 6 William IV., c. 54, but was, at most, *voidable*.

2. That the provisions of the various Acts of Henry VIII. with regard to dispensations would, in any case, only apply to British subjects or naturalized aliens domiciled in the United Kingdom, and could in no way affect the validity of the marriage in question, neither of the high contracting parties being by any possible stretch of the terms *British subjects* nor *domiciled in the United Kingdom*.

3. That such being the case, the dispensation and the marriage

were perfectly valid according to the laws of the Papal Church and of the country where the marriage was celebrated, and would be so recognised and acknowledged even in the English courts, and that Mary IV. and III. must still be regarded by all Legitimists as the rightful heir to the Stuart claims.



THE BUCHANANS.



Y paper on the Buchanans of Catter, which appeared in the November number, 1898, elicited interesting criticism from A. W. G. B. and Mr. John Parkes-Buchanan in the following March and September numbers. I did not reply to them, pending re-opening the whole question of the representation of the Dukes of Albany, which I had to do in following up the line of the first of the two families of Graham who held the rich and romantic Earldom of Menteith, in connection with the history and genealogy of the House of Graham on which I am engaged. This part of my labours being completed, I can only here repeat, without going into any details, which I keep for my book, that the representation of Murdoch, second Duke of Albany, Earl of Fife and of Menteith, is vested in the heir-general of Buchanan of Buchanan.

As for Auchmar's "John, twelfth Laird of Buchanan," there seems no reason to doubt that he existed. Mr. Guthrie Smith, I know, was a careful man, but however careful and of good repute a genealogist may be, it is incumbent he should give his reasons for removing a name from an old tree. I believe Mr. Smith was in error in deleting the name of the twelfth laird. He gave no reasons for so doing, and what A. W. G. B. advances can hardly be taken as a justification. The notes attributed to Crawford, a discredited genealogist, are obviously a jumble, but even they account for a John as eldest son of Sir Walter, eleventh of Buchanan. If Leny descended from such eldest son, how could they acknowledge the seniority of the second Sir Walter to their ancestor? The more the question is probed only shows how little right exists to tamper with the old pedigree. And if it is admitted that Alexander's ranking cannot

be fixed, but that he was a younger brother, then, running on the good old rule that a man called his first-born son after his father, it amounts to Walter the second being grandson of Walter the first, as per the pedigree. If I might venture to criticise the four inches square part fixed into Colquhoun's tree—see sheet facing p. 284, "Strathendrick"—it does not appear to have originally belonged to this document, but no doubt is a portion of another copy or draught of the same.

I am pleased A. W. G. B. has been able to confirm my ranking of Walter Buchanan, first of Boquhan, and to establish his legitimacy, which should not have been called in question. I never should have read Auchmar's words as implying illegitimacy, but simply an uncertainty as to date of his birth, and which of the lairds of Carbeth was his progenitor.

If A. W. G. B. has details of the Buchanans of Arden, cadet of Catter, will he kindly state them?

Mr. J. Parkes-Buchanan asked me two questions, viz., (1) What evidence can I produce that Walter Buchanan, first of Boquhan, was second son of Thomas Buchanan of Carbeth; and (2) if Catter now represents Boquhan, what proof exists of the extinction of the lines of the numerous junior male issue of Thomas, fourth of Boquhan, and of the two younger sons of Walter, fifth of Boquhan? To these questions I answer: (1) That more correctly, a few lines in advance, I term him a younger son, but in the absence of evidence to the contrary he may as well be placed second as any other; and (2) that I do not know of the existence of any lines from Thomas and Walter. In Scots law one is not bound to prove the failure of all intermediate heirs. Unless the existence of some prior heir be established or at least pointed out, it is enough to show such a relationship as in the absence of such known or indicated representative leaves the right in the Catter line.

While on the subject of the Buchanans, I should like to ask if any one interested in their genealogy has any knowledge or theory as to who Gilbert de Buchanan was, husband of Alice de Airth of Craigharnet in 1400. Mr. Smith does not allude to him, but he must have been a person of consequence. I observe that Mr. Joseph Bain in his "Stirlings of Craigharnet and Glorat," p. 27, while not mentioning him in his argument, makes Alice de Airth's son-in-law a Gilbert de Stirling, but considering the name of her husband, I believe that Gilbert de Stirling was her grandson, son of a daughter and heiress who married a Stirling whose Christian name we do not know. Gilbert was not a known name in the Stirling family,

but it was in that of Buchanan, the eighth laird being named Gilbert, who was alive in 1274.

WALTER M. GRAHAM EASTON.



THE HERALDRY OF SHAKESPEARE'S "KING HENRY THE FIFTH" AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE.

BY G. AMBROSE LEE.

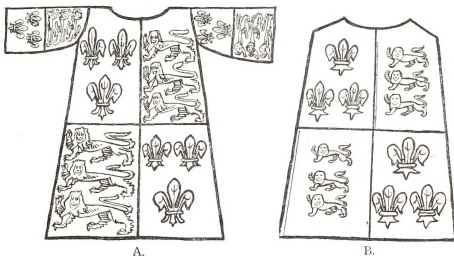


THE time of Henry V. was, both in England and in France, one of the most gorgeous, from an heraldic point of view, that the Middle Ages ever saw, of the truth of which statement most ample evidence exists in the monuments, the illuminated manuscripts, and the other relics of the period. Given, therefore, the resources of the modern stage, the knowledge of what to do and the will to do it, and a truly magnificent result might repay the efforts of the modern manager to put on that stage a worthy representation of Shakespeare's stirring play. And, be the truth spoken, the present Lyceum management have done much—very much—towards attaining this ideal; and it is only to be regretted that, amid so much that is excellent, so many blemishes still remain, which a little more trouble, a little more patience (and perhaps also a little less certainty that knowledge of these matters need not be acquired, but comes by intuition), would have disclosed and eliminated.

The ecclesiastical part of the play, which is not at all unduly prominent, also presents a distinct advance on anything previously seen on the London stage. The two prelates who open the first scene really look like Catholic Bishops, and, except for the exhibition by one of them of a tendency to give blessings with the *left* hand—a tendency which should be sternly checked—behave as such.

The first scene discloses the King's palace in London, where we note that the walls of the chamber are represented decorated with what we may call "*semée* of" an arrangement of the Royal Arms of the period, *i.e.*, "England" is given in the first and fourth quarters,

instead of in the second and third, and what purports to be "France"—for the design is wrong, four or five fleurs-de-lys, instead of *three only*, being represented—takes its place in necessarily inverted order also. The King enters attended in state. It can be seen that he wears a surcoat of his arms beneath the royal robes; this is not only wrong, but is also quite unnecessary from any point of view, as will be explained later on. The sword-bearer—who does not, by-the-by, know how to carry the sword, which should be borne *erect*, in both hands, not nursed like an infant—is attired in a long red gown or mantle with the Arms of England thereon, and a person who carries in a large banner (with



A.

B.

A. A HERALD'S TABARD IN THE 15TH CENTURY.

B. SURCOAT AS WORN BY THE LYCEUM "KING HENRY," AND, AS A TABARD, BY THE LYCEUM "HERALD."

the quarterly coat of France and England—reversed again!) wears a similar coat of arms. But *why* this attire, which is of course utterly wrong and without authority, such a garment being virtually the surcoat of the English kings themselves before the reign of Edward III.—who added the Arms of France to those of England—and which no one but these kings, and their heralds, as representing them, would have dared to wear? Among the other attendants also is a gentleman attired in a half suit of armour, a bascinet on his head, and an ordinary sword by his side, and wearing a sleeveless surcoat, or tabard, on which the Arms of France are—in the right order this time—quartered with those of England.

It is not until the second scene of the third act is reached that it becomes apparent that this warlike person represents a herald, being thus addressed by the King himself. Well, as a herald he is almost all wrong. To begin with, the Arms of France are, "Azure, three fleurs-de-lys," *not*, as represented on this tabard (as well as on King Henry's own surcoat), "Azure, three fleurs-de-lys, *one and two*." The reason for this error here is, I imagine, that the costumier found it easier to arrange one fleur-de-lys rather than two in the top part of the "quartering," and did so, ignorant of the fact that such rearrangement would have been an impossible blunder in the period represented, and renders the whole design absurd. Then, again, the tabard has no *sleeves*. Why are these omitted, and what did the poor herald do when, as a pursuivant, he had to wear it with the sleeves back and front, and the body of the tabard over his arms? And why does he wear armour and an ordinary sword? and, wearing such a tabard, how is he to be distinguished from the King himself by those who are ignorant of the personal appearance of the latter? The heralds wore no armour, and only pointless swords; they were ambassadors, messengers, anything but soldiers, and to represent them as being arrayed for fighting is a genuine absurdity.¹ If the sword-bearer before referred to were stripped of his red garment, and this were given to the herald to wear beneath his tabard, an approximation to accuracy would be obtained, since in former times on State occasions the English heralds actually wore long cassock-like garments, made of red cloth, beneath their tabards.

The Royal Arms with their proper supporters are correctly represented at the back of the throne, but the high relief of the carving would make it rather an uncomfortable seat; and I doubt if any authority can be shown for covering the steps of the throne with a carpet of the English Arms. The King's shield—which, however, he does not subsequently, as he well might actually, use—leaning against the throne is a permissible dramatic touch, but the placing of a dummy gilt helmet and crest on the platform also does not look well or convincing; it should be carried in, on a short rod, by an attendant noble, before the King.

The last scene of the first act represents the quay at Southampton, whence the English army embarks for France. Several large ships are seen, on the sides of which the shields of the knights and nobles going out are hung, as was the custom, and the sails are

¹ See the article on "The Stage Herald" in the November (1900) number of this magazine, where this subject is discussed in detail.

heraldically decorated in brilliant colours. It strikes one that rather an unnecessarily large number of these shields bear various arrangements of the Arms of France and England, which might suitably have been varied by others; and it certainly looks strange to see one of the sails adorned with the bearings of the Duke of Norfolk, with the augmentation of Flodden, which was not added to the Howard arms until about a century later.

The first scene of the second act is a capital representation of



A. THE DAUPHIN (AFTERWARDS CHARLES VI. OF FRANCE) IN HIS SURCOAT, OR "CLOAK OF ARMS." (From a contemporary miniature painting.)

B. THE BANNER OF LOUIS THE DAUPHIN. (From a contemporary picture of the Siege of Dieppe, in 1442.)

the walls of Harfleur, and the warlike operations are as convincing as may be. But although the armies of the period were unusually rich in heraldic ensigns, marking the rank and position of the various divisions thereof, none are to be seen here but one or two banners (that of St. George being carried by one of the royal "armed" individuals before alluded to), and one looks in vain for lance flags, pennons, and standards, while the mighty standard of Henry V. himself, viz., argent and azure semée of red roses, an antelope argent chained, collared, armed and unguled or, with the motto

"*Dieu et mon Droit*," might well have found a place here, as well as in the previous scene and at the Battle of Agincourt. The keys of Harfleur should be handed to the King, not on a shield, but attached to the end of a rod about 18 inches or so long. More than one contemporary representation of such events exists, and it would appear to have been customary always to do so. The armour is unusually fine; some of the suits worn are really magnificent, notably that of the King in this scene, and of the royal dukes, his relatives. It is strange and inconceivable why this splendid suit is not worn by the representative of the King at the Battle of Agincourt, seeing that we read that at this battle, determined to shun no danger, and to be a conspicuous example to his troops, on a day when no individual exertions could be spared, he wore neat and shining armour with a large and brilliant helmet, on which was a crown radiant with jewels, and he wore over him a tunic with the arms of France and England. Indeed, King Henry's splendid raiment and accoutrements are insisted upon by every chronicler of the time, but, except the armorial "*tunic*," no trace of such raiment can be found on the Lyceum King Henry at the battle. He looks as if he had hunted out an old suit of obsolete armour, and had determined to be as inconspicuous as possible.

The French King's pavilion is next seen. Here the scene-painter again makes a striking blunder. "*Or three fleurs-de-lys azure*," or the arms of France, with the tinctures transposed, appear on huge shields on either side, while the King's throne appears as if it started to be "*semée-de-lys*," and not having enough, had effected a compromise, which is neither correct nor effective. The pages in attendance also wear an adaptation of the garb of heralds, instead of having on breast or sleeve a crowned fleur-de-lys or "*C*" as a badge, as they ought to. The next scene, in Picardy, within the English lines, exemplifies an extraordinary misunderstanding as to the use and office of a herald. A trumpet—Shakespeare calls it a "*tucket*"—sounds, and "*Mountjoy*," the French herald, or king of arms, enters to deliver a message to the English King. Now, mark you the situation; here is the English army, insignificant in numbers, weakened by short commons and disease, awaiting a battle which it appears must end in its defeat, and yet, as represented at the Lyceum, they admit to the centre of their force, to the very presence of the King, a body of six or seven fully-armed men of the enemy's army! This is, of course, not only inconceivable and incorrect, but it also entirely robs the scene of all its dramatic effect. Instead of one unarmed man, his personal safety secured

only by the general respect for his office, parleying with the chief of the enemy in the midst of the latter's entire force, he is represented with a sort of body-guard of stalwart fighting-men, sufficient, perhaps, to surprise the camp and put the force into whose midst they had been allowed to penetrate into confusion and disarray. No, no; Mountjoy must come *alone*, or rather preceded only by a trumpeter, both unarmed, and he must wear a proper tabard of the arms of France, not the extraordinary garment represented in the play, which I do not know how to describe, except that there was a



A DAUGHTER OF JOHN, DUKE OF BERRY (COUSIN OF KING CHARLES VI.).
(From a piece of contemporary embroidery.)

bit of ermine on one side—probably for the arms of Brittany—and on the other a bit of the arms of France, and down the middle and at the back a sort of cloak of some cloth of gold. On p. 424 is a French herald (from a contemporary illumination) represented in actual attendance of the very French King of the play, Charles VI.

The first scene of the third act gives us again the French pavilion. Here the Dauphin appears in a surcoat of *his father's* arms, not as he should in one of *his own*, *i.e.*, bearing the arms of France quarterly, with "Or, a dolphin embowed azure," the insignia of the Dauphins, and such as the Dauphin of the previous reign is shown attired in, in the accompanying sketch, also from a contemporary MS. The next scene is the English camp at Agincourt,

where arms, armour and banners are again to the fore. Sir Thomas Erpingham bears his arms correctly on a large heater-shaped shield, and the Earl of Westmoreland (Ralph Nevill) bears "Gules a saltire argent," but we miss Sir Thomas's truncheon, which was much to the fore at the real Agincourt.

But the most extraordinary heraldic decoration is that indulged in by "MacMorris," who is the "Irish officer" in the King's army, for not only does he bear a *green* shield charged with a gold harp (with a woman's head and bust all complete, as the harp in the Irish arms has been drawn since the times of the Georges) *painted* on his breastplate, but a similar harp, together with a wreath of shamrocks, is twice painted on his casque, *on the flat top*, and again round the sides! This is perhaps the most striking heraldic absurdity in the play, for even assuming that the royal arms of Ireland *existed* before the Tudor period (if they did the information has hitherto been suppressed) and were correctly represented, what possible right could an officer, or anybody else, have to use them as his personal insignia? Such heraldry, in a pantomime "St. Patrick" (in the grand production of "St. George and the Dragon and Harlequin, the Seven Champions," etc.) might be passed over with merely a shudder, but in a serious production like this it becomes something like an outrage—of course, in a Pickwickian sense. Mountjoy's interview with King Henry after the battle accentuates the incongruity of his entourage, and surely his humbled demeanour might be more properly suggested by his bearing, gait and expression, rather than by removing his cap (which on the first occasion he retains, in order probably *to* remove it later—a curious custom in Stageland, unknown elsewhere¹) and kneeling to the King; *i.e.*, there should be no difference in the ceremonial of the interview itself, but only in the demeanour of Mountjoy whilst taking part in it.

The last act, consisting of one scene only, is a really splendid pageant. The dresses of the ladies are superb, and appear generally to be most careful and accurate, though in the case of the Princess Katherine the fleur-de-lys should be shown all over her dress except

¹ This is a very common stage custom, and I have not been able to obtain accurate information as to its origin, and therefore throw out the above suggestion. In a recent play at the same theatre, a French king was represented swaggering about his wife's boudoir and drawing-rooms with his hat on all the time; and in another very popular play, an English king, in his turn, puts on his hat in his mistress's boudoir, a bad example which infects his own subjects, who walk into his palace and even talk with him there without remembering to uncover. But, then, the manners and customs of Stageland *are* curious.

where they are shown, *i.e.*, on the flaunches, as a glance at the accompanying sketch (from a contemporary representation) will prove. But, again, why does King Henry appear, not as a monarch, but as a "King of Arms," in a tabard and a crown? As I have previously explained, the surcoat was worn by soldiers *only* when in armour, in order that they might be recognised when their faces were hidden by their helmets; and the King would no more have worn his surcoat with his attire of peace, than a Guardsman of to-day would turn up solemnly at dinner attired in evening clothes, a cavalry sword and a busby.

But the whole art and craft of heraldry, ancient or modern, is not acquired in a day, and this play shows a distinct and decided advance in accuracy in this respect to any of its predecessors which have come within our notice. The one bare fact, that neither of the two heralds represented in this play either blows or carries a trumpet is portentous, and augurs, if we may so dare hope, that the hardy race of trumpet-blowing heralds will soon, like the white rhinoceros of South Africa, become altogether extinct in "Stageland," where they have so often been found. Of the acting of the play this is not the occasion to speak, but of the spectacular part, the atmosphere of medievalism has, on the whole, in our opinion, been very successfully attained, and no one interested in heraldry need consider an evening wasted which is passed in witnessing the stirring drama represented here.



AITKEN OF THORNTON (*concluded*).

BY THE MARQUIS DE RUVIGNY AND RAINEVAL.

VIII. AITKENS OF BURWASH.

VII.



ROBERT AITKEN, otherwise AITKENS, fourth son of David Aitken, of Windie-edge; baptized at Beath, Fifeshire, February 14, 1742; settled in London, in the parish of St. George's, Hanover Square,¹ and added an "s" to his name; died 1812, having married Elizabeth, daughter of _____, to whom administration was granted June 28, 1813, and had issue a son:

1. Robert Ellis.

VIII. ROBERT ELLIS AITKENS, Clerk in Holy Orders, born November 28, 1774, and baptized at St. George's, Hanover Square, December 28 following; Trinity College, Oxford; matriculated February 5, 1793, aged 18; B.A., 1796; M.A., 1800; Rector of Hanley, in the Potteries, Staffordshire; died March 11, 1849, having married at _____, the _____ day of _____, 18____, daughter of — Mare, Esq., by whom he had issue an only child:

1. Charles Haughton.

IX. CHARLES HAUGHTON AITKENS, Clerk in Holy Orders, born 1810; matriculated Trinity College, Oxford, October 29, 1828, aged

¹ By the courtesy of the Rector, I have been able to consult the registers of St. George's, Hanover Square, and I find that a John Aitkens (probably Robert's elder brother John, baptized at Beath March 2, 1738) was also at this time resident in the parish. By his wife Susanna he had issue: 1. Susanna, born February 24, and baptized March 29, 1770. 2. John, born December 7, 1771, baptized January 19, 1772. 3. Elizabeth, born March 3, baptized April 27, 1773. 4. John, born October 2, baptized November 25, 1774. 5. Elizabeth, born February 23, baptized March 21, 1776. 6. Jane, born May 1, baptized June 30, 1777. There was also a William Aitken, who married, August 29, 1773, Elizabeth Shelton, and had a daughter Elizabeth, born March 29, and baptized June 13, 1774. He appears to have married secondly Martha —, and had a son William, born June 12, baptized July 31, 1781. Before this I find the entry of the marriage of Alexander Aitkens, of this parish, W., and Jane Mecallpen, of St. James', Westminster, S. Fac. Lic., April 10, 1744, and the birth of their daughter, Mary Alice, January 30, baptized February 6, 1747-8. Could this have been Robert's uncle Alexander, baptized at Beath February 9, 1705?

eighteen; B.A., New Hall Inn, 1839; M.A., 1842; Rector of Mavesyn Ridware, co. Stafford, 1852-67; Vicar of Aylsham, Norfolk, 1867, till his death, June 23, 1883, aged seventy-three. He married, 1844, Caroline, daughter of Robert Webb, Esq., solicitor, of Birmingham, and had issue:

1. Alice Mary Bennett, married William Bennett, Esq., of Bruton, Somerset, solicitor.
2. Robert Webb, settled in Canada, and died leaving issue.
3. Philip Bennett, R.N., killed in first South African war; unmarried.
4. Louis Edwardes, M.D., died February, 1897, leaving issue by his wife _____, daughter of _____, an only child:
 - (1) Haughton, now (1900) serving in South African Light Horse.
5. Francis William, Esq., solicitor, Burwash.
6. Geoffrey Mare, died unmarried.
7. Mary Catharine, married, first, the Rev. Robert Fayrer; and, secondly, the Rev. B. S. Simons.
8. Mary Grace, married the Rev. A. S. H. Wood.

IX. AITKEN OF EDINBURGH.

VII. ALEXANDER AITKEN, seventh and youngest son of David Aitken, of Windie-edge, was born July 22, and baptized at Beath, August 2, 1750; settled in Edinburgh, and afterwards in Leith; married, 1772, in Edinburgh, Ann, daughter of the deceased Alexander Cameron, of Edinburgh, and had issue at least two daughters:

1. Ann, born 3rd, and baptized in Edinburgh December 14, 1773.
2. Alison, married John Stenhouse, Esq., of Southfod, Fifeshire, and had issue:
 - (1) John Stenhouse, Esq., of Southfod, died *s.p.* August 13, 1838.
 - (2) Isabella Marion Stenhouse, coheir with her sister to her brother, married her cousin, David Aitken, in Torbain, and had issue. See *Aitken of Australia*.
 - (3) Jeanie Currie Stenhouse, coheir with her sister, married her cousin, James Aitken, of Eskbank, and died 1890, leaving issue. See *Aitken of Australia*.

X. AITKEN OF LOCKHEAD.

IV. GEORGE AITKEN, tenant in South Lethens, a younger son of John Aitken, Esq., of Thornton, by Christian Kellock, his wife, was born at Beath, October 22, 1677, and married there, July 23, 1703, Helen Peacock, by whom—who died May 12, 1719, aged thirty-nine years—he had issue:

1. George, his successor.

Mr. Aitken died February 17, 1757, aged eighty, and was buried in Beath with his wife.

V. GEORGE AITKEN, Esq., of Lockhead, [only] son and heir of the preceding, appears to have either bought or inherited from his father the estate of Lockhead. He was born in 1713, and is described as of Salton at the time of his marriage at Beath, May 20, 1769, to his cousin Elizabeth, daughter of George Aitken, of Lassodie, by whom—who was born December 14, 1743, and died December 20, 1826—he had issue, with two sons and two daughters who died in infancy:

1. George, younger of Lockhead, born 1773; died *s.p.*, *v.p.*, May 3, 1794, aged twenty-one.

2. John, his successor.

3. Henry, successor to his brother.

4. Marion, succeeded her brother.

Mr. Aitken died December 31, 1800, aged eighty-seven, and was buried in Beath.

VI. JOHN AITKEN, Esq., of Lockhead, second, but eldest surviving, son and heir of the preceding, was born 1776, succeeded his father in 1800, and died, unmarried, September 5, 1803, aged twenty-seven years.

VII. HENRY AITKEN, Esq., of Lockhead, next brother and heir of the preceding, was born in 1781, succeeded his brother in 1803, obtained service as heir-general May 30, 1810, and died, unmarried, February 20, 1817, aged thirty-six, and was buried in Beath February 27 following.

VIII. MARION AITKEN, of Lockhead, sister and next heiress of the preceding, whom she succeeded in 1817, being served heir-general August 24, 1836, died, unmarried, May 28, 1845, and was buried in Beath June 4 following.

AN OLD SCOTTISH MANUSCRIPT.

A RECORD OF DOCUMENTS UNDER THE GREAT
AND PRIVY SEALS OF SCOTLAND (*continued*).

BY CHARLES S. ROMANES.



INFETMENT upon ane adjudicatione of the lands
of the Marquisat of Huntley and lands pertaining
thereto to Robert Fowlis Merchant Burgess of
Edinburgh adjudged for implement of ane dis-
positione granted be umquhile John Rynd to the
said Robert Fowlis.

Composition 10 merks.

takin out. Confirmatione to James Maxwell of Southbar and
Marjourie Stewart his spouse of ane charter granted be
William Erle of Dundonald and William Lord Cochran his eldest
lawfull sone of the halfe of the ten shilling land of Eister Walking-
shaw with the just and eqwall halfe of the peitmoss pertaining to the
said lands to be holdin of the saids William Earle of Dundonald and
William Lord Cochran, blensch.

Composition 10 merks.

takin out. Infetment to Archibald Campbell of Insharousk in
liferent and Coleine Campbell his eldest lawfull sone in
fee of the lands of Achataderisse Ardaphukill Stronkinknock and
others holds of his majestie taxt ward for payment of 20 merks for
the ward also much for the releiffe and 40 merks for the marriage
for the lands of Achataderisse and Ardaphukill and for the lands of
Stronkinknock and others 100 merks for the ward also much for the
releiffe and 200 merks for the marriage upon the resignatione of
Coleine Campbell of Ellangreg. It proceeds also upon two appris-
ings. The one for the soume of 1260 lib Scots. The other for the
soume of 7337 lib 2s. 4^d. It hath a confirmatione of his rights to
the said two apprisings.

Composition 10 merks.

takin out. Confirmatione to umquhile John Macarthur of Milne-
toun in liferent and to John Macarthur his sone in fee of
ane charter granted be the Earle of Argyle of the lands of Dunlo-
shan and others to be holdin of the said Earle.

Composition 20 merks.

takin out. Confirmatione to Alexander Forrester in Knockreoch-
beg of ane annual rent of 240 merks yearlie out of the
lands of Brightegin (?) holdin of the Earle of Argyle.

Composition 20 merks.

Confirmatione of ane charter granted be the Earle of Argile to Andrew Maclauchlan of Drumlean of the five pound land of Drumlean to be holden of the said Earle of Argile.

Composition 20 merks.

takin out. Infetment to Sir Charles Halket of Pitferren Knight & barronett of the lands of Knockhouse and the third part of the lands of pitferren and others holds of his majestie feu and ward the ward changed to taxt ward for payment of 40 merks for the ward also much for the releiffe and 100 merks for the marriage under the Kings hand upon the said Sir Charles his owne resignatioun.

Composition 10 merks.

takin out. Infetment to Mr. David Watson of Saughtoune Writter to his Majestie's signet in liferent and James Watson his eldest lawfull sone in fee of the lands of Saughtoune and that yaird and dik about the same and old walls and new house laillie built thereupon holds of his majestie blensch upon the resignatioun of the said Mr David Watson and George Girdwood portioner of Saughtoune. It hath a confirmatione of ane Charter granted be James Lord Forrester of Corstorpline of ane aiker and halfe aiker of land, barnes, kills, coble steepstane and teinds thereof to be holdin of the said James Lord Forrester.

Composition 10 merks.

takin out. Infetment to Uthrerd McDowell Merchant burgess of Edinburgh of the halfe of the towne and lands of Hackburne and three husband lands of Blainslie and those three quarters or fourth parts of the Lands of Caidslie. And also to the said Uthrerd McDowell as tuttor and administrator of the law to the children procreat betwixt him and Jenett Wallace his spouse of the other thrid of the haill lands teinds and others above written holds of his majestie feu & blensch upon the resignatioun of Charles Earle of Haddington and the deceased Mr William Wallace of Esleingtoune. It hath a confirmatione of his wife's liferent.

Composition 100 merks.

takin out. Infetment to Mr James Ruchead toune clerk of Edinburgh and Magdalene Killoch his spouse of the lands and barronie of Inverleith holds of his majestie blensch upon the resignatioun of Thomas Burnett of Innes.

Infetment upon ane [Disposition] of [the said lands] granted be the said Thomas Burnett to the said Mr. James Ruchead and his spouse with all other writts and evidentes made to them and their authors of the said lands and barronie. Composition 10 merks.

ROYAL DESCENTS (*continued*).

A TABLE OF THE LIVING DESCENDANTS OF MARY, QUEEN CON-SORT OF FRANCE, DUCHESS OF SUFFOLK, ETC., 1498-1533, YOUNGER DAUGHTER OF KING HENRY VII. (*continued*).


BY THE MARQUIS DE RUVIGNY AND RAINEVAL.

32. *Descendants, if any, of Lady Mary Caroline Anne Brudenell-Bruce, -1885*
and her husband, Count de Mondreville, Knight of St. Louis
and Colonel of the late Royal Garde-du-Corps, -1843. See Table II. G.
(? ? ?)
33. *Descendants of Lady Augusta Frederica Louisa Brudenell Bruce, -1869,*
and her husband, Thomas Frederick Vernon Wentworth, Esq., of Wentworth
Castle, Yorks, 1795-1885. See Table II. G.
- 741 648 Thomas Frederick Charles Vernon Wentworth, of Wentworth } Son.
Castle, Yorks, J.P., 1831
- 742 649 Captain Bruce Canning Vernon Wentworth, J.P., M.P.,
Grenadier Guards, 1862 } Grand-children;
743 650 Lieutenant Frederick Charles Ulick Vernon Went- } children of
worth, 1866 } No. 741.
- 744 651 Mary Joan (wife of Francis Huntsman, Esq., of West
Retford Hall, Notts) } Grandchildren;
745 652 Benjamin Canning Huntsman, 1895 } children of
746 653 Joan Alice Huntsman } No. 744.
- 747 654 Sylvia Mary Huntsman }
748 655 Muriel Hester (wife of William Evelyn } Grand-daughter; younger
Long, of Hurts Hall, Suffolk) } daughter of No. 741.
- 749 656 William George Long, 1899 } Great-grandson; only child of No. 748.
- 750 657 Louisa Mary Henrietta Vernon Wentworth } Only surviving daughter.
- 751 658 Captain Arthur Wentworth William } Grandchildren; children of
Augustus Thellusson, 1863 } Henrietta Francis Elizabeth
752 659 Frederika Charlotte Louisa (wife of } Vernon Wentworth, -1873,
Mortimer Rooke, Esq.), 1861 } and her husband, Lieut.-Colonel
Arthur John Bethell Thellus-
son, of Aldeburgh, Suffolk.
- 753 660 John Wentworth Rooke, 1887 }
754 661 Wallace Mortimer Rooke, 1890 }
755 662 George Alexander Rooke, 1892 } Great-grandchildren;
756 663 Gladys Mina Henrietta Rooke, 1885 } children of No. 752.
- 757 664 Phyllis Mabel Rooke, 1888 }
758 665 Ellen Marjory Rooke, 1898 }
759 666 Katherine Emily Wilhelmina, wife of Auguste F. } Grand-daughters;
Manns, Esq.), 1865 } sisters of
760 667 Selina Mabel Henrietta Thellusson, 1871 } Nos. 751, 752.
34. *Descendants of Lady Elizabeth Bruce, 1807-47, and her husband, His Excel-
lency, Count Christian Conrad Sofus Danniskidd-Samsøe, 1800-86. See
Table II. G.*
- 761 668 Count Christian Frederick Danneskidd Samsøe, 1838 } Elder son.
- 762 669 Count Aage Conrad Danneskidd Samsøe, 1886 } Grandchildren; son
763 670 Elizabeth Thyra, Countess Aage Moltke, 1869 } and two elder
764 671 Ingeborg Agnes, Countess Adam Moltke, 1871 } daughters of No. 761.
- 765 672 Count Otto Moltke, 1893 } Great-grandson; son of No. 764.
- 766 673 Dagmar Louise, Countess Francis } Grand-daughter; 3rd daughter
Brockenhuus-Schack, 1875 } of No. 761.

- | | | | |
|-----|-----|---|--|
| 767 | 674 | Count Knud Bille Christian Piler Brockenhuus | } Great-grandson ; son
of No. 766. |
| | | Schack, 1876 | |
| 768 | 675 | Countess Magdalene Danneskidd Samsoe, 1876 | } Grand-daughters ;
younger daughters
of No. 761. |
| 769 | 676 | Countess Karen Amy Danneskidd Samsoe, 1877 | |
| 770 | 677 | Countess Clara Henry Danneskidd Samsoe, 1878 | |
| 771 | 678 | Countess Mary Danneskidd Samsoe, 1880 | |
| 772 | 679 | Countess Ragnhild Danneskidd Samsoe, 1882 | |
| 773 | 680 | Count Christian August Frederick Sophus Charles George Ernest Danneskidd Samsoe, 1840 | } Younger
son. |
| | | | |
| 774 | 681 | Mary Elizabeth Agnes, Countess of Mauny Talvarde | } Grand-daughters ; only children
of the Countess Henrietta
Danneskidd Samsoe, 18...-1880
(eldest daughter), and her
husband, Henry William John,
4th Earl of Strafford, 1831-91. |
| 775 | 682 | Amy Frederica Alire, Countess of Normanton | |
| 776 | 683 | Lady Georgina Mary Elizabeth Fanny Agar, 1894 | } Great-grand-
daughters ; chil-
dren of No. 775. |
| 777 | 684 | Lady Alexandra Henrietta Alice Agar, 1897 | |
| 778 | 685 | Lady Caroline Amy Cara Agar, 1899 | |

(To be continued.)

THE NEW "DEBRETT."

"OOD wine needs no bush," but we are glad to have the opportunity of welcoming the new "Debrett" for the present year. In the face of its long reputation, and its increasing reputation for accuracy in those details which it specializes its attention upon, it is hardly necessary to nowadays treat a notice of "Debrett" as a critical judgment and review. It is "Debrett" one turns to for details of dates of birth, of death, and of marriage, and whilst during the year we ourselves are in the habit of relying upon the accuracy of its facts in these matters, it would ill become us to do other than gratefully acknowledge our indebtedness. The preface to "Debrett" is always interesting, and the first point to which the Editor calls attention therein is the fact that over fifty Peers and thirty Baronets have been engaged on active service in the South African War. When, in addition to this, it is remembered that a large proportion of the officers in the military profession have a right by descent to the insertion of their names in "Debrett" as collaterals of titled families, the endless labour which has been involved in checking promotions and casualties may be readily understood. Two pages of the preface are concerned with a discussion of the peculiar remainders gazetted to the new Dukedom of Fife upon the

lines we ourselves adopted in an article in these pages last July, and the editor points out that the matter was broached in this magazine.

It is curious to notice that in the present volume, in the "Companionage" section of Debrett's Peerage, a biography is now included of a great-grandson of that John Debrett who gave his name to the "Debrett" volumes, the accurate and systematic arrangement of which has earned for them a world-wide reputation as recognised authorities and standard works of reference.

It appears that between December 6, 1899, and December 5, 1900, 5 Peers (including 1 Life Peer) have been created, 1 Life Peer has been granted an hereditary title, and 2 Peers have received further dignities with special remainders, while 3 Peerages have become extinct. An addition of 9 names has been made to the Baronetage, and 6 Baronetcies have become extinct. The number of new members who have been sworn of the Privy Council is 13, new Knights to the number of 96 have been created, and 155 Companions or Members have been nominated to the various Orders.

We are glad to bear testimony to the increasing accuracy of "Debrett" in the matter of armorial bearings, and we notice with pleasure that a number of new blocks have taken the place of some of those in former editions. There is room, however, for further correction. Amongst the instances to which we may refer is the coat of Stuart-Menteth. We think Lyon Office would supply a rather different achievement from the one illustrated. The Anstruther arms have never been matriculated, as they are borne, for either Baronet of the name, and the supporters of De Hoghton are not of official authority.

The supporters which have been granted to several of the new Peers cause one to wonder upon what lines the designing of them is controlled. With such unusual animals as seals, which are the supporters granted to Lord Alverstone, it was surely unnecessary that they should be "bedevilled" to the extent they have been.



Queries and Correspondence.

Replies and letters (which MUST be written on ONE SIDE of the paper) should be addressed to the EDITOR, "Genealogical Magazine," 62, Paternoster Row, London, E.C. The Editor begs to call the attention of his correspondents to the absolute NECESSITY of writing legibly those queries intended for publication. Names which may be familiar enough to the writers are not equally familiar to others. All queries which have been received at the office of this magazine prior to the insertion of this notice will be inserted in their turn in our pages; but as the queries sent to us for publication are greatly in excess of the space we can devote to them, we give notice that in future all queries of purely personal interest must be accompanied by a postal order for ONE SHILLING. Replies to queries, and also correspondence concerning articles which have appeared in our pages on matters of general interest, will not be charged for. The Editor does not undertake to receive or forward correspondence not intended for publication in these columns.

The GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE is usually so accurate in its editorial statements that I beg you to permit me to say that your note "By the Way" in your last number, in reference to a "proposed pilgrimage of the Knights of Malta to Rome in the autumn," is erroneous. Very many foreign correspondents of newspapers lately have given similar news by confounding the two quite different Orders of St. John of Jerusalem, commonly called of Malta, and of the Holy Sepulchre of Jerusalem. The pilgrimage of the Knights of the Order of the Holy Sepulchre of Jerusalem took place on December 8, when Cardinal Parocchi, Protector of the Order, was received by the Pope, together with all the Knights who were living in Rome, or who journeyed there, as representing the Order of the Holy Sepulchre in different countries. In the copy of the *Osservatore Romano* before me, I find that about fifty Knights were received, including the Knights Grand Crosses, Princes Colonna, Massino, Ruspoli, Bisignano, Torchiarello, ten of the Bali Grand Crosses representing the Order; and that the Duke of Norfolk, Grand Cross, was represented, as also the Duke Gaudolfi, Bali Grand Cross, representative of Great Britain (by Prince Ruspoli). As regards the Sovereign Order of St. John of Jerusalem, commonly called of Malta, as the Prince Grand Master and the resident Knights of the Sacred Council live in the Palace of Malta in the Via Condotti, and sometimes in the magnificent old palace on the Aventine, surrounded by those splendid gardens from which, perhaps, the finest of all views of Rome are displayed, the Knights often have audience of the Pope, and some in their red uniforms and gold epaulettes are to be seen behind the Cardinals at every great ceremony. The Order of Malta was recognised as a "Sovereign Order" by England at the Treaty of Amiens, and, besides having Ministers at various foreign Courts, comprises among its over 1,000 Knights the highest nobility of the Continent. Excepting that the Prince of Wales received the Grand Cross of the Order at his earnest request on June 14, 1881, the Pope issuing the necessary Bull of dispensation to enable the Grand Master and Sacred Council to confer the Order on a "non-Catholic" (Prince Albert also was thus received, and wore the cross at his marriage), the Order has nothing in common with the new Order of which His Royal Highness has made himself, with Her Majesty's sanction, Grand Prior of England. The Grand Master of Malta protested through the late Earl of Granard, K.P., and Lord North and Sir George Bowyer, Bart., M.P., against this new English Order taking the name of "Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem" to Her Majesty in Council, but did not prevail. The real Order has nothing whatever in common with the English new Order, for it is a strictly religious Order as well as a knightly Order, and "the 16 proofs of nobility" or the four grand-paternal descents for six generations are most rigidly enforced, excepting in the case of the Grand Crosses of Honour, who are nearly all royalties. Among these are the Emperors of Austria and of Russia. The controversy which took place twenty years ago in the *Times*, *Notes and Queries*, and the *Spectator*, in consequence of the complete repudiation of the then so-called "Langue of

England" by the Grand Magistr, may be remembered by your older readers. The *Spectator's* editor wound up the matter by deciding that "The members of the Langue were no more Knights of St. John, which was and is a Roman Catholic religious as well as knightly Order, than is the Rev. Mr. Lyne a Benedictine monk because he calls himself 'Father Ignatius' and a Benedictine monk" (*Spectator*, May 2, 1873). ৯৯৪৪

Carlton Club, Pall Mall, January 3, 1901.

G.



A Gazette of the Month,

BEING A

Chronicle of Creations, Deaths, and other Matters.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

December 11, 1900.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, ST. JAMES'S PALACE, December 1, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Captain Ernest Beckwith Towse, V.C., to be one of the Serjeants-at-Arms in Ordinary to Her Majesty, in the room of Lieutenant-Colonel Forbes Macbean, deceased.

FOREIGN OFFICE, October 24, 1900.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Captain Robert Arthur Benn to be Her Majesty's Vice-Consul, to reside in Seistan.

FOREIGN OFFICE, November 21, 1900.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint John Richard Preece, Esq., C.M.G., to be Her Majesty's Consul-General for the Governorships of Ispahan, Yezd, Gulpaigan, and Konsar, the Province of Irak, and Districts of Chekkarmahal, Feridan, and Bakhtiari, to reside at Ispahan; Herbert Francis Brady, Esq., to be Her Majesty's Consul at Chungking; and Michie Forbes Anderson Fraser, Esq., to be Her Majesty's Consul at Pakhoi.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, December 1, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased, on the nomination of Lord Belper, to appoint Colonel William Kenyon Mitford, late of the 8th Hussars, to be one of Her Majesty's Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Henry A. Fletcher, promoted.

The Queen has also been pleased, on the nomination of Lord Belper, to appoint Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Rosdew Burn, late of the 1st (Royal) Dragoons, to be one of Her Majesty's Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, vice Colonel W. Chester Master, C.B., who retires upon half-pay.

CROWN OFFICE, December 10, 1900.

Members returned to serve in the present Parliament.

Borough of Preston: The Right Honourable Robert William Hanbury, President of the Board of Agriculture.

Borough of Dover: The Right Honourable George Wyndham, Chief Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

County of Surrey. South-Western or Guildford Division: The Right Honourable William St. John Fremantle Brodrick, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

December 11, 1900.

County of Suffolk. South-Eastern or Woodbridge Division: Ernest George Pretymann, Esq., Civil Lord of the Admiralty.

County of Somerset. Western or Wellington Division: Sir Alexander Fuller Acland-Hood, Bart., Vice-Chamberlain of Her Majesty's Household.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.

Sir Thomas Wrightson, Bart., M.P., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated December 4, 1900.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF HERTFORD.

Arthur Lewis Stride, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated December 4, 1900.

AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR, December 13, 1900.

Present, the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

This day William Grey Ellison Macartney, Esq., M.P., was, by Her Majesty's command, sworn of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and took his place at the Board accordingly.

THE GRAND PRIORY OF THE ORDER OF THE HOSPITAL OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM IN ENGLAND.

CHANCERY OF THE ORDER, ST. JOHN'S GATE, CLERKENWELL, LONDON, December 11, 1900.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to sanction the following appointments to the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England:

CHAPLAIN.

The Right Reverend John Wordsworth, D.D., LL.D., Lord Bishop of Salisbury.

KNIGHTS OF GRACE.

Major Arthur Campbell Yate (from Esquire).

Archibald Alexander Gordon, Esq. (from Esquire).

Vice-Admiral Alfred John Chatfield, C.B. William Vernon, Esq., M.R.C.S. (from Honorary Associate).

LADIES OF GRACE.

Eleanor Amelia Parkinson, Marchioness Cassar de Sain.

Annette Nora Jane, Mrs. Roysd.

ESQUIRE.

James Balfour Paul (Lyon King of Arms).

FOREIGN OFFICE, August 1, 1900.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Colville Adrian de Rune Barclay, Esq., to be a Second Secretary in Her Majesty's Diplomatic Service.

FOREIGN OFFICE, August 7, 1900.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Hugh Edward Edmund MacDonell, Esq., to be a Second Secretary in Her Majesty's Diplomatic Service.

FOREIGN OFFICE, August 20, 1900.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint the Honourable Richard Maximilian Dalberg Acton to be a Second Secretary in Her Majesty's Diplomatic Service.

FOREIGN OFFICE, October 27, 1900.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Herman Cameron Norman, Esq., to be a Second Secretary in Her Majesty's Diplomatic Service.

FOREIGN OFFICE, December 10, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Don Manuel Quintana y Brodet as Consul-General of Spain at Montreal; Mr. George Lambert, M.P., as Consul-General of San Marino at London; Mr. Francis Henry Dillon Bell as Consul of Denmark for North Island, New Zealand, to reside at Wellington; Mr. Richard Strelitz as Consul of Denmark at Fremantle, West Australia; Mr. W. H. Williams as Consul of Bolivia at

Birmingham; Mr. Maximilian Nackmann as Consul of Guatemala at Manchester; Mr. John W. Darrell as Consul of the Dominican Republic in Turk's Islands; Don Miguel Jordi as Consul of the Argentine Republic at Dublin; Mr. Walter Wensky as Consul of Germany at Dawson City for the Yukon Territory; Mr. Jules Claire as Vice-Consul in charge of the French Consulate at Rangoon; Mr. Alfred Darrell as Vice-Consul of the Dominican Republic at Grand Turk, Turk's Islands; and Mr. Edward Verspreenween as Vice-Consul of Liberia at Liverpool.

WHITEHALL, December 12, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto Captain Frederick George Jackson, 5th Battalion Manchester Regiment, Her Majesty's Royal license and authority that he may accept and wear the Cross of "Chevalier" of the Order of Saint Olaf, conferred upon him by His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, in recognition of his services in connection with the Nansen Expedition.

WHITEHALL, December 14, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to order a Congé d'Elire to pass the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, empowering the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Exeter to elect a Bishop of that See, the same being void by the resignation of the Right Reverend Father in God Doctor Edward Henry Bickersteth, late Bishop thereof, and declared vacant by Her Majesty's Order in Council; and Her Majesty has been pleased to recommend to the said Dean and Chapter the Reverend Herbert Edward Ryle, D.D., Honorary Canon of the Cathedral Church of Ripon, President of the Queens' College, Cambridge, to be by them elected Bishop of the said See of Exeter.

WHITEHALL, December 14, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Reverend Ernest Charles Atherton, M.A., to the Vicarage of St. James, Devonport, in the county of Devon and in the diocese of Exeter, void by the cession of the Reverend Richard James Bond.

WHITEHALL, December 14, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Reverend Joseph Ames Martin to the Vicarage of Charlesworth, in the county of Derby and diocese of Southwell, void by the death of the Reverend George Collins, M.A.

CROWN OFFICE, December 12, 1900.

Member returned to serve in the present Parliament.

County of Derby. Western Division: Victor Christian William Cavendish, Esq., Treasurer of Her Majesty's Household.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

December 14, 1900.

TREASURY CHAMBERS, December 11, 1900.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has appointed the Right Honourable Sir Matthew White Ridley to be Steward and Bailiff of the Chiltern Hundreds.

SCOTTISH OFFICE, WHITEHALL, December 13, 1900.

The Secretary for Scotland has been pleased, by Warrants under his hand and Seal, dated the 12th instant, to appoint John McCrone, Esq., Solicitor, to be Sheriff Clerk and Clerk to the Justices of the Peace of the County of Sutherland, in the room of John Leslie, Esq., deceased.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

December 25, 1900.

WHITEHALL, December 21, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased, by Warrant under Her Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, bearing date the 21st instant, to appoint Laurence Morton Brown, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, to be Recorder of the City of Gloucester, in the room of His Honour Judge Young, deceased.

WHITEHALL, December 22, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto William Patrick Churchward, Esq., A.M.I.C.E., Her Majesty's Royal license and authority that he may accept and wear the Insignia of "Cavaliere" of the Order of the Crown of Italy, conferred upon him by His late Majesty King Humbert of Italy, in recognition of his services in connection with the construction of railways and tramways in Italy.

WHITEHALL, December 22, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased, by Warrant under Her Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, bearing date the 22nd instant, to appoint Robert Frederick Colam, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, to be Recorder of the Borough of Croydon, in the room of Robert George Glenn, Esq., deceased.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

December 18, 1900.

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE, December 13, 1900.

Notice is hereby given, that a Petition from Charles Algernon Moreing, Esq., M.Inst.C.E., and others, praying for the grant of a Charter of Incorporation under the title of "The Institution of Mining and Metallurgy," has been presented to Her Majesty in Council; and Her Majesty having referred the said Petition to a Committee of the Lords of the Council, notice is further given, that all petitions for or against such grant should be sent to the Privy

Council Office, on or before the 24th day of January next.

WINDSOR CASTLE, December 14, 1900.

The Queen was this day pleased to confer the Honour of Knighthood on Matthew Ingle Joyce, Esq., one of the Justices of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice.

INDIA OFFICE, December 17, 1900.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint His Majesty the Emperor of Korea to be an Honorary Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

[The following Notice is substituted for that which appeared in the *London Gazette* of the 11th instant.]

FOREIGN OFFICE, October 24, 1900.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Captain Robert Arthur Benn to be Her Majesty's Vice-Consul for the Districts of Seistan and Kaim.

WHITEHALL, December 17, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, granting the dignity of a Viscount of the said United Kingdom unto the Right Honourable George Joachim Goschen, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style, and title of Viscount Goschen, of Hawkhurst, in the county of Kent.

WHITEHALL, December 17, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, granting the dignities of a Viscount and Baron of the said United Kingdom unto the Right Honourable Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bart., and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the names, styles and titles of Viscount Ridley and Baron Wensleydale, of Bladon and Blyth, both in the county of Northumberland.

WHITEHALL, December 14, 1900.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to confer the "Albert Medal of the Second Class" upon Mr. Frederick Miller Timme, in recognition of his gallantry in saving life during a cyclone at Darjeeling, Northern India, on the night of September 24, 1899.

ADMIRALTY, December 15, 1900.

Her Majesty has been pleased to confer upon Lieutenant Arthur Cole Lowry, R.N., the Albert Medal of the Second Class, on the recommendation of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, in recognition of his gallantry in saving life at sea in the following circumstances:

At 9.15 p.m., on September 18, 1900, while Her Majesty's ship *Empress of India* was entering the Doro Channel, Cape Fassa,

Isle of Andros, a steamer was observed firing signals of distress, and on nearer approach, about 10.45 p.m., was found to be anchored off a lee shore, and riding by a hawser only. She proved to be the Steamship *Charikh* of London, bound from Piræus to Constantinople, commanded by an Austrian, with a crew of forty to fifty hands, and carrying upwards of thirty passengers. Lieutenant Lowry communicated with the ship in the cutter, and, learning that the shaft was broken, asked the Captain what he could do for him, and whether he wished his crew taken off. The Captain asked for a hawser to take him in tow, but by the time the cutter had returned with it, the ship had drifted too close to the shore for this plan to be feasible. Immediately afterwards she disappeared from view. It was evident by the sudden extinction of the lights that she had taken ground.

All efforts to find the vessel by search-light proved useless, and as the wind and sea made it impossible to search the coast with boats, the *Empress of India* stood off at 12.50 a.m. until daybreak, when the masts of the *Charikh* were seen standing out of the water. Three men were on the foremast, and three others on detached rocks close to the wreck. A heavy sea was running with a cross-current, and much wreckage was about. Lieutenant Lowry at once went in the cutter, and endeavoured under oars to float a line and lifebuoy to the foremast to windward of the wreck. He failed owing to the cross-current, but one man swam from the mast to the buoy, and was hauled into the boat. Having tried again for some time to get the buoy to the mast with no success, and the men seeming unable to move, Lieutenant Lowry jumped overboard about 7 a.m., and swam to the wreck with a life-buoy and line. As he reached the rigging he lost the line, which fouled some wreckage, and he was cut off.

Throughout the forenoon efforts were made to establish communication with the wreck. The cutter first made another attempt, but was struck by a heavy sea and half filled with water. Both sea boats were then sent in with oil to throw on the water, rockets and grass-lines, but all in vain.

The *Empress of India* then proceeded to Pargo Bay, and landed a party to try and reach the wreck from the shore. On her return it was found that the back of the wreck had broken. One of the men had got ashore on a large piece of wreckage. Lieutenant Lowry, with the other man, was still in the fore-rigging, which might now give way at any moment. His own life-belt would possibly have enabled him to reach the shore, but he would not leave his companion, who had none.

Another attempt was made about 3 p.m., both by the shore party and by Lieutenant

Vereker in the cutter, to reach the wreck. Lieutenant Lowry directed the cutter from the mast of the wreck, and succeeded at last in throwing a line into her. With the aid of this the rescue was accomplished, Lieutenant Lowry assisting the last man into the boat before leaving the wreck. Meanwhile one of the three men on the detached rocks managed to reach the shore. The others were washed off and drowned.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF CAMBRIDGE.

Francis Maltby Bland, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated December 15, 1900.

George William Howard Bowen, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated December 15, 1900.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

December 28, 1900.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.

George Fenwick Boyd, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated December 20, 1900.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF ABERDEEN.

James Ferguson, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated December 20, 1900.

Hugh Mackay Gordon, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated December 20, 1900.

The Lord Haddo to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated December 20, 1900.

Walter Lumsden, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated December 20, 1900.

INDIA OFFICE, December 28, 1900.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint Arthur Oliver Villiers, Lord Ampthill, Governor of the Presidency of Madras, to be a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

CROWN OFFICE, December 24, 1900.

MEMBER RETURNED TO SERVE IN THE PRESENT PARLIAMENT.

North Lancashire. Blackpool Division: Henry Wilson Worsley-Taylor, Esq., Q.C., in the place of the Right Honourable Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bart., who has accepted the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

INDIA OFFICE, January 1, 1901.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to make the following promotions in, and appointments to, the most exalted Order of the Star of India:

TO BE A KNIGHT COMMANDER.

Charles Montgomery Rivaz, Esq., C.S.I., Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India.

TO BE COMPANIONS.

Frederick Styles Philipin Lely, Esq., Indian Civil Service; John Ontario Miller, Esq., Indian Civil Service; George Robert Irwin, Esq., Indian Civil Service; William Robert Bright, Esq., Indian Civil Service.

CHANCERY OF THE ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE, DOWNING STREET, January 1, 1901.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give directions for the following promotions in, and appointments to, the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, in recognition of services rendered in connection with the Federation of the Australian Colonies and the establishment of the Commonwealth of Australia:

To be an Ordinary Member of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross of the said Most Distinguished Order: The Right Honourable Sir John Forrest, LL.D., K.C.M.G., Premier and Colonial Treasurer of Western Australia.

To be Ordinary Members of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Most Distinguished Order: The Honourable James Robert Dickson, D.C.L., C.M.G., Chief Secretary of Queensland; William McMillan, Esq., formerly Colonial Treasurer of New South Wales, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Australian Federal Convention; Josiah Henry Symon, Esq., Q.C., formerly Attorney-General of South Australia, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the Australian Federal Convention.

To be Ordinary Members of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Distinguished Order: Edwin Gordon Blackmore, Esq., Clerk of the Legislative Council and Clerk of the Parliaments of South Australia, Clerk of the Australian Federal Convention; Robert Randolph Garraan, Esq., M.A., Barrister, New South Wales, Secretary to the Drafting Committee of the Australian Federal Convention.

CHANCERY OF THE ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE, DOWNING STREET, January 1, 1901.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give directions for the following appointments to the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George:

To be an Ordinary Member of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Most Distinguished Order: Brigadier-General Frederick John Dealtry Lagard, C.B., D.S.O., High Commissioner for the Protectorate of Northern Nigeria.

To be Ordinary Members of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Dis-

tinguished Order: Colonel Gerald Charles Kitson, lately Commandant of the Royal Military College, Kingston, Canada; Lieutenant-Colonel De la Cherois Thomas Irwin, formerly Inspector of Artillery in Canada, Secretary of the Canadian Patriotic Fund; Maximilian Frank Simon, Esq., M.D., on retirement as Principal Civil Medical Officer of the Straits Settlements; William Sheldford, Esq., M.I.C.E., Consulting Engineer for West African Railways; William Matthews, Esq., M.I.C.E., in recognition of services rendered in connection with Harbour Works in the Colonies; Francis Alfred Cooper, Esq., M.I.C.E., Director of Public Works of the Island of Ceylon; Ralph Champneys Williams, Esq., Colonial Secretary of the Island of Barbados; Alfredo Naudi, Esq., LL.D., Crown Advocate of the Island of Malta; Thomas Robertson Marsh, Esq., M.A., on retirement as Head of the Engineering and Contract Branches of the Office of the Crown Agents for the Colonies.

INDIA OFFICE, January 1, 1901.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to make the following promotions in, and appointments to, the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire:

TO BE KNIGHTS GRAND COMMANDERS.

Major-General Sir Edwin Henry Hayter Collen, K.C.I.E., C.B., Military Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India; His Highness Maharao Raja Sir Raghubir Singh Bahadur, of Bandi, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.

TO BE KNIGHTS COMMANDERS.

Alexander Frederick Douglas Cunningham, Esq., C.I.E., Indian Civil Service; Henry Evan Murchison James, Esq., C.S.I., Indian Civil Service.

TO BE AN HONORARY KNIGHT COMMANDER.

His Excellency Colonel Eduardo Galhardo, Governor-General of Portuguese India.

TO BE COMPANIONS.

Mian Bhure Singh, of Chamba; Captain Walter Somerville Goodridge, K.N., Director of the Royal Indian Marine; Lieutenant-Colonel Solomon Charles Frederick Peile, Indian Staff Corps; Bertram Prior Standen, Esq., Indian Civil Service; Henry Alexander Sam, Esq., Indian Civil Service; Major James Robert Dunlop-Smith, Indian Staff Corps; Major John Crimmin, V.C., Indian Medical Service; Major Granville Henry Loch, Indian Staff Corps; Fardunji Kuvarji Tarapurvala, Public Works Department, Executive Engineer, Ahmedabad; Babu Kalinath Mitter, lately Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations;

Frederick William Latimer, Esq., Assistant
Private Secretary to His Excellency the
Viceroy of India; William Jameson Soulsby,

Esq., C.B., Secretary to the Mansion House
Indian Famine Relief Funds in 1877, 1897,
and 1900.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE," JANUARY 1, 1901.

WAR OFFICE, January 1, 1901.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to signify Her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross upon the undermentioned officer of the Royal Marine Forces and midshipman of the Royal Navy, whose claims have been submitted for Her Majesty's approval, for acts of gallantry performed by them during the recent disturbances in China, as recorded against their names:

Rank and Name.	Act of Conspicuous Bravery for which recommended.
Captain (now Brevet Major) Lewis Stratford Tolle-mache Halliday, Royal Marine Light Infantry.	On June 24, 1900, the enemy, consisting of Boxers and Imperial troops, made a fierce attack on the west wall of the British Legation, setting fire to the West Gate of the south stable quarters, and taking cover in the buildings which adjoined the wall. The fire, which spread to part of the stables, and through which and the smoke a galling fire was kept up by the Imperial troops, was with difficulty extinguished, and as the presence of the enemy in the adjoining buildings was a grave danger to the Legation, a sortie was organized to drive them out. A hole was made in the Legation Wall, and Captain Halliday, in command of twenty marines, led the way into the buildings and almost immediately engaged a party of the enemy. Before he could use his revolver, however, he was shot through the left shoulder, at point-blank range, the bullet fracturing the shoulder and carrying away part of the lung. Notwithstanding the extremely severe nature of his wound, Captain Halliday killed three of his assailants, and telling his men to "carry on and not mind him," walked back unaided to the hospital, refusing escort and aid so as not to diminish the number of men engaged in the sortie.
Mr. Basil John Douglas Guy, Midshipman of Her Majesty's Ship <i>Barfleur</i> .	On July 13, 1900, during the attack on Tientsin City, a very heavy cross-fire was brought to bear on the Naval Brigade, and there were several casualties. Among those who fell was one A.B. I. McCarthy, shot about 50 yards short of cover. Mr. Guy stopped with him, and, after seeing what the injury was, attempted to lift him up and carry him in, but was not strong enough, so after binding up the wound Mr. Guy ran to get assistance. In the meantime the remainder of the company had passed in under cover, and the entire fire from the city wall was concentrated on Mr. Guy and McCarthy. Shortly after Mr. Guy had got in under cover the stretchers came up, and again Mr. Guy dashed out and assisted in placing McCarthy on the stretcher and carrying him in. The wounded man was, however, shot dead just as he was being carried into safety. During the whole time a very heavy fire had been brought to bear upon Mr. Guy, and the ground around him was absolutely ploughed up.

WAR OFFICE, January 1, 1901.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointment to the Most Honourable Order of the Bath:

To be an Ordinary Member of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions, of the said Most Honourable Order, viz., Lieutenant-Colonel James Robert Johnstone, Royal Marine Light Infantry, in recognition of services rendered during the recent disturbances in China.

WAR OFFICE, January 1, 1901.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to confer the Decoration of the Royal Red Cross upon Miss E. Bourguignon, Mrs. Bellingham, Mrs. Drosthe, in recognition of the special services rendered to the sick and wounded, and to the troops generally, during the fighting in Tientsin in June and July, 1900.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

January 1, 1901.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF WORCESTER.

Edward James Morton, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated December 28, 1900.

LUNACY COMMISSION, 66, VICTORIA STREET, December 31, 1900.

The Commissioners in Lunacy have (with the approbation of the Lord Chancellor) appointed Lionel Lancelot Shadwell, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, to be their Secretary, on the resignation of Hardinge Frank Giffard, Esq., appointed a Commissioner.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

WAR OFFICE, January 4, 1901.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to signify Her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officer, whose claims have been submitted for Her Majesty's approval, for his conspicuous bravery during the operations near Van Wyk's Vlei, as stated against his name:

Regiment.	Name.	Act of Courage for which recommended.
1st Battalion Liverpool Regiment, No. 1 Com- pany, 4th Division Mounted Infantry.	Corporal H. J. Knight.	On the 21st August, during the operations near Van Wyk's Vlei, Corporal Knight was posted in some rocks with four men covering the right rear of a detachment of the same Company, who, under Captain Ewart, were holding the right of the line. The enemy, about 50 strong, attacked Captain Ewart's right and almost surrounded, at short range, Corporal Knight's small party. That Non-Commissioned Officer held his ground, directing his party to retire one by one to better cover, where he maintained his position for nearly an hour, covering the withdrawal of Captain Ewart's force, and losing two of his four men. He then retired, bringing with him two wounded men. One of these he left in a place of safety, the other he carried himself for nearly two miles. The party were hotly engaged during the whole time.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, ST. JAMES'S PALACE, January 4, 1901.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Reverend Canon Robert Campbell Moberly, D.D., one of Her Majesty's Honorary Chaplains, to be one of the Chaplains in Ordinary to Her Majesty, in the room of the Reverend Herbert Edward Kyle, D.D., resigned.

The Queen has also been pleased to appoint the Reverend Prebendary Edward Charles Sumner Gibson, D.D., Vicar of Leeds, to be one of Her Majesty's Honorary Chaplains.

FOREIGN OFFICE, October 1, 1900.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Captain Claude Vyvian Schneider to be Acting Military Attaché and Oriental Secretary to Her Majesty's Legation at Teheran.

FOREIGN OFFICE, October 21, 1900.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Sir Arthur Henry Hardinge, K.C.M.G., C.B., to be Her Majesty's Consul-General within the Dominions of His Imperial Majesty the Shah of Persia, to reside at Teheran.

FOREIGN OFFICE, October 26, 1900.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Sir Claude Maxwell Macdonald, G.C.M.G., C.B., to be Her Majesty's Consul-General for the Empire of Japan.

WHITEHALL, January 3, 1901.

The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto Colonel (local Major-General) Sir Francis Reginald Wingate, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., Sirdar of the Egyptian Army, Her Majesty's Royal license and authority that he may accept and wear the Insignia of the First Class of the Imperial Order of the Medjidieh, which decoration His Highness the Khedive of Egypt, authorized by His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey, has been pleased to confer upon him as a promotion in that Order.

WHITEHALL, January 3, 1901.

The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto Brevet-Major Joseph John Asser, Dorsetshire Regiment, Her Majesty's Royal license and authority that he may accept and wear the insignia of the Third Class of the Imperial Order of the Medjidieh, conferred upon him by His Highness the Khedive of Egypt, authorized by His Imperial Majesty

the Sultan of Turkey, in recognition of that Officer's valuable services to His Highness while serving in the Egyptian Army.

WHITEHALL, January 3, 1901.

The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto Captain William Edward Bailey, East Yorkshire Regiment, Her Majesty's Royal license and authority that he may accept and wear the Insignia of the Fourth Class of the Imperial Order of the Osmanieh, conferred upon him by His Highness the Khedive of Egypt, authorized by His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey, in recognition of that Officer's valuable services to His Highness while serving in the Egyptian Army.

SCOTTISH OFFICE, WHITEHALL, January 2, 1901.

The Queen has been pleased, by Warrant under Her Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, bearing date the 1st January, 1901, to direct a Commission to pass the Great Seal in Scotland, appointing the Right Honourable Andrew Graham Murray, Q.C., Lord Advocate of Scotland, to be Her Majesty's Lieutenant of the County of Bute, in the room of the Marquess of Bute, deceased.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

January 4, 1901.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, January 4, 1901.
STAFF.

Field-Marshal the Right Honourable Frederick Sleigh, Earl Roberts, V.C., K.G., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., to be Commander-in-Chief, vice Field-Marshal the Right Honourable Garnet Joseph, Viscount Wolseley, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., who has vacated that appointment. Dated January 3, 1901.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

Thomas Sherwin Pearson-Gregory, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated January 2, 1901.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF STAFFORD.

Captain the Honourable George Augustus Anson to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated January 1, 1901.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

January 8, 1901.

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE, January 7, 1901.

This day Field-Marshal the Right Honourable Frederick Sleigh, Baron Roberts of Kandahar, K.P., G.C.B., was, in the presence of Mr. Secretary Brodrick, sworn Commander-in-Chief.

CHANCERY OF THE ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER, ST. JAMES'S PALACE, December 20, 1900.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the Royal Victorian Order:

To be Honorary Knight Grand Cross: His Excellency General Gustav Carl Heinrich Ferdinand Emil von Arnim.

To be Honorary Knight Commander: (Geheimer Justizrath) Professor Dr. Friedrich Albert Hänel.

[The following is to be considered as substituted for the notice which appeared in the *London Gazette* of November 27, 1900.]

WAR OFFICE, November 27, 1900.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointment to the Most Honourable Order of the Bath:

To be an Extra Member of the Civil Division of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross, of the said Most Honourable Order, viz.: His Highness Prince Albert John Charles Frederick Alfred George of Schleswig-Holstein.

WAR OFFICE, January 1, 1901.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to approve the following promotions in and appointments to the Most Honourable Order of the Bath:

To be Ordinary Members of the Civil Division of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross, of the said Most Honourable Order, viz.: Sir Alfred Milner, K.C.B., High Commissioner for South Africa; Sir Francis Mowatt, K.C.B., Secretary to the Treasury; The Right Honourable Lord Justice Romer.

To be Ordinary Members of the Civil Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders, of the said Most Honourable Order, viz.: The Honourable Edward Chandos Leigh, C.B., Q.C., Counsel to the Speaker, House of Commons; Richard Mills, Esq., C.B., late Comptroller and Auditor-General; Sir William Turner, D.C.L.

To be Ordinary Members of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions, of the said Most Honourable Order, viz.: Francis Alexander Campbell, Esq., of the Foreign Office; Frederick Victor Dickens, Esq., Registrar to the University of London; Lawrence Charles Edward Downing Dowdall, Esq., of the Irish Office; George Vandeleur Fiddes, Esq., Colonial Office; Robert O'Brien Furlong, Esq., Solicitor to the Inland Revenue Department, Ireland; Lieutenant-Colonel Michael Clare Garsia, Inspector-General of Military Prisons; Henry Paul Harvey, Esq., of the War Office; Charles Prestwood Lucas, Esq., Assistant Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office; Malcolm McNeill, Esq., Chairman

of the Local Government Board for Scotland: Lieutenant-Colonel George Tindall Plunkett, Royal Engineers, Director of the Science and Art Department, Dublin.

CHANCERY OF THE ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE, DOWNING STREET, January 1, 1901.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give directions for the following promotions in and appointments to the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George:

To be Ordinary Members of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Most Distinguished Order: Sir Henry Nevill Dering, Bart., C.B., Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of Brazil; the Honourable William Augustus Curzon Barrington, Her Majesty's Envoy and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Argentine Republic; John Gordon Kennedy, Esq., Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of His Majesty the King of Roumania; Colonel Herbert Jekyll, Royal Engineers, C.M.G., Secretary to the Royal Commission for the Paris Universal International Exhibition of 1900.

To be Ordinary Members of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Distinguished Order: Charles Clive Bigham, Esq., Honorary Attaché to Her Majesty's Legation at Peking; Charles William Campbell, Esq., Her Majesty's Vice-Consul at Shanghai (both the above-named gentlemen were attached to Admiral Seymour's force, and were mentioned in despatches); Pelham Lair Warren, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul-General at Hankow; William Richard Carles, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul at Tientsin; Everard Duncan Home Fraser, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul at Chinkiang; Edmund Robert Spearman, Esq., and Lionel Earle, Esq., Assistant-Secretaries to the Royal Commission for the Paris Universal International Exhibition of 1900; Herbert Hughes, Esq., for services in connection with International Industrial Conferences.

SCOTTISH OFFICE, WHITEHALL, January 7, 1901.

The Queen has been pleased, by Warrant under Her Majesty's Royal Sign Manual,

bearing date the 5th instant, to direct a Commission to pass the Great Seal in Scotland, appointing Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Binning to be Her Majesty's Lieutenant of the County of Berwick, in the room of the Earl of Lauderdale, resigned.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

January 11, 1901.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF DEVON.

Frederic Hand Firth, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated January 7, 1901.

Daniel Robert Scrutton, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated January 7, 1901.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE WEST RIDING OF THE COUNTY OF YORK, AND OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF THE CITY OF YORK.

John Skipwith Herbert Fullerton, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated December 31, 1900.

Samuel Roberts, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated December 31, 1900.

Thomas Edward Yorke, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated December 31, 1900.

FOREIGN OFFICE, December 26, 1900.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint William Keene, Esq., to be Her Majesty's Consul-General for Piedmont and for the Provinces of Porto Maurizio, Genoa, Massa, Piacenza, Parma, and Reggio, to reside at Genoa; Captain Raoul Guy Richard de Vismes to be Her Majesty's Consul for Pondicherry and Karikal; and Robert Erskine, Esq., to be Her Majesty's Vice-Consul, to reside at Dakar.

FOREIGN OFFICE, January 5, 1901.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Walter Edmund Coldwell, Esq., to be Her Majesty's Consul for the Republic of Salvador, to reside at San Salvador.

DOWNING STREET, January 9, 1901.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Honourable Sir Walter Francis Hely-Hutchinson, G.C.M.G., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, with its Territories and Dependencies.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE," JANUARY 15, 1901.

WAR OFFICE, January 15, 1901.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the undermentioned Officer and Non-Commissioned Officer, whose claims have been sub-

mitted for Her Majesty's approval, for their conspicuous bravery in Ashanti, as stated against their names :

Regiment.	Name.	Act of Courage for which recommended.
Indian Staff Corps, employed with the West African Frontier Force.	Captain (local Major) C. J. Melliss.	On September 30, 1900, at Obassa, Major Melliss, seeing that the enemy were very numerous, and intended to make a firm stand, hastily collected all stray men and any he could get together, and charged at their head into the dense bush where the enemy were thick. His action carried all along with him, but the enemy were determined to have a hand-to-hand fight. One fired at Major Melliss, who put his sword through the man, and they rolled over together. Another Ashanti shot him through the foot, the wound paralyzing the limb. His wild rush had, however, caused a regular panic among the enemy, who were at the same time charged by the Sikhs, and killed in numbers. Major Melliss also behaved with great gallantry on three previous occasions.
Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's), employed with the West African Frontier Force.	Sergeant John Mackenzie.	On June 6, 1900, at Dompsoasi, in Ashanti, Sergeant Mackenzie, after working two Maxim guns under a hot fire, and being wounded while doing so, volunteered to clear the stockades of the enemy, which he did in the most gallant manner, leading the charge himself and driving the enemy headlong into the bush.

WAR OFFICE, January 15, 1901.

The Queen has been pleased to give orders for the following appointments to the Distinguished Service Order, and promotions in the Army, in recognition of the services of the undermentioned Officers, etc., during the recent operations in Ashanti. Dated November 29, 1900 :

To be Companions of the Distinguished Service Order: Captain James Henry Edward Holford, 7th Hussars; Captain John Ernest Charles James Cochrane, the Donegal Artillery; Captain Henry Vincent John McCann Neal, 3rd Battalion Scottish Rifles; Captain Frederick Edward Bishop, 3rd Battalion the Bedfordshire Regiment; Captain Cecil Hamilton Armitage, 3rd

Battalion the South Wales Borderers; Captain Ernest Percy Stuart Roupell, the Milford Haven Division Royal Engineers (Militia), Submarine Miners; Captain Charles Edward Joseph Glyn O'Malley, 6th Battalion Middlesex Regiment; Lieutenant Edward Hawtin Phillips, Royal Artillery; Lieutenant Henry Vincent Shortland, 3rd Battalion the Royal Irish Regiment; Lieutenant William Frederick Savery Edwards, 4th Battalion Devonshire Regiment.

MEMORANDUM.

The Queen has further been pleased to approve the grant of the Medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field to Native Officer Harri Zenuwa, Gold Coast Constabulary.

ANNOUNCEMENTS AND OBITUARY.

Owing to unavoidable pressure on our space, these are postponed until our next issue, as is also part of the "Gazette."—EDITOR.

WE deeply regret to record the demise, on Tuesday, the 22nd of January, in the year 1901, at Osborne, of Her Most Gracious Majesty (Alexandrina) VICTORIA, BY THE GRACE OF GOD, OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, QUEEN, DEFENDER OF THE FAITH, EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Following closely upon the departure of the nineteenth century—so closely, indeed, as to add a dramatic touch of tragedy to the real tragedy which the Empire deeply mourns—the end of the glorious and brilliant Victorian Era and the end of the Hanoverian Dynasty have come upon us together by the ever-to-be-regretted demise of Her Majesty. The black cockade of Hanover is now meaningless.

We are in these pages concerned with little but the pageantry of times past and present, and the history which these things concern. Here is no place to eulogize the personal talents and virtues of Her Majesty or to discuss the rare statesmanship which has characterized the whole of the personal acts of the Queen during her reign. We are too near it to know the true facts of many international matters, which, when the record of the reign has been written as history, will enable the future children of the Empire to appreciate more fully than we can do the personal wisdom and diplomatic tact of Queen Victoria.

Nor would it here be in place to review the events of the past reign. We can simply, in common with everyone else, accept the inevitable, and deeply mourn that once again in the history of the realm the cry has gone forth :

La Reine est morte ; vive le Roi !

By the Way.

WE propose in future, whenever at any leading London theatre a play is produced in which there is much heraldry, or matters directly relating to heraldry, represented therein, to give a critical article on it, and in another part of this number the first of such articles will be found. Mr. G. Ambrose Lee, the writer, besides being a Pursuivant of Arms, has made a special study of medieval pageantry, both ecclesiastical and civil. We trust that this new feature will meet, not only with our readers', but also with general approval.

The *Reichsanzeiger* publishes an Imperial Decree with reference to the hoisting of the national flag by merchant vessels. The Imperial flag has to be hoisted (*a*) on meeting a ship of the Imperial Navy flying the Imperial war flag; (*b*) on passing a German coast fortress where the war flag is flying within three sea miles of the shore; and (*c*) on entering a German port. Similarly, foreign vessels must show their national flag when meeting a vessel of the German Navy, only, however, when flying the Imperial war flag. Further, the commanders of war ships are authorized to compel the hoisting of flags, to remove false flags, and to prevent the unauthorized hoisting of the Imperial flag.

The fourth volume of "Musgrave's Obituary" (L.—Pa), edited by Sir George J. Armytage, Bart., F.S.A., is now being issued to the members of the Harleian Society. The fifth volume of this exhaustive work is in the press, and the sixth and final volume in the transcriber's hands. The society is also issuing to the members of the Register Section vol. i. of "The Registers of Bath Abbey," containing the christenings and marriages recorded there from 1569 to 1800, edited by Arthur J. Jewers. The second volume, which is in the press, will give the burials for the same period, with an index to the whole.

The twenty-fourth volume of "Archæologia Cantiana," being the Transactions of the Kent Archæological Society, just sent to the members, has been edited by the Rev. Canon C. F. Routledge, M.A., F.S.A. It contains the second and concluding part of the monograph on "The Architectural History of the Cathedral Church and Monastery of St. Andrew at Rochester." Other papers are contributed by Mr. George Payne, F.L.S., F.S.A., the Rev. G. M. Livett, Lord Northbourne, the late Mr. George Dowker, F.G.S., Mr. A. A. Arnold, F.S.A., etc. The volume is illustrated, and a copious index is given.





THE SEAL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM.

(Actual size. See page 512.)



The
Genealogical Magazine.

MARCH, 1901.

THE DEMISE OF THE CROWN.



WE were under the painful necessity in our last issue of announcing that her late Majesty Queen Victoria had passed away. The consequence of the demise of the Crown brings forward a large number of curious ceremonies of intense interest, and we propose, until by the Coronation the whole series has been brought to an end, to publish an official and accurate account of everything as it has happened, so that the account in these pages may be preserved as an absolutely correct record of a demise of the Crown. To this end, no ceremony will be dealt with until the official account has been published; and these official accounts will be the basis, though they will be supplemented in a few points by rather fuller details. To this end we shall welcome the assistance of our readers, both in the communication of facts which may be unknown to us, and by the loan of photographs for the purposes of illustration.—ED. G. M.



THE LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1901.

Whitehall, January 22, 1901.

A BULLETIN, of which the following is a copy, has been received by Mr. Secretary Ritchie:

Osborne, 7.8 P.M.

January 22nd, 1901, 6.45 P.M.: HER Majesty The Queen breathed Her last at 6.30 P.M., surrounded by Her Children and Grandchildren.

(Signed)

JAMES REID.

R. DOUGLAS POWELL.

THOMAS BARLOW.

[The above is reprinted in the ordinary *Gazette* of Friday, January 25.]

SUPPLEMENT TO

THE LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY

of TUESDAY, the 22nd of JANUARY.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1901.

Whitehall, January 23, 1901.

ON Tuesday afternoon, the twenty-second of January instant, at half-past six o'clock, our late Most Gracious Sovereign Queen Victoria expired at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, in the eighty-second year of Her age, and the sixty-fourth year of Her reign. This event has caused one universal feeling of regret and sorrow to Her late Majesty's faithful and attached subjects, to whom She was endeared by the deep interest in their welfare which She invariably manifested, as well as by the many signal virtues which marked and adorned Her character.

Upon the intimation of this distressing event, the Lords of the Privy Council assembled this day at St. James's Palace, and gave orders for proclaiming His present Majesty, who made a most Gracious Declaration to them, and caused all the Lords and others of the late Queen's Privy Council, who were then present, to be sworn of His Majesty's Privy Council.

WHEREAS it has pleased Almighty God to call to His Mercy Our late Sovereign Lady Queen Victoria, of Blessed and Glorious Memory, by whose Decease the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is solely and rightfully come to the High and Mighty Prince Albert Edward: We, therefore, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of this Realm, being here assisted with these of Her late Majesty's Privy Council, with Numbers of other Principal Gentlemen of Quality, with the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of London, do now hereby, with one Voice and Consent of Tongue and Heart, publish and proclaim, That the High and Mighty Prince, Albert Edward, is now, by the Death of our late Sovereign of Happy Memory, become our only lawful and rightful Liege Lord Edward the Seventh, by the Grace of God, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India: To whom we do acknowledge all Faith and constant Obedience, with all hearty and humble Affection; beseeching God, by whom Kings and Queens do reign, to bless the Royal Prince Edward the Seventh, with long and happy Years to reign over Us.

Given at the Court at *Saint James's*, this twenty-third day of *January*, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

George.
Arthur.
George.
Christian, Pr. Schleswig-
Holstein.
F. Cantuar.
Halsbury, C.
Devonshire.
Salisbury.
Norfolk, E. M.
Portland.
Pembroke and Montgomery.
Clarendon.
Charles T. Ritchie.
J. Chamberlain.
Northumberland.
Cadogan.
Fife.
M. E. Hicks-Beach.
Ashbourne.

St. John Brodrick.
Knutsford.
Balfour of Burleigh.
George Hamilton.
Launsdowne.
Walter H. Long.
Spencer.
Argyll.
Rosebery.
Alverstone.
A. Akers-Douglas.
Chesterfield.
Cork and Orrery.
A. L. Smith.
Kintore.
Ridley.
H. Campbell-Bannerman.
G. Shaw-Lefevre.
Fred. Milner.
John E. Gorst.

A. Graham Murray.
C. Robert Spencer.
Ripon.
Goschen.
H. H. Asquith.
Morris and Killanin.
John Rigby.
Pirbright.
W. Hart Dyke.
Richard Temple.
Selborne.
Arth. James Balfour.
John H. Kennaway.
W. C. H. Lecky.
Robert Montagu.
Roland Vaughan Williams.
Robert Romer.
A. H. D. Acland.
W. V. Harcourt.
F. H. Jeune.
Leonard H. Courtney.
H. Drummond Wolff.
James Stirling.
Charles W. Dilke.
Stalbridge.
M. E. Grant Duff.
R. Couch.
John Morley.
Rathmore.
William Ellison-Macartney.
Hobhouse.
Rowton.
Herbert Maxwell.
Charles Stewart-Wortley.
Evelyn Ashley.
James Bryce.
Henry H. Fowler.
R. Henn Collins.
Colville of Culross.
Willelm. Ebor.
C. Seale-Hayne.
James Lowther.

Edmond R. Wodehouse.
Ford North.
Horace Rumbold.
Hertford.
T. F. Halsey.
Carrington (Joint Hered.
Great Chamberlain).
Jesse Collings.
Brampton.
Yarborough.
S. Ponsonby-Fane.
A. W. FitzRoy.
J. H. Harrison.
E. S. Hope.
W. R. Walkes.
Charles Dalrymple Hay.
Frank Green, Lord Mayor.
David Evans, Alderman.
W. P. Treloar, Alderman.
J. Whittaker Ellis, Alder-
man.
Henry E. Knight, Alderman.
Reginald Hanson, Alderman.
Joseph Savory, Alderman.
Walter Wilkin, Alderman.
Joseph Renals, Alderman.
H. D. Davies, Alderman.
Alfred J. Newton, late Lord
Mayor.
John C. Bell, Alderman.
H. George Smallman, Alder-
man.
G. Prior Goldney (City Re-
membrancer).
Joseph C. Dimsdale.
Marcus Samuel.
J. T. Ritchie.
G. Wyatt Truscott, Alderman.
Saml. Green.
Forrest Fulton (Recorder).
G. Faudel Phillips, Alderman,
City of London.

John Pound, Alderman, City
of London.

John Knill, Alderman.

T. Vezey Strong, Alderman.

Thos. Boor Crosby, Alderman.

W. Vaughan Morgan, Alderman and Sheriff.

Joseph Lawrence, Sheriff.

W. J. R. Cotton, Chamberlain.

John B. Monckton, Town Clerk.

F. E. Bosanquet, Common
Serjeant.

Homewood Crawford, City
Solicitor.

Thos. Vaughan-Roderick,
Secondary of London.

E. A. Baylis, Comptroller.

J. D. Langton, Under Sheriff.

Thos. H. Gardiner, Under
Sheriff.

William H. Weldon.

GOD save the KING.

AT the Court at *Saint James's*, the 23rd day of *January*, 1901.

PRESENT,

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

HIS Majesty being this day present in Council was pleased to make the following Declaration :—

“Your Royal Highnesses, My Lords, and Gentlemen, This is the most painful occasion on which I shall ever be called upon to address you.

“My first and melancholy duty is to announce to you the death of My beloved Mother the Queen, and I know how deeply you, the whole Nation, and I think I may say the whole world, sympathize with Me in the irreparable loss we have all sustained.

“I need hardly say that My constant endeavour will be always to walk in Her footsteps. In undertaking the heavy load which now devolves upon Me, I am fully determined to be a Constitutional Sovereign in the strictest sense of the word, and as long as there is breath in My body to work for the good and amelioration of My people.

“I have resolved to be known by the name of Edward, which has been borne by six of My ancestors. In doing so I do not undervalue the name of Albert, which I inherit from My ever to be lamented, great and wise Father, who by universal consent is I think deservedly known by the name of Albert the Good, and I desire that his name should stand alone.

“In conclusion, I trust to Parliament and the Nation to support Me in the arduous duties which now devolve upon Me by inheritance,

and to which I am determined to devote My whole strength during the remainder of My life."

Whereupon the Lords of the Council made it their humble request to His Majesty that His Majesty's Most Gracious Declaration to their Lordships might be made public, which His Majesty was pleased to Order accordingly.

A. W. FitzRoy.

At the Court at *Saint James's*, the 23rd day of *January*, 1901.

PRESENT,

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty.	Earl Spencer.
His Royal Highness the Duke of York.	Earl Cadogan.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and Strathern.	Earl of Cork and Orrery.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.	Earl of Yarborough.
His Royal Highness Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein.	Earl of Kimberley.
Archbishop of Canterbury.	Earl of Selborne.
Lord Chancellor.	Earl Carrington.
Archbishop of York.	Lord Robert Montagu.
Lord President.	Lord George Hamilton.
Lord Privy Seal.	Viscount Knutsford.
Duke of Norfolk.	Viscount Goschen.
Duke of Argyll.	Viscount Ridley.
Duke of Portland.	Lord Arthur Hill.
Duke of Northumberland.	Lord Colville of Culross.
Duke of Fife.	Lord Balfour of Burleigh.
Marquis of Lansdowne.	Lord Suffield.
Marquis of Hertford.	Lord Ribblesdale.
Marquis of Ripon.	Lord Rowton.
Lord Steward.	Lord Hobhouse.
Lord Chamberlain.	Lord Ashbourne.
Earl of Chesterfield.	Lord Stalbridge.
Earl of Coventry.	Lord Morris and Killanin.
Earl of Kintore.	Lord Burghclere.
Earl of Rosebery.	Lord Rathmore.
	Lord Pirbright.
	Lord Brampton.
	Lord Robertson.
	Lord Alverstone.
	Mr. Speaker of the House of Commons.
	Mr. Ritchie.

Mr. Chamberlain.
 Mr. Brodrick.
 Mr. Evelyn Ashley.
 Mr. C. R. Spencer.
 Sir Frederick Peel.
 Sir Michael Hicks-Beach.
 Sir J. C. Dalrymple Hay.
 Sir Richard Couch.
 Mr. James Lowther.
 Sir W. Hart-Dyke.
 Sir William Vernon Harcourt.
 Sir M. E. Grant Duff.
 Mr. Shaw Lefevre.
 Sir Charles Dilke.
 Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman.
 Sir Edward Malet.
 Sir H. Drummond Wolff.
 Mr. A. J. Balfour.
 Sir Arthur Otway.
 Mr. John Morley.
 Mr. J. W. Mellor.
 Sir Henry Fowler.
 Mr. L. H. Courtney.
 Sir J. E. Gorst.
 Mr. W. L. Jackson.
 Mr. Akers-Douglas.
 Sir Francis Jeune.

Sir Archibald Smith.
 Mr. Arnold Morley.
 Mr. Asquith.
 Mr. A. H. D. Acland.
 Mr. J. Bryce.
 Mr. Jesse Collings.
 Mr. Seale-Hayne.
 Mr. Staveley Hill.
 Sir Algernon West.
 Sir John Rigby.
 Mr. Walter Long.
 Sir Richard Temple.
 Mr. Stuart-Wortley.
 Mr. A. Graham Murray (Lord Advocate).
 Sir Horace Rumbold.
 Sir John Kennaway.
 Mr. Lecky.
 Sir Herbert Maxwell.
 Sir Richard Henn Collins.
 Sir R. Vaughan Williams.
 Mr. E. R. Wodehouse.
 Sir Robert Romer.
 Sir Ford North.
 Sir Frederick Milner.
 Sir James Stirling.
 Mr. W. Ellison Macartney.

HIS Majesty, at His first coming into the Council, was this day pleased to declare that understanding that the Law required He should at His Accession to The Crown take and subscribe the Oath relating to the security of the Church of Scotland, He was now ready to do it this first opportunity, which His Majesty was graciously pleased to do, according to the Forms used by the Law of Scotland, and subscribed two Instruments thereof in the presence of the Lords of the Council, who witnessed the same. And His Majesty was pleased to order that one of the said Instruments be transmitted to the Court of Session, to be recorded in the Books of Sederunt, and afterwards to be forthwith lodged in the Public Register of Scotland, and that the other of them remain among the Records of the Council and be entered in the Council Book.

A. W. FitzRoy.

By the KING.

A PROCLAMATION,

Requiring all Persons being in Office of Authority or Government at the decease of the late Queen; to proceed in the execution of their respective Offices.

EDWARD, R.

WHEREAS by an Act made in the sixth year of the reign of Her late Majesty Queen Anne intituled an Act for the security of Her Majesty's Person and Government, and of the succession to the Crown of Great Britain in the Protestant line: it was enacted that no Office, Place, or Employment, Civil or Military, within the Kingdoms of Great Britain or Ireland, Dominion of Wales, Town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, Isles of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark, or any of Her Majesty's Plantations, should become void by reason of the demise of Her said late Majesty, Her Heirs or Successors, Kings or Queens of this Realm, but that every person and persons in any of the offices, places, and employments aforesaid, should continue in their respective offices, places, and employments, for the space of six months next after such death or demise, unless sooner removed and discharged by the next Successor, to whom the Imperial Crown of this Realm was limited and appointed to go, remain, and descend: And whereas by an Act made in the first year of His late Majesty King William the Fourth now intituled "The Colonial Offices Act, 1830," it was enacted that no Patent, Commission, Warrant, or other Authority, for the exercise of any office or employment, Civil or Military, within any of His Majesty's Plantations or Possessions abroad, determinable at the pleasure of His Majesty, or of any of His Majesty's Heirs and Successors, shall by reason of any future demise of the Crown be vacated or become void until the expiration of eighteen calendar months next after any such Demise of the Crown as aforesaid: We, therefore, with the advice of Our Privy Council, declare Our Royal Will and Pleasure to be, and do hereby direct and command, That all and every Person and Persons, who at the Time of the Demise of Our late Royal Mother, of Glorious Memory, duly and lawfully held, or were duly and lawfully possessed of or invested in any Office, Place, or Employment, Civil or Military, within Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Dominion of Wales, Town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, Isles of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Sark, or Man, or any of Our Foreign Possessions, or Colonies, or Our

Empire of India, do severally, according to their Places, Offices, or Charges, proceed in the Performance and Execution of all Duties belonging to their respective Offices whilst they shall hold the same respectively during Our Pleasure; and We do hereby require and command all Our loving Subjects to be aiding, helping, and assisting, at the commandment of the said Officers and Ministers, in the Performance and Execution of their respective Offices and Places, as they and every of them tender Our utmost Displeasure and will answer the contrary at their Peril.

Given at Our Court at *Saint James's*, this twenty-third day of *January*, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

GOD save the KING.

[The above Supplement of the 23rd of January, was reprinted in the ordinary *Gazette* of Friday, January 25.]

SECOND SUPPLEMENT TO
THE LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY
Of TUESDAY, the 22nd of JANUARY.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1901.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, January 24, 1901.

ORDERS for the Court to go into Mourning for Her late Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, of Blessed Memory, viz.:—

The Ladies to wear black Dresses, trimmed with Crape, and black Shoes and Gloves, black Fans, Feathers and Ornaments.

The Gentlemen to wear black Court Dress, with black Swords and Buckles.

The Mourning to commence from the date of this Order.

The Court to change the Mourning on Wednesday, the 24th July next, viz.:—

The Ladies to wear black Dresses, with coloured Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers and Ornaments, or grey or white Dresses, with black Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers and Ornaments.

The Gentlemen to continue the same Mourning.

And on Friday, the 24th January next, the Court to go out of Mourning.

[The above Supplement was reprinted in the ordinary *Gazette* of January 25, 1901.]

THIRD SUPPLEMENT TO
THE LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY

Of TUESDAY, the 22nd of JANUARY.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1901.

College of Arms, January 24, 1901.

*The Earl Marshal's Order for a General Mourning for Her late
Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria.*

IN pursuance of an Order of His Majesty in Council, 24th day of January, 1901, these are to give public notice, that it is expected that all persons upon the present occasion of the death of Her late Majesty of blessed and glorious memory, do put themselves into the deepest Mourning. The said Mourning to begin upon Monday, the 28th day of this instant January.

NORFOLK, Earl Marshal.

Privy Council Office, January 23, 1901.

NOTE.—In addition to the Privy Councillors gazetted in the Supplement to the London Gazette of the 22nd instant (published on the 23rd instant), as being present at the Court at Saint James's, when His Majesty took and subscribed the Oath relating to the Security of the Church of Scotland, were the following:—

Right Honourable Sir Edward Thornton, G.C.B.

Right Honourable Sir George Dashwood Taubman-Goldie,
K.C.M.G.

AT the Court at *Saint James's*, the 24th day of *January*, 1901.

PRESENT,

The KING'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

THIS day His Grace William Dalrymple, Lord Archbishop of York, the Most Honourable Charles Stewart, Marquess of Londonderry, K.G., the Right Honourable Henry, Lord James of Hereford, and the Right Honourable Sir Arthur Divett Hayter, Bart., were, by His Majesty's command, sworn of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and took their places at the Board accordingly.

AT the Court at *Saint James's*, the 24th day of *January*, 1901.

PRESENT,

The KING'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

THIS day Lewis Fry, Esquire, was, by His Majesty's command, sworn of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and took his place at the Board accordingly.

AT the Court at *Saint James's*, the 24th day of *January*, 1901.

PRESENT,

The KING'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

THIS day Thomas Frederick Halsey, Esquire, M.P., was, by His Majesty's command, sworn of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and took his place at the Board accordingly.

AT the Court at *Saint James's*, the 24th day of *January*, 1901.

PRESENT,

The KING'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

THIS day the Honourable Edward Barton was, by His Majesty's command, appointed a Member of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and his name was inserted in the List of Privy Councillors accordingly.

AT the Court at *Saint James's*, the 24th day of *January*, 1901.

PRESENT,

The KING'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

THIS day the Honourable Sir Samuel Walker Griffith, G.C.M.G., Chief Justice of Queensland, was, by His Majesty's command, appointed a Member of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and his name was inserted in the List of Privy Councillors accordingly.

AT the Court at *Saint James's*, the 24th day of *January*, 1901.

PRESENT,

The KING'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

THIS day the Right Honourable Charles Thomson Ritchie, the Most Honourable Charles Keith, Marquess of Lansdowne, K.G., the Right Honourable Joseph Chamberlain, the Right

Honourable William St. John Fremantle Brodrick, and the Right Honourable Lord George Hamilton were, by His Majesty's command, sworn His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

AT the Court at *Saint James's*, the 24th day of *January*, 1901.

PRESENT,

The KING'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

THIS day the Right Honourable Arthur James Balfour was, by His Majesty's command, sworn First Lord of the Treasury.

AT the Court at *Saint James's*, the 24th day of *January*, 1901.

PRESENT,

The KING'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by the late Act of Uniformity which establishes the Liturgy, and enacts, that no form or Order of Common Prayers be openly used other than what is prescribed and appointed to be used in and by the said Book, it is notwithstanding provided, that in all those Prayers, Litanies and Collects which do any way relate to the King, Queen or Royal Progeny, the Names be altered and changed from Time to Time, and fitted to the present Occasion, according to Direction of lawful Authority: His Majesty was pleased this Day in Council to declare His Royal Will and Pleasure, That in all the Prayers, Liturgies and Collects for the Queen, instead of the Word "Queen" the Word "King," instead of the Word "Victoria" the Word "Edward," instead of the Words "our Sovereign Lady" the Words "our Sovereign Lord," and in the prayer for the Royal Family instead of the Words "Albert Edward Prince of Wales, the Princess of Wales," the Words "our Gracious Queen Alexandra, George Duke of Cornwall¹ and York, the Duchess of Cornwall and York" be inserted: And that, in all the Prayers, Liturgies and Collects so altered, such Change of the Pronouns "She," "Her" and "Hers" be made, as will be by those Alterations rendered necessary.

And His Majesty doth strictly charge and command, That no Edition of the Common Prayer be from henceforth printed but with this Amendment; And that in the meantime, till copies of such

¹ By the Act of Parliament creating the Duchy of Cornwall, the Duke of York succeeded as Duke of Cornwall the moment His Majesty succeeded to the Throne.

Edition may be had, all Parsons, Vicars and Curates within this Realm, do (for the preventing of Mistakes), with the Pen, correct and amend all such Prayers in their Church-Books according to the foregoing Direction: And for the better notice hereof, that this Order be forthwith printed and published, and sent to the several Parishes; and that the Right Reverend the Bishops do take care that Obedience be paid to the same accordingly.

A. W. FitzRoy.

*At the Court at Saint James's,
The 24th day of January, 1901.*

THE Right Honourable Henry, Lord James of Hereford, was this day sworn Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, in the presence of His Majesty.

[The above Supplement was reprinted in the ordinary *Gazette* of January 25, 1901.]

THE LONDON GAZETTE,
JANUARY 25, 1901.

Admiralty, January 24, 1901.

ORDERS for the Mourning to be worn by Officers of the Royal Navy and Royal Marines for Her late Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, of blessed memory.

THE Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have received the commands of His Majesty The King to direct, on the present melancholy occasion of the death of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, that the Officers of the Royal Navy and Royal Marines be required to wear a band of black crape round the left arm, when in uniform, as prescribed by the Regulations, and also when wearing the great coat.

The Mourning will be for six months from the date of this Order, ending 24th July.

By command of their Lordships,
EVAN MACGREGOR.

ARMY ORDER.

THE following Order is promulgated to the Army with the approval of the Secretary of State for War :—

Orders for Mourning for the Army of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, to be worn until 24th July, 1901.

War Office, January 25, 1901.

HIS Majesty The King commands that Officers of the Army shall wear Mourning with their uniforms on the present melancholy occasion, as follows :—

Officers are to wear black crape on the left arm of the uniform and of the great coat.

The drums are to be covered with black, and black crape is to be hung from the top of the Colour Staff of Infantry, and from the Standard Staff and trumpets of Cavalry, until after the funeral of Her late Majesty.

ROBERTS, F.M.,
Commander-in-Chief.

Earl Marshal's Office, January 24, 1901.

THIS day His Most Gracious Majesty King Edward VII. was, in pursuance of an Order in Council of the 23rd instant, proclaimed with the usual ceremonies.

At 9 o'clock in the forenoon, the Officers of Arms, habited in their tabards; the Serjeants-at-Arms, with their maces and collars; and Deputy Serjeant Trumpeter in his collar; the Trumpeters, Drum Major, and Knight Marshalmen being assembled at St. James's Palace, the Proclamation was read in the Grand Court by William H. Weldon, Esq., Norroy King of Arms, Deputy to Sir Albert W. Woods, Garter Principal King of Arms, in the presence of the Earl Marshal of England, the Lord Steward, the Lord Chamberlain, the Master of the Horse, and many other Members of Her late Majesty's Household, with Lords and others of the Privy Council and several personages of distinction.

Deputy Garter read the Proclamation.

Then the Officers of Arms having entered Royal Carriages, a procession was formed in the following order :—

The High Bailiff of Westminster, in his Carriage.
Horse Guards.
Trumpeters.

A Royal Carriage containing
The four Serjeants-at-Arms, bearing their Maces.

A Royal Carriage containing
Pursuivants.

Rouge Dragon :
Everard Green.

Bluemantle :	Rouge Croix :
G. Ambrose Lee.	G. W. Marshall.

Heralds.
Windsor :
W. A. Lindsay, Esq.

York :	Somerset :
A. S. Scott-Gatty, Esq.,	H. Farnham Burke, Esq.,
in a Royal Carriage.	

A Detachment of Horse Guards.

The Procession, flanked by the Horse Guards, moved from St. James's Palace to Temple Bar, and Rouge Dragon Pursuivant of Arms, alighting from the carriage, advanced between two trumpeters, preceded by two of the Horse Guards, to the barrier, and after the trumpets had sounded thrice, demanded in the usual form admission into the City to proclaim His Royal Majesty King Edward VII.; and being admitted, and the barrier again closed, Rouge Dragon was conducted by the City Marshal and his Officers to the Lord Mayor, who was in attendance in his State carriage, when Rouge Dragon delivered to his Lordship the Order in Council, which the Lord Mayor, having read, returned, and directed the barrier to be opened; and Rouge Dragon being re-conducted to his place in the Procession, it then moved into the City; the High Bailiff of Westminster filing off at Temple Bar.

At the corner of Chancery Lane York Herald read the Proclamation; then the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, Sheriffs, Chamberlain, Common Serjeant, Town Clerk, and City Officers fell into the procession immediately after the Officers of Arms, and the procession moved on to the Royal Exchange, where it was lastly read by Somerset Herald, when the guns in St. James's Park

and at the Tower of London were fired. A multitude of spectators filled the streets through which the procession passed, the windows of which were crowded; and the acclamations were loud and general.

Privy Council Office, January 24, 1901.

THIS day, in the presence of the Lord President of the Council, the Marquess of Londonderry was sworn Postmaster-General; the Earl of Selborne, First Lord of the Admiralty; the Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Secretary for Scotland; and the Right Honourable Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Privy Council Office, January 25, 1901.

THIS day, in the presence of the Lord President of the Council, His Grace the Duke of Norfolk was sworn Earl Marshal; the Duke of Portland, Master of the Horse; the Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, Lord Steward; and the Earl of Clarendon, Lord Chamberlain.

SUPPLEMENT TO
THE LONDON GAZETTE
Of FRIDAY, the 25th of JANUARY.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 1901.

Privy Council Office, January 23, 1901.

NOTE.—In addition to the Privy Councillors gazetted in the Supplement to the *London Gazette* of the 22nd instant (published on the 23rd instant), as being present at the Court at Saint James's, when His Majesty took and subscribed the Oath relating to the Security of the Church of Scotland, was:—

The Right Honourable Henry Chaplin, M.P.

[The above Supplement was reprinted in the ordinary *Gazette* of Tuesday, January 29.]

THIRD SUPPLEMENT TO
THE LONDON GAZETTE
Of FRIDAY, the 25th of JANUARY.

MONDAY, JANUARY 28, 1901.

Earl Marshal's Office, January 28, 1901.

IN pursuance of the Order for a General Mourning for Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, of blessed memory, which was announced in a Supplement of the *Gazette* of the 24th instant,

These are to give notice, that after the 6th day of March next it will not be desired or expected that the Public should appear in deep mourning, but that Half Mourning should be worn until the 17th day of April next.

NORFOLK,
Earl Marshal.

[The above Supplement was reprinted in the ordinary *Gazette* of Tuesday, January 29, 1901.]

THE LONDON GAZETTE,
TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1901.

Privy Council Office, January 25, 1901.

THIS day, in the presence of Mr. Secretary Brodrick, Field-Marshal the Right Honourable Frederick Sleigh, Earl Roberts, V.C., K.G., was sworn Commander-in-Chief.

AT the *Council Chamber, Whitehall*, the 29th day of January, 1901.
By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

PRESENT,
Archbishop of Canterbury.
Lord President.
Mr. C. T. Ritchie.

IT is this day ordered by their Lordships that His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury do prepare Special Forms of Service in Commemoration of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, of Blessed and Glorious Memory, to be used in all churches and chapels in England and Wales, and in the town of Berwick-upon-

Tweed, either on the day of Her late Majesty's funeral or on the most convenient day within the Octave.

And it is hereby further ordered that His Majesty's Printer do forthwith print a competent number of copies of the said Forms of Service, that the same may be forthwith sent round, and read in the several churches and chapels of England and Wales, and in the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed.

A. W. FitzRoy.

SUPPLEMENT TO
THE LONDON GAZETTE.
Of TUESDAY, the 29th of JANUARY.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1901.

By the KING.

A PROCLAMATION.

EDWARD, R.

WE, considering that it is desirable that Saturday, the second day of February next, should be observed as mentioned in the fourth section of the Statute passed in the thirty-fourth year of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, chapter seventeen, and as a day of General Mourning throughout the United Kingdom, Do hereby, and with the advice of Our Privy Council, and in pursuance of the provisions of the Act aforesaid, appoint Saturday, the second day of February next, as a special day to be observed in manner provided by the said section, and as a day on which business shall be suspended in terms of the said section. And We do hereby appoint and direct that the said Saturday, the second day of February next, shall be observed as a day of General Mourning throughout the United Kingdom, and every part thereof. And We do by this Our Royal Proclamation command the said day to be so observed, and all Our loving subjects to order themselves accordingly.

Given at Our Court at *Saint James's*, this thirtieth day of *January*, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

GOD save the KING.

[The above Supplement was reprinted in the ordinary *Gazette* of Friday, February 1, 1901.]

THE LONDON GAZETTE,

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1901.

(In substitution for the Notice that appeared in the *London Gazette* of January 25, 1901, and in the Supplement of January 24, 1901.)

AT the Court of *Saint James's*, the 24th day of *January*, 1901.

PRESENT,

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

THIS day the Honourable Edmund Barton was, by His Majesty's command, appointed a Member of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and his name was inserted in the List of Privy Councillors accordingly.

AT the Court of *Saint James's*, the 30th day of *January*, 1901.

PRESENT,

The KING'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

THIS day the Most Honourable Lawrence, Marquess of Zetland, K.T.; the Right Honourable Robert Offley Ashburton, Earl of Crewe; the Right Honourable Richard Assheton, Viscount Cross, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.; the Right Honourable John, Lord Avebury; the Right Honourable George Young; the Right Honourable Robert William Hanbury; the Right Honourable Sir William Hood Walrond, Baronet; and the Right Honourable Gerald William Balfour—were, by His Majesty's command, sworn of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and took their places at the Board accordingly.

Council Office, Whitehall, January 30, 1901.

THIS day, in the presence of the Lord President of the Council, the Right Honourable Aretas Akers-Douglas was sworn First Commissioner of His Majesty's Works and Public Buildings; the Right Honourable Robert William Hanbury, President of the Board of Agriculture; the Right Honourable Walter Hume Long, President of the Local Government Board; and the Right Honourable Gerald William Balfour, President of the Board of Trade.

SUPPLEMENT TO
THE LONDON GAZETTE
Of FRIDAY, the 1st of FEBRUARY.
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1901.

Whitehall, February 4, 1901.

THE following Letter from the King has been received by The Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Home Department :—

Windsor Castle, February 4, 1901.

TO MY PEOPLE.

NOW that the last Scene has closed in the noble and ever glorious life of My beloved Mother, The Queen, I am anxious to endeavour to convey to the whole Empire the extent of the deep gratitude I feel for the heart-stirring and affectionate tributes which are everywhere borne to Her Memory. I wish also to express My warm recognition of those universal expressions of what I know to be genuine and loyal sympathy with Me and with the Royal Family in our overwhelming sorrow. Such expressions have reached Me from all parts of My vast Empire, while at home the sorrowful, reverent, and sincere enthusiasm manifested in the magnificent display by sea and land has deeply touched Me.

The consciousness of this generous spirit of devotion and loyalty among the millions of My Subjects, and of the feeling that we are all sharing a common sorrow, has inspired Me with courage and hope during the past most trying and momentous days.

Encouraged by the confidence of that love and trust which the Nation ever reposed in its late and fondly mourned Sovereign, I shall earnestly strive to walk in Her Footsteps, devoting Myself to the utmost of My powers to maintaining and promoting the highest interests of My People, and to the diligent and zealous fulfilment of the great and sacred responsibilities which, through the Will of God, I am now called to undertake.

EDWARD, R.I.

Downing Street, February 4, 1901.

THE following Message has been forwarded by Command of His Majesty the King to all Colonies and Dependencies:—

Windsor Castle, February 4, 1901.

TO MY PEOPLE BEYOND THE SEAS.

THE countless messages of loyal sympathy which I have received from every part of My Dominions over the Seas testify to the universal grief in which the whole Empire now mourns the loss of My Beloved Mother.

In the welfare and prosperity of Her subjects throughout Greater Britain the Queen ever evinced a heartfelt interest.

She saw with thankfulness the steady progress which, under a wide extension of Self-Government, they had made during Her Reign. She warmly appreciated their unfailing loyalty to Her Throne and Person, and was proud to think of those who had so nobly fought and died for the Empire's cause in South Africa.

I have already declared that it will be My constant endeavour to follow the great example which has been bequeathed to Me.

In these endeavours I shall have a confident trust in the devotion and sympathy of the People and of their several Representative Assemblies throughout My vast Colonial Dominions.

With such loyal support I will, with God's blessing, solemnly work for the promotion of the common welfare and security of the great Empire over which I have now been called to reign.

EDWARD, R.I.

India Office, February 4, 1901.

THE King Emperor has been graciously pleased to send the following Letter to the Princes and People of India:—

Windsor Castle, February 4, 1901.

TO THE PRINCES AND PEOPLE OF INDIA.

THROUGH the lamented death of My beloved and dearly mourned Mother, I have inherited the Throne, which has descended to Me through a long and ancient lineage.

I now desire to send My greeting to the Ruling Chiefs of the Native States, and to the inhabitants of My Indian Dominions, to assure them of My sincere good will and affection, and of My heartfelt wishes for their welfare.

My illustrious and lamented Predecessor was the first Sovereign of this Country who took upon Herself the direct Administration of

the Affairs of India, and assumed the title of Empress in token of Her closer association with the Government of that vast Country.

In all matters connected with India, the Queen Empress displayed an unvarying deep personal interest, and I am well aware of the feeling of loyalty and affection evinced by the millions of its peoples towards Her Throne and Person. This feeling was conspicuously shown during the last year of Her long and glorious reign by the noble and patriotic assistance offered by the Ruling Princes in the South African War, and by the gallant services rendered by the Native Army beyond the limits of their own Country.

It was by Her wish and with Her sanction that I visited India and made Myself personally acquainted with the Ruling Chiefs, the people, and the cities of that ancient and famous Empire.

I shall never forget the deep impressions which I then received, and I shall endeavour to follow the great example of the first Queen Empress to work for the general well-being of my Indian subjects of all ranks, and to merit, as She did, their unfailing loyalty and affection.

EDWARD, R. ET I.

THE LONDON GAZETTE,

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1901.

Whitehall, February 4, 1901.

THE following Address has been received by the Secretary of State for the Home Department from the Civil Servants of the United Kingdom for presentation to the King, and has been presented to His Majesty accordingly :—

May it please Your Majesty,

THE Civil Servants of the Crown throughout the United Kingdom desire to tender to Your Majesty their profound sympathy in the loss which has befallen Yourself and the Empire by the death of their beloved Queen; and to express their deep devotion and loyalty to Your Majesty's Person, and their prayer for Your long and prosperous Reign.

*Francis Mowatt, Secretary of the Treasury, on behalf of all
Civil Servants of Great Britain and Ireland.*

29th January, 1901.

To this Address the following gracious reply has been sent by His Majesty's commands :—

*Home Office, Whitehall,
February 4, 1901.*

SIR,

" I HAVE had the honour to lay before the King the Address of the Civil Servants of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland on the death of Hér late Majesty ; and I am to convey to you and through you to all Civil Servants His Majesty's thanks for this expression of sympathy.

" The King is much gratified by this assurance of the loyalty and devotion of Civil Servants, and He is confident that they will continue in the future to render with the same loyalty and zeal services which in the past have proved of such advantage to the country."

I am, &c.,
Charles T. Ritchie.

Sir Francis Mowatt, K.C.B.,
&c., &c., &c.

THE LONDON GAZETTE,
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1901.

AT the Court of *Saint James's*, the 9th day of *February*, 1901.

PRESENT,

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

THIS day the Most Noble Charles Richard John, Duke of Marlborough ; the Right Honourable Victor Albert George Child, Earl of Jersey, G.C.B., G.C.M.G. ; the Right Honourable Victor Alexander, Earl of Elgin, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. ; the Right Honourable William Heneage, Earl of Dartmouth ; the Right Honourable William Frederick, Earl Waldegrave ; the Right Honourable Gathorne, Earl of Cranbrook, G.C.S.I. ; the Right Honourable Henry, Viscount Llandaff ; the Right Honourable Henry, Lord Belper ; the Right Honourable Sir John Edmund Monson, G.C.B., G.C.M.G. ; the Right Honourable Sir Frank Cavendish Lascelles, G.C.B., G.C.M.G. ; and Lieutenant-Colonel the Right Honourable Sir Fleetwood Isham Edwards, K.C.B., were, by His Majesty's command, sworn of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and took their places at the Board accordingly.

AT the Court of *Saint James's*, the 9th day of *February*, 1901.

PRESENT,

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

THIS day the Honourable Sir Francis Richard Plunkett, G.C.M.G., was, by His Majesty's command, sworn of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and took his place at the Board accordingly.

AT the Court of *Saint James's*, the 9th day of *February*, 1901.

PRESENT,

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

THIS day General Sir Dighton Macnaghten Probyn, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., V.C., was, by His Majesty's command, sworn of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and took his place at the Board accordingly.

AT the Court of *Saint James's*, the 9th day of *February*, 1901.

PRESENT,

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

THIS day Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, G.C.M.G., was, by His Majesty's command, sworn of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and took his place at the Board accordingly.

Privy Council Office, Whitehall, February 9, 1901.

THIS day, in the presence of the Lord President of the Council, the Most Noble Charles Richard John, Duke of Marlborough, was sworn His Majesty's Paymaster-General.

(*To be continued.*)



THE BOYNE PEERAGE CASE.

A FORGOTTEN STORY OF THE EIGHTEENTH
CENTURY (*concluded*).

BY THE REV. WILLIAM BALL WRIGHT.



T may be well to point out that the suits originally instituted under 9 George II., Cap. 11, seem to have been merely for the purpose of having proof of the age, possession of property, and non-consent of parents or guardians, and on this proof being lodged, the marriage was to be declared void *ab initio*. The marriage must have been void from the beginning. Otherwise, if we suppose that Elizabeth Hadley had issue by Lord Boyne, then during his life and pending this suit such issue would be neither legitimate nor illegitimate, but capable of being declared either; so a man may remain legitimate till forty, and then be declared illegitimate. The allowance of the reserved point by the Diocesan Court of Meath was manifestly erroneous, Peter Marsh being the legal guardian appointed by the Lord Chancellor, and under the Act the proper and only person to sue, and by the Act of 9 George II. it was stated that the marriages "shall be *absolutely null and void* to all intents and purposes whatsoever, and shall not be deemed by any Spiritual Court as contracts or marriages without such written consent." But this suit was for what in Canon Law is termed jactitation, *causa jactitationis matrimonii*. Lord Boyne, the injured party, issued the libel, and unless E. Hadley made out an actual proof of the marriage, then she should have been silenced. She could not or would not give this proof. The Court neglected to silence her, but Lord Boyne did all that the Act required him to do. Blackstone, in regard to the offence of bigamous marriage, points out that by 1 James I., Cap. 11, it is made felony, there being five exceptions, of which the fifth is: "Where either of the parties is under the age of consent" (as Lord Boyne was) "at the time of the first marriage, for in such case the first marriage was voidable by the disagreement of either party, which the second marriage very clearly amounts to."

The reason why the first petition of Frederick Hamilton was refused was that he was not a person named in the suit, and that

it should have been in the name of the Rev. Samuel Partridge. Then another petition was presented in the name of Partridge, and an order was made referring the matter to the Lord Chancellor; but in the meantime Partridge died before any move was made, and that petition fell through.

It is also important to note, that in June, 1800, in the suit of *Boyne v. Boyne* in error, brought by Frederick and Gustavus Hamilton, Esquires, and the Right Hon. John Foster, plaintiffs, against Benjamin Hadley, nephew and executor of the late Elizabeth Lady Viscountess Dowager Boyne (who had died in 1785), to reverse the judgment given in Dower, it was ordered by the House of Lords that the judgment of the Court of King's Bench should be reversed.

According to the settlement agreed upon between John, Lord Bellew, Hon. Gustavus Hamilton, and his wife Dorothea Hamilton, *alias* Bellew, it was arranged that his lordship's estates in the Counties of Kildare and Meath should, after his decease, come to his sister Dorothea for life, with remainder to Frederick Hamilton, her eldest son, with remainder to his first and every other son in "taile male, and for want of such issue to Richard Hamilton, her second son, with remainder to his first and every other son in taile male," etc.

Now Frederick, third Lord Boyne, inherited these estates, and left them by will to his sons by Bridget Mooney, whom he calls in his will his dear wife. But, according to the result of the trials and petitions, these sons were held to be illegitimate; yet it is a remarkable fact that Richard, fourth Lord Boyne, never took action to recover the estates which were to come to him in case of the failure of male issue to his eldest brother. Had he done so, the question of the legality of Elizabeth Hadley's marriage would have come up and been decided on its merits, without any of those technical exceptions being allowed to intervene. To the day of his death Richard, Lord Boyne, never claimed the estates nor disputed legally the efficacy of his brother's will.

There are in the Ulster office some bundles of papers consisting of the evidence produced (as is presumed) before the Irish Attorney and Solicitor-General in 1774. These consist of original affidavits, attested copies of pleadings, original letters, etc. On the part of Elizabeth Hadley it was proved that the ecclesiastical suit was instituted February 8, 1738, and it afterwards abated until March 4, 1772, when a monition was prayed for.

Elizabeth Hadley's brother Thomas, a gunsmith at Tullamore,

says he was present at the marriage of his sister and Lord Boyne at Chapelizod in August, 1737.

On the part of Frederick Hamilton, the Acts of 9 George II., Cap. 11, and 23 George II., Cap. 10, and Lord Boyne's will, were given in evidence.

Bridget, Lady Boyne, stated that some time in the summer of 1746 she intermarried with Lord Boyne, deceased, according to the rites of the Church of Ireland, in the presence of William Beckett, late of the City of Dublin, Esq., Robert Kernan, of Ballruddery, County Dublin, Esq., and John Keating, of said city, Esq., all since deceased. Lieutenant-Colonel John Cunningham, of the 29th Foot, swore that he was acquainted with the late Lord Boyne and on terms of intimacy for many years, and was always introduced by him to said Bridget as his wife, and that they lived together as man and wife, and he always considered her to be Lord Boyne's wife.

Mrs. Anne Purcell, of Dublin, widow, swore she knew Lord Boyne and Bridget his wife these twenty years, and always heard she was his wife—heard him call her his wife, and would not have kept her company if it were not so.

H. Milley, surgeon, of Dublin, swears to a long intimacy with Lord Boyne, and that he was always introduced to and considered Bridget, Lady Boyne, to be his wife, and that he attended her in her first confinement, and that the issue was a son, Frederick, the claimant.

John Wiltshire, gentleman, of Dublin, swears to the same effect so far as reputation went.

Margaret McDonagh, widow, swears to the same effect, and that she was godmother to Lord Boyne's eldest son, Frederick.

Henry Russell, Esq., swears to a very long acquaintance with Lord and Lady Boyne, was always introduced to her as the wife of Lord Boyne, and swears that he heard John Keating often say he was present at their marriage.

John Green, gentleman, of Dublin, swears he knew Lord Boyne in 1737, when Elizabeth Hadley was supposed to have been married to him, and that Lord Boyne was then a minor—swears he knew Bridget, Lady Boyne, upwards of thirty years, and always heard and believes she intermarried with Lord Boyne twenty-two or twenty-three years ago.

Rev. Nicholas Dufoy, clerk, of Dublin City, swears he has been acquainted with Lord and Lady Boyne twenty-three years and upwards; that he was intimate at his lordship's house, and used

frequently to visit there; was always introduced to Lady Boyne as the wife of Lord Boyne; deponent's wife also visited, and was introduced to her as Lady Boyne, and deponent has frequently administered the sacrament to Lord and Lady Boyne, and would not have done so if he did not believe them married.

A copy of a memorandum in the handwriting of Frederick, Lord Boyne, made in his family Bible in the words following, was also given in evidence :

"AGES OF THE CHILDREN OF FREDERICK, LORD BOYNE, AND BRIDGET,
HIS WIFE.

Frederick, born 26th February, 1750-1.

Dorothea, born 31st August, 1752.

Catherine, born 21st March, 1754-5.

Sophia, born 29th March, 1756.

Gustavus, born 14th September, 1757.

Joseph, born 16th July, 1759.

F. BOYNE."

It also appears, by an entry in the books in the Ulster King of Arms' Office, that on May 17, 1774, Frederick Hamilton, the claimant, petitioned that the claim of Richard Hamilton, brother to the late Viscount, to be admitted to take his seat, might be proceeded with by their lordships in such a way as to guard against disparagement of proofs to be given in certain pending suits; and it is stated that, "by the Journal of the House of Peers (Ireland), no notice appears to have been taken of the petition," and it is thus endorsed, "Not to be entered on the Journal," a proceeding which seems rather unaccountable.

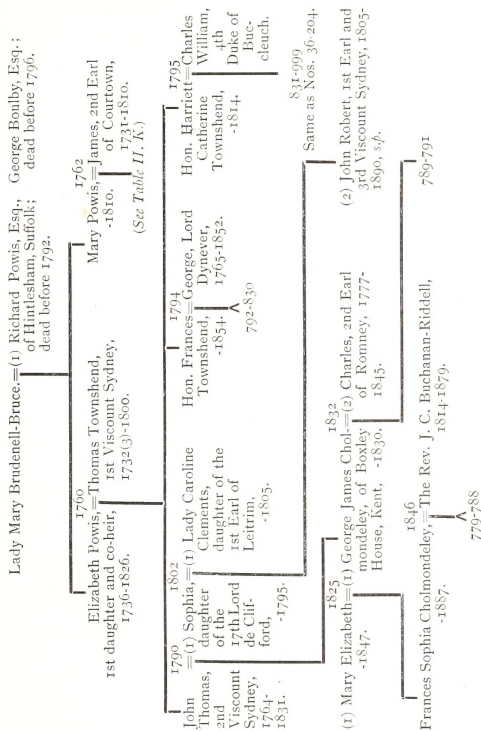
Frederick Hamilton again petitioned in 1799, on the death of his uncle, and a private letter was sent to him from the then Lord-Lieutenant. The late Sir Bernard Burke told the present representative of the claimant, Mr. Thomas Towers Hamilton, of Sandymount, co. Dublin, that he had no doubt that he was the rightful owner of the title.

There is an entry in the Ulster King's Books that two bundles of papers relating to the case are missing, and no account is forthcoming as to what they were.

It may be mentioned also that Mr. Peter Marsh, the guardian appointed by the Irish Court of Chancery to conduct the suit for nullity of marriage in 1738, died after a long illness in 1740; and that so severe was the penalty for celebrating clandestine marriages, that in September, 1740, Reverend Edward Shewell, a degraded clergyman, was sentenced to be executed for performing such a rite, and was put to death at St. Stephen's Green, Dublin, in December of that year.

ROYAL DESCENTS (*continued*).

TABLE II. J.



ROYAL DESCENTS (*continued*).

A TABLE OF THE LIVING DESCENDANTS OF MARY, QUEEN CONSORT OF FRANCE, DUCHESS OF SUFFOLK, ETC., 1498-1533, YOUNGER DAUGHTER OF KING HENRY VII. (*continued*).

BY THE MARQUIS DE RUVIGNY AND RAINEVAL.

35. *Descendants, if any, of the younger daughters, if any, of Elizabeth, Countess Danneskiold-Samsøe, née Lady Elizabeth Bruce,* -1847.
36. *Descendants, if any, of Lady Frances Elizabeth Brudenell-Bruce,* -1836, and her husband, Sir Henry Wright Wilson, of Chelsea Park, Middlesex, -1832. See Table II. B.
- 37.¹ *Descendants of Frances Sophia Cholmondeley,* -1887, and her husband, the Rev. John Charles Buchanan-Riddell, Rector of Harrietsham, and Honorary Canon of Canterbury, 1814-1879. See Table II. J.
- 779 686 Sir John Walter Buchanan-Riddell, 11th Bart., 1849 Son.
- 780 687 Walter Robert Buchanan-Riddell, 1879
- 781 688 Katherine Margaret Buchanan-Riddell } Grandchildren ;
- 782 689 Olive Frances Buchanan-Riddell } children of No. 779.
- 783 690 Dorothy Isabel Buchanan-Riddell
- 784 691 Margaret Frances Buchanan-Riddell, } Grand-daughters ; daughters of
- 1896 } Colonel Robert George
- 785 692 Elizabeth Agnes Buchanan-Riddell, } Buchanan-Riddell, 1854-1900
- 1898 } (Spion Kop).
- 786 693 Mary Frances Buchanan-Riddell } Daughters.
- 787 694 Mary Amelia Buchanan-Riddell }
- 788 695 Sophia Anne Buchanan-Riddell }
38. *Descendants of Hon. Mary Elizabeth Townshend,* -1847, and her 2nd husband, Charles, 2nd Earl of Romney, 1777-1845. See Table II. J.
- 789 696 Hon. Robert Marsham Townshend, 1834 Son.
- 790 697 Hugh Sydney Marsham Townshend, 2nd Lieutenant } Grandsons ;
- 4th Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, 1878 } sons of
- 791 698 Ferdinand Marsham Townshend, 1880. } No. 789.
39. *Descendants of the Hon. Frances Townshend,* -1854, and her husband, George, 3rd Lord Dynevor, 1765-1852. See Table II. J.
- 792 699 Edward Rhys Wingfield, } Great-grandson ; eldest son of Captain
- of Barrington Park, } Edward Holiott Wingfield, 1823-1865, and
- Burford, J.P., D.L., } his wife Frances Emily, -1863, eldest
1849. } daughter of George, 4th Lord Dynevor,
- 1795-1869.
- 793 700 Mervyn Edward George Rhys Wingfield, Cap- }
tain 4th Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, }
1872 }
- 794 701 William Jocelyn Rhys Wingfield, Lieutenant }
19th Hussars, 1873 }
- 795 702 Charles John Fitzroy Wingfield, Captain 7th } Great-great-grand-
Battalion Royal Fusiliers, 1877 } children ; children of
- 796 703 Maurice Holiott Wingfield, 1879 } No. 792.
- 797 704 Cecil John Talbot Wingfield, 1881 }
- 798 705 Muriel Frances Wingfield, 1878 }
- 799 706 Gwenllian Wingfield, 1882 }

¹ Lady Frances Tilson (died 1800) had no children, so there is no Table II. H. (See Table II.)

- 800 707 Charles Trevor Wingfield, 1889 { Great-great-grandson ; only child of
Major Charles George Lewis Wingfield,
1850-1890, next brother of No. 792.
- 801 708 George Talbot Wingfield, late Commander R.N., { Great-grandson ;
1853 } brother of No. 792.
- 802 709 Ela Mary Wingfield, 1883 {
803 710 Joan ffliott Wingfield, 1885 } Great-great-grand-daughters ;
804 711 Rhoda Frances Wingfield, 1886 } daughters of No. 801.
805 712 Eleanor Maud Rhys Wingfield, 1887 }
- 806 713 Henry Jocelyn Wingfield, 1863 { Great-grandson ; brother of
No. 792.
- 807 714 Henry Granville Wingfield, 1892 {
808 715 Brian ffliott Wingfield, 1894 } Great-great-grandchildren ;
809 716 Dorothy Maud Wingfield, 1889 } children of No. 806.
810 717 Sybil Joceline Wingfield, 1891 }
- 811 718 Selina Emily Wingfield {
812 719 Frances Louisa Wingfield } Great-grand-daughters ;
813 720 Maud Isabel Wingfield } sisters of No. 792.
- 814 721 Hon. Eva. Frances Caroline { Great-grand-daughter ; elder daughter
(widow of Alfred David Ker, and coheir of Thomas, 1st Lord Dera-
of Montalto, co. Down) } more, 1819-90, and his wife Caroline
Elizabeth Anne, -1887, 2nd daughter
and coheir of George, 4th Lord Dynevor,
1795-1869.
- 815 722 Ker {
816 723 Eva Winifred Selina (wife of Wilmot } Great-great-grand-daughters ;
Inglis-Jones, of Derry Ormond) } daughters of No. 814.
- 817 724 Inglis-Jones, 1898 { Great-great-great-grandson ;
only child of No. 816.
- 818 725 Ker {
819 726 Ker } Great-great-grand-daughters ; 3rd
and 4th daughters of No. 814.
- 820 727 Hon. Kathleen Mary (wife of Walter } Great-grand-daughter ;
Rockcliff Farquhar) } younger sister of No. 814.
- 821 728 Walter Randolph Fitzroy Farquhar, 1878 { Great-great-grandson ; only
child of No. 820.
- 822 729 Selina, Countess Dowager } Grand-daughter ; 3rd daughter and coheir
of Longford, 1836 } of George, 4th Lord Dynevor, 1795-1869.
- 823 730 Thomas, 5th Earl of Longford, 1864 {
824 731 Captain the Hon. Edward Michael Pakenham, } Great-grandchildren ;
1866 } children of No. 822.
825 732 Georgiana Frances Henrietta, Viscountess
Gough, 1863 }
- 826 733 Hon. Hugh William Gough, 1892 {
827 734 Hon. Katherine Nora Gough, 1890 } Great-great-grandchildren ;
828 735 Hon. Hilda Frances Gough, 1893 } children of No. 825.
- 829 736 Lady Catherine Louisa Pakenham, 1868 { Great-grand-daughter ;
younger daughter of
No. 822.
- 830 737 Hon. Maria Elizabeth Rice, 1815. Only surviving daughter.
40. *Descendants of the Hon. Harriet Catherine Townshend, -1814, and her
husband, Charles William, 4th Duke of Buccleuch and 9th Duke of Queens-
borough, K.T., 1772-1819. See Table II. J.*
- 831 } Same as Nos. 36-204.
999 }

DUCHY OF LANCASTER "INQUISITIONES POST-MORTEM" (continued).

BY ETHEL STOKES.



ROBERT HESKETH, Esq., taken upon a writ *de melius inquirendo*, Wednesday next after Palm Sunday, 14 Hen. VII.

By charter dated long before his death, the said Robert had conveyed his manor of Merketh-holme, co. Lancaster, and lands in Great Harwood and Nether Harwood, etc., to trustees, one of them being Geoffrey Hesketh, chaplain. He died 29 September, 6 Henry VII., leaving Thomas Hesketh, his son and heir, aged 24 and more. Vol. III., no. 72.

Roger Brokeholes. Thursday after Palm Sunday, 15 Hen. VII.

He died, seized of the manor of Heton in Lonsdale (held of Anne, daughter and heir of Alexander Hoghton, Kt.), etc., on Monday after the Feast of All Saints, 12 Hen. VII. John, his son and heir, is aged 14. Edward Stanley, Kt., has received the issues of the lands since the death of the said Roger. On 1 February, 18 Hen. VII., Robert Clifton and William Hoghton, Vicar of St. Michael-on-Wyre, traverse the above inquisition, on the ground that Roger conveyed his whole estate to them, to the uses of his will, which he made at Claghton, bequeathing to his wife Ellen for her life one-third of all his lands, in addition to those settled on her by his father, Thomas Brokeholes; the residue in trust for his daughters Elizabeth, Margaret, Ellen, Isabel, and Agnes, for the term of ten years, to provide for their maintenance and raise their marriage portions. Vol. iii., no. 73.

Joan, formerly wife of Edmund Assheton, one of the daughters and heirs of Richard Radclif of Chaterton, Esq. Thursday after the Feast of St. Dionysius, 16 Hen. VII.

At her death she held one-third of the manor and lordship of Chaterton. Her kinsman and next heir is Edmund Assheton, son of her son John. She died on Monday after St. Bartholomew's day, 18 Edward IV. Edmund Assheton, her husband, survived her, dying 20 March, 5 Hen. VII. Vol. iii., no. 74.

Richard Radclif, of Radclif, Esq. Monday after the Feast of St. Dionysius, 16 Hen. VII.

The said Richard was seised of a moiety of the manor of Astley and the manor of Wilmerlegh, co. Lancaster, etc.; and died on Wednesday after Whitsuntide last. Thomas Radclif, his son and heir, was 17 on the Feast of St. Chad last past. Vol. iii., no. 75.

Margery, formerly wife of Ralph Standisshe, Esq., one of the daughters and heirs of Richard Radclif, of Chaterton, Esq.; Thursday after the Feast of St. Dionysius, 16 Hen. VII.

She died, seised of one-third of the manor and lordship of Chaterton, on Thursday after the Feast of the Invention of the Cross, 16 Edw. IV., when Alexander Standisshe, Kt., her son and heir, was 24 and more. Thomas Radclif, her late husband, took the issues, as tenant by the law of England, till Michaelmas 10 Hen. VII., when the said Sir Alexander entered. Vol. iii., no. 76.

John Garston; Monday before the Feast of St. George the Martyr, 16 Hen. VII. The said John held messuages and land in Tokholes and Lyvesey, co. Lancaster, of Anne Hoghton, daughter and heir of Alexander Hoghton, Kt. He died on Monday after the Feast of St. Lambertine, 14 Hen. VII. John, his son and heir, was 8 on the Feast of the Annunciation last. Vol. iii., no. 78.

John Curwen, Esq.; the same day. John Curwen held a carucate of land in Catton, co. Lancaster. He died on Sunday before Michaelmas last; and Richard, his son and heir, was 12 years old on the Feast of St. Chad the Bishop last. Vol. iii., no. 79.

Edmund Assheton, Esq.; the same day.

The said Edmund, in right of his deceased wife Joan, held one-third of the manor, etc., of Chaterton, and died on the Feast of the Decollation of St. John the Baptist, 4 Hen. VII. (*cf. inq.* on his wife, above). Edmund Assheton, their grandson, is his heir. Immediately after the death of the elder Edmund, John Trafford, Kt., seized the body of the said heir, and sold his marriage, at Trafford, to Edward Assheton (clerk), Peter Assheton, Seth Assheton, and William Assheton for 4*li.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Of this sum 10 marks was paid to Sir John during his life, and the remainder to Edmund Trafford, his son and administrator. Vol. iii., no. 80.

Richard Tonge; Monday after the Feast of St. Dionysius, 16 Hen. VII.

The said Richard held three messuages and land called Tongmore, otherwise Tong, in Prestwich, co. Lancaster; on 10 August, 13 Hen. VII., he conveyed part of this property to trustees to the use of Margaret, daughter of Thomas Newton, for her life. He died on 19 April last. Thomas Tonge, his son and heir, was 18 at

Michaelmas last, and has been married for a year to the said Margaret Newton. Vol. iii., p. 81.

William Grene, of Grissyngham, gentleman; Friday after the Feast of the Annunciation, 21 Henry VII. William Grene was seised of the manor of Gryssyngham Hall, co. Lancaster; he died 6 May, 14 Hen. VII., leaving Elizabeth, now wife of Edward Parker, daughter and heir of his son John, deceased, aged 10. Robert Laurence took the issues till 12 June, 16 Hen. VII., when the said Edward received them in right of his wife. Vol. iii., no. 84.

John Trafford, Kt.; Monday before St. George the Martyr's Day, 16 Hen. VII. Sir John held the manor of Trafford and the vill of Stretford, and two parts of the manor of Eggeforth, co. Lancaster. He died 20 January, 4 Hen. VII. Edmund Trafford, Kt., his son and heir, is 36 and more. Vol. iii., no. 85.

John Waren, Esq.; Friday after the Feast of the Annunciation, 21 Hen. VII.

The said John was seised of messuages and land in Formeby co. Lancaster. By his charter dated at Stockport, co. Chester, on St. Barnabas' Day, 23 Hen. VI., he settled this Formeby property on Isabel, daughter of Robert Legh, of Adlyngton, for her life; she is now living. Other property in Wodplympton he conveyed to trustees (among whom was Randolph Waren, Esq.), on 1 June, 11 Edward IV., to the use of Eleanor, now wife of John Waren, Kt., for her life. He died 22 June, 20 Edw. IV. Sir John Waren, Kt., is his heir, viz., son of his son —, and is now 36 and more. Vol. iii., no. 86.

John Morley, Esq., 10 October, 18 Hen. VII.

The deceased held the manor of Wenyngham, co. Lancaster, and died 10 March, 2 Hen. VII.; after his death the manor descended to Robert Morley, his son and heir, who received the profits until 10 August, 15 Hen. VII., and from whom it descended to John Morley, his son and heir, on whose death it passed to Margaret Morley, his sister, then aged 22. Vol. iii., no. 89.



DESCENT OF BERNAU FROM THE DUKES
OF NORMANDY.

By C. A. B.



N p. 407 of this present volume will be found the second article of a "Descent of De Carteret from the Dukes of Normandy." The last generation given is that of Philip de Carteret, the eighteenth in descent from Robert II., Duke of Normandy. One of his younger sons,

19. HELIER DE CARTERET, Bailly of Jersey in 1515, Seigneur of Handois, of whom a fairly full account is given in Payne's "Armorial," pp. 77, 78, died, aged over eighty, in London, and was buried at St. James's (*vide* the burial registers, Harleian Society, No. 17):

"1560-61, Feb. 16, Hillary Gartrid, the Bailly of Jersey."

The "Chroniques" of St. Ouen say: "Le dit Bailly ayant esté prius d'une chaude fièvre et agé coïne devant est dit & ayant esté malade 9 ou 10 jours, trespassa chez le dit Sir Hugh Powlet & fut enterré en l'Eglise de Clerkenwell a Londres le 19 (*sic*) jours de Fevrier 1560 ayant esté Bailly de Jersey l'espace de 45 ans & demi."

This is confirmed by a letter, dated "London, 25 February, 1560," from Sir Hugh Poulett addressed to the Jurats in Jersey, and lately published by the Société Jersiaise in the "Actes des États." This letter also mentions an Edward de Carteret, who was a bastard son of Helier.

20. MARGARET DE CARTERET, sole daughter and eventual heiress of this Helier,¹ married (1) Clement Dumaresq, Seigneur of

¹ The "Chroniques" of St. Ouen say "Le dit Bailly se maria en secondes noces à une gentille fille quy estoit du pays de voist d'Angleterre, cousine de Sir Hugh Poulet, de laquelle femme il y eut un fils nommé Hugh auquel le dit Sir Hugh Poulet donna le nom."

"Cour de Catel": "1562. Edouard de Carteret & Adam Martin procureur de Jeanne Colles veuve d'Hon^{te} hoñje Helier de Carteret ont requis a William de Carteret assignation de six vingt quartiers de froment. Let dit William prêt à la fournir tant pour ladite Jeanne que pour son frère Hugh de Carteret."

"Cour de Catel": "1569. Mr. George Poulet meneur de Hugh de Carteret renonce à tout ce qui aurait pu ehoir au dit enfant à cause de la mort sans hoirs de William de Carteret."

Hugh de Carteret was frequently with his cousin, Sir Philip de Carteret, in Serk, and appears to have left eventually no descendants.

Samarés (for his ancestry, see Payne, p. 141), and (2) her cousin, Helier de Carteret. By her first marriage she left a daughter,

21. ELIZABETH DUMARESQ, who married Nicholas Lempriere (his ancestry, Payne, p. 248), who was Jurat R.C., 1567-1609, and Keeper of the Records by appointment in 1600. Their daughter and coheirress,

22. MARY LEMPRIERE, married in 1597 Richard Dumaresq (his ancestry, Payne, p. 146). Their daughter (? only daughter and heir),

23. ABIGAIL DUMARESQ, married, in 1630, Nicholas Richardson, who died in 1663 (his ancestry, Payne, p. 328). Their second son,

24. NICHOLAS RICHARDSON, born in 1633, was Captain of the Island of Serk, and married Sarah, daughter of Richard du Parcq. Their daughter,

25. MARGARET RICHARDSON, married, October 29, 1714, in Serk, Daniel Pellier, son of Isaac Pelier.¹ Daniel was probably born in France. Their daughter,

26. MARGARET PELLIER, was baptized January 10, 1717:

"Marguerite fille de Mr. Daniel Pellier et Mse. Marguerite Recherson sa femme fut baptisée le 10^e Jour de Janvier 1717 présentée par Mr. Clement Richerson et Msse. Anne Richerson sa sœur" (extract from registers of Trinity Parish Church).

She was married April 23, 1741, to Philip le Geyt of St. Saviour's:

"Monsr. Philippe Le Geyt de St. Sauveur et Mse. Marguerite Pellier de la Trinité furent mariés ensemble les 23^e Avril 1741" (extract from Trinité registers).

She died in November, 1812, aged ninety-five. Their son,

27. PHILIP LE GEYT, was baptized March 24, 1745:

"Philippe fils de Mr. Philippe le Geyt et Messe. Marguerite Pelier sa femme présenté p Mr. Jean le Geyt et Messe. Rachel Lafolet sa femme le 24 mars" (extract from St. Saviour's registers).

¹ Isaac Pelier of Chamonal left his French home for Jersey about the date of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. A tradition still survives among his descendants that the boat in which he sailed was wrecked off the coast of Jersey, and that next morning he was found sitting on a rock in Rozel Bay with only (?) a sabot on one foot and a shoe on the other! Tradition also says that some years later he returned to his old home disguised as a beggar for the purpose of recovering three large crocks in which he had buried his valuables at the time of his flight. He only succeeded in finding one of these; the other two either remain there to this day, or were discovered and stolen before his return. An old piece of plate now in the possession of the Pellier family in Jersey is pointed out as part of the contents of the recovered crock. For further information about this Isaac, see query on p. 513 of this present number.

He married Jane Mourant, and was buried at St. Saviour's, December 4, 1823. His second daughter and eventual coheirress,

28. JANE LE GEYT, was baptized in 1776 :

"Jeanne, fille de Mr. Philippe Le Geyt & de Mse. Jeanne Mourant sa femme fut Batisé à la maison le onzieme jour de Janvier l'an mille sept cents septante six & présentée à L'Eglise le 28 du même mois. & George Rachel Le Geyt sa sœur parrain & marraine" (extract from St. Saviour's registers).

She married John Benest, and their only son,

29. JOHN BENEST, was born February 5, 1799, and baptized on the 13th of the same month at St. Helier's (*vide* registers) :

"Jean fils de Mons^r Jean Benest & de D^{lle} Jeanne Le Geyt sa femme fut baptisé le treisieme Jour de Fevrier mil sept cent quatrevingt dix neuf Mons^r Jean Benest grandpere parain & D^{ie} Jeanne Mourant femme de Mons^r Philippe Le Geyt grandmere & D^{ie} Marie Le Geyt tante marraine."

He died October 14, 1855. The "partage" of his property will be found in the "Registre Publique" at St. Helier's, Book 216, folio 27.

He had twelve children by his wife Mary Elizabeth, elder daughter of John Millais and of Sarah Mary Matthews, his wife (daughter of William Matthews and Sarah Luce, his wife). She was born January 27, 1798, being baptized at St. Helier's on February 28 following, and died January 26, 1878, aged exactly eighty years.

The youngest of their twelve children,

30. MARY ELIZABETH BENEST, was born July 20, 1836, and died October 13, 1891. She married, February 12, 1868, at All Saints' Church, Eelvedere, Kent, Henry Augustus Bernau (eldest son of the Reverend John Henry Bernau, by his first wife, Anne Maria Pasche).

Their eldest son,

31. WILLIAM HENRY BERNAU, married, May 22, 1895, at St. Stephen's, Hampstead, Charlotte Augusta, daughter of the Venerable Archdeacon Arthur Evans Moule and Eliza Agnes Bernau, his wife.



AN OLD SCOTTISH MANUSCRIPT.

A RECORD OF DOCUMENTS UNDER THE GREAT
AND PRIVY SEALS OF SCOTLAND (*continued*).

BY CHARLES S. ROMANES.



INFEMENT of Adjudicatione of the just and
takein out. equalle half of the 18 shilling land of the
nether toune of Browne Castle and of the
rest of the Overtoune of Browne Castle to James
Hamiltoune of Browne Castle. Adjudged for
implement of a Dispositione.

Composition 40 lib.

Gift of bastardie or last aire of the deceast Robert
Kennedie sone to umquhile Thomas Kennedie sometime
servitor to the Earle of Cassillis and John and Robert Kennedies
his sones to Mary Ereskine relict of the said Robert Kennedie.

Composition 20 merks.

Escheat of umquhile George Beattie Chapman in
takein out. Castlehill to John Beattie in Middlebie his brother.

Composition 10 merks.

Escheat of Robert Grant sone lawfull to John Grant
takein out. of Gartinmore to himselfe. Composition 20 merks.

Escheat of Andrew Abercrombie tennent in the west
takein out. halfe of Capledrae to James Dewar in Muirtoune upon
his owne horning. Composition 20 merks.

Ultimus heres of some tenements of land in Edinburgh which
pertained to the deceast Robert Balfoure indweller in Leith to
Captain James Murray. It is also sought be Alexander Wishart
Merchant in Edinburgh. Captain James Murray preferd.

Composition 10 merks.

SIGNATURES PAST AUGUST, BEING TUESDAY, 1677.

Infement to John Porterfeild of Duchell and Jean Hamiltoune
his spouse of the lands of Meikle, Fullwood, Birkenhead, and others
holds of his majestie as Prince and Stewart of Scotland taxt ward
for payment of 200 merks for the ward, also much for the releiffe
and 400 merks for the marriage as ane proportionall part of the hail
lands and barronie of Fullwood and dissolves the said lands of

Meikle, Fullwood, Birkenhead, and others fra the barronie of Fullwood whereunto the samein were formerlie annexed upon the resignatione of John Sempill of Fullwood.

Composition 400 merks.

Mr. John Infestment of adjudicatione of the lands of Greinlaw-
Lyon. hill to Mr. Patrick Lyon sone lawfull to the deceast

Mr. Patrick Lyon sometime minister at Barrie adjudged for 1,265 lib.

Composition 20 merks.

Infestment of apprising of the lands and barronie of
taken out. St. Mary Isle to William McGuffock of Rusco apprised

for 200 lib. As also ane other apprising of the said lands apprised
for 4,347 lib, both the said apprisings is expyred.

Composition 40 lib.

Escheat and liferent of James Stewart fiar of Minto
taken out. to Sir Archibald Stewart of Castlemilk, Knight and

barronett. It is also sought be William, Duke of Hamiltounne.
Castlemilk preferd.

Composition 20 merks.

SIGNATURES PAST NOVEMBER, 1677. BEING THE FIRST PAST
THIS SESSION.

Mr. Francis Infestment to Coleine Campbell of Lundie and his
Thomson. spous of the Shaddow halfe of the lands of Moncossor,
the toune and lands of Corskie and others holds of his majestie
ward and feu. The ward changed to taxt ward for payment of
50 merks for the ward, also much for the releiffe and 100 lib. for the
marriage under the King's hand upon the resignacione of Sir
Alexander Abercrombie of Birkenboig. Composition 200 lib.

Infestment to Margaret Hendersone spouse to David
taken out. Hodge Maltman in Leith of the toune and lands of
Spittalfeild, holds of his majestie feu upon the resignacione of
Archibald Wilsone, baillie of Queinsferrie. Composition 20 lib.

Confirmatione of the lands of Lochfeild to James
taken out. Moir in Newtounne of Downe to be holdin be double
infestments. Composition 40 lib.

Infestment to Mr. Robert Naper of Fawside of the
taken out. halfe lands of Blacklawes and others holds of his majestie
blensch upon the resignacione of Alexander Straittounne of that Ilk.
Composition 40 lib.

(To be continued.)



THE SEAL OF BIRMINGHAM UNIVERSITY.



THE illustration upon our frontispiece this month is a reproduction of the accepted model designed and executed by Mr. George W. Eve, A.R.E., for the seal of Birmingham University. Its beauty is apparent from the design, and Mr. Eve cannot be too highly complimented upon the charming device which has left his hands. We were unaware that Mr. Eve had turned his attention to this branch of heraldic art, and we can only hope that, having made the start, he will continue, and will make his influence felt upon the art of design in modern seals, and equally upon the craft of seal-cutting, to the extent to which he chiefly has been responsible for the modern-day improvement all round in book-plates. It will be within everyone's recollection that the University of Birmingham has been recently founded and created. Perhaps it is only an eloquent testimony to the wider knowledge of the Laws of Arms that, immediately after the grant of a Charter to the new University, a proper grant of arms was obtained—a proceeding which, in the light of our knowledge of the past habits of Mason's College, caused us some little surprise. Mason's College is, of course, the foundation of the University, and the College itself was founded by Sir Josiah Mason. The arms he used were a well-known Mason coat: the lion with two heads for his arms, and the mermaid for his crest. With differing tinctures and minor alterations, there are several authentic variations of these arms, and which particular variation Sir Josiah affected we are unaware. Equally are we unaware whether he had any descent from any of the several grantees. But Mason's College certainly had no right to assume or use as its own a personal coat of arms, and in this matter the University of Birmingham has improved upon Mason's College. We are glad to see that the grant, being of an impersonal coat, is without a crest. The old Mason arms and crest denote the source from which the charges in chief were derived, and the open volume needs no explanation. It is found in the arms of most universities. The broom pods on either side are stated to be the badge of the City of Birmingham. The arms were granted August 27, 1900, and the official blazon is "Per chevron the chief per pale gules and azure, in dexter a lion rampant with two heads, in sinister a mermaid holding in the dexter hand a

mirror and in the sinister a comb or, the base sable charged with an open book proper with two buckles and straps and edges of the third, inscribed 'Per ardua ad alta' of the fourth."

The artistic treatment of the design is in sympathy with the revived heraldic art which looks to the admirable work of the Middle Ages and of the Early Renaissance for its inspiration in the endeavour to express heraldic facts in a simple, dignified, and decorative manner.



Queries and Correspondence.

Replies and letters (which MUST be written on ONE SIDE of the paper) should be addressed to the EDITOR, "Genealogical Magazine," 62, Paternoster Row London, E.C. The Editor begs to call the attention of his correspondents to the absolute NECESSITY of writing legibly those queries intended for publication. Names which may be familiar enough to the writers are not equally familiar to others. All queries which have been received at the office of this magazine prior to the insertion of this notice will be inserted in their turn in our pages; but as the queries sent to us for publication are greatly in excess of the space we can devote to them, we give notice that in future all queries of purely personal interest must be accompanied by a postal order for ONE SHILLING. Replies to queries, and also correspondence concerning articles which have appeared in our pages on matters of general interest, will not be charged for. The Editor does not undertake to receive or forward correspondence not intended for publication in these columns.

QUERY: PELLIER OF CHAMONAL

Information is wanted about the ancestry of an Isaac Pellier of Chamonal mentioned in a footnote on p. 508 of the present number.

The entry of his burial, January 1, 1713, in the registers of Trinity, Jersey, states that he arrived there during the night of October 9, 1683, from St. Lo, but does not leave it clear whether his home was at St. Lo or not.

In going through the manuscript notes of a Jersey genealogist (the late M. Le Boutillier, whose memoranda were bought at his death by Judge Nicolle, who kindly allowed me to make notes from them), I came across a reference to the arms of an "Isaac Champoal de Montpellier":

"The trunks of two trees in pile point upwards, meeting in the fesse point, surmounted with a cord tied in a bow on which is a dove, in its beak a sprig, the whole between two plain crosses, over all a chevron reversed."

He mentions no tinctures. I should like to know whence he obtained his information, and whether his version of the name is correct.

Selwood, Churchfields, Weybridge.

CHAS. A. BERNAU.

QUERY: TYLNEY FAMILY OF TYLNEY HALL, HANTS.

Can any of your readers furnish me with information concerning the Tylney family, of Tylney Hall, near Rotherwick, Hants? The family estate appears in the early part of the eighteenth century to have passed into the possession of John Glynn, Esq., of Henley Park, Surrey, through his wife Dorothy, daughter and

heiress of Francis Tylney, Esq., of Tylney Hall. Sir Richard Child, who was created in 1732 first Earl Tylney, took his title from this family, his Countess being the heiress of Anne, Lady Craven, daughter of Frederick Tylney, also of Tylney Hall (see Burke's "Peerage": Descent of Lord Craven). What was the relationship between Francis and Frederick Tylney? and can any brother genealogist give me particulars of their descendants? I inquire on behalf of descendants of the Tylney (or Tilney) family settled in this colony and in Tasmania, amongst whom a tradition exists that their ancestors were disinherited and disowned in consequence of joining the Society of Friends. The first Quaker Tylney I know of was a Robert Tilney, a member of Witham "Monthly Meeting" of that Society, and a resident probably in Norfolk about 1760. I wish to establish the connection, which I feel sure existed, between him and the above Tylney family. In return, I shall be pleased to assist in the supply of any information sought for with regard to families settled in South Australia.

Whitelaw and Co.'s Agency,
6, King William Street, Adelaide,
South Australia.

JOSEPH COLEMAN.

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DAVY—"QUÆSITOR."

I am anxious to learn something of the ancestry of the late Sir Humphry Davy, Bart., F.R.S. Would "Quæditor" (*vide G. M.*, vol. ii., p. 272) be so kind as to communicate with me?

Laurel Lodge, Terenure, co. Dublin.

GEO. S. CARY.

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MANNERS (p. 411).

I have not met with a Sir John Manners knighted by Charles I., nor indeed with any member of the Manners family who received knighthood at the hands of that unfortunate monarch. The various recorded pedigrees of the Rutland family do not mention such a knight. Metcalf's "Book of Knights" contains two John Manners—one knighted about 1586, who is thought to have been John, afterwards fourth Earl of Rutland (succeeded 1587); the other knighted at Worksope by King James on April 21, 1603. This last seems to have been Sir John Manners, of Haddon, the husband of the famous Dorothy Vernon whose romantic marriage forms so interesting a chapter in the annals of bygone Derbyshire. Sir John must have been very aged when he received the accolade from King James. His father, the first Earl of Rutland, died in 1543. His next elder brother, Henry, second Earl, was born certainly before 1525, and it is thought about 1516 (although that date is probably somewhat too soon). So that John, the second son, may have been born at any time between 1525-30, if not before. He was M.P. for Notts as far back as 1563. The John Manners knighted in 1586 would thus, as to age, very well fit in for him. I believe, however, that there is no doubt of the knighthood of 1603 referring to him, allusions to him not long before that date being as "Esq." only (see "Rutland Papers," Hist. MSS. Com.). He died June 4, 1611, and was buried in Bakewell Church, where a handsome monument still stands to his memory, as well as to that of Dorothy, his wife. Unfortunately, his age at death is not recorded. This Sir John Manners will, I fear, hardly meet the point raised by "Dryasdust," but I do not know a later knight of the name.

Lowton, Newton-le-Willows, Lancashire.

W. D. PINK.

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GODFREY.

The celebrated Arabella Churchill, sister of the Duke of Marlborough, and mother, by James II., of the Duke of Berwick, married a certain Colonel Charles Godfrey, Keeper of the Crown Jewels. Can anyone inform me as to his family or pedigree?

H. C. B. H.

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EVELYN—STANSFELD—COMBER.

Richard Evelyn (*ob.* 1610) married Elinor, daughter of John Stansfeld, of Lewes, and by her was the father of the celebrated John Evelyn, who was brought

up by his grandfather Stansfeld. Can anyone give me information as to the pedigree or family of the said John Stansfeld, or of his wife, Elinor Comber? The history of the Stansfeld family mentions the Lewes branch, and gives their arms, but does not show how or when they deviated from the parent stem.

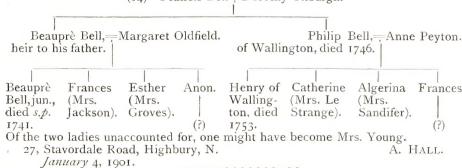
H. C. B. H.

THE BELL FAMILY.

At p. 476 of a former volume of the GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE, we read that "Beauprè Bell died unmarried"; but it appears that your esteemed contributor has omitted one generation. Its importance to him is limited to the ultimate disposal of the family estate.

However, I find that Edward Young, poet and divine, author of "Night Thoughts," who died in 1765, had a son named Frederick, born 1733, who married a Miss Bell, of Wallington; and it is in the hope of identifying this lady that I now address you, submitting the following abridged pedigree:

(14) Francis Bell=Dorothy Oxburgh.



COHEN.

The word Cohen really means "priest," and is the only word in Hebrew for that profession; thus "Cohen ha rosh" is chief priest, "Cohen mishnu" is second priest; the plural form, including both officials, is "Cohenim gadolim." As matters now stand, however, the minister is a "Kazan" or reader, *i.e.*, intoner or chanter, our precentor.

The Cohenim are a priestly caste like the Hindoo Brahmins; the word is very interesting. Assyrian *Kenner* connects with our A.S. *cunnan* "to know," German *Kenner*; while the Assyrian *Kinnu* equates our "kith or kind." The Cohenim ceased to act as priests when the synagogues became democratic, because they could not enforce authority under alien laws.

ANON.



A Gazette of the Month,

BEING A

Chronicle of Creations, Deaths, and other Matters.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE," JANUARY 15, 1901.

WAR OFFICE, January 15, 1901.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to signify her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the undermentioned Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers, whose claims have been submitted for Her Majesty's approval, for their conspicuous bravery in South Africa, 1900, as stated against their names:

Regiment.	Name.	Act of Courage for which recommended.
14th Hussars.	Major E. D. Brown.	On October 13, 1900, at Geluk, when the enemy were within 400 yards, and bringing a heavy fire to bear, Major Brown, seeing that Sergeant Hersey's horse was shot, stopped behind the last squadron as it was retiring, and helped Sergeant Hersey to mount behind him, carrying him for about three-quarters of a mile to a place of safety. He did this under a heavy fire. Major Brown afterwards enabled Lieutenant Browne, 14th Hussars, to mount by holding his horse, which was very restive under the heavy fire. Lieutenant Browne could not otherwise have mounted. Subsequently Major Brown carried Lance - Corporal Trumpeter Leigh out of action.
Royal Army Medical Corps.	Lieutenant E. T. Inkson.	On February 24, 1900, Lieutenant Inkson carried Second-Lieutenant Devenish (who was severely wounded and unable to walk) for three or four hundred yards under a very heavy fire to a place of safety. The ground over which Lieutenant Inkson had to move was much exposed, there being no cover available.
3rd Battalion Imperial Yeomanry.	Lieutenant A. C. Doxat.	On October 20, 1900, near Zeerust, Lieutenant Doxat proceeded with a party of Mounted Infantry to reconnoitre a position held by 100 Boers on a ridge of kopjes. When within 300 yards of the position the enemy opened a heavy fire on Lieutenant Doxat's party, which then retired, leaving one of their number, who had lost his horse. Lieutenant Doxat, seeing the dangerous position in which the man was placed, galloped back under a very heavy fire and brought him on his horse to a place of safety.
17th Lancers.	Sergeant T. Lawrence.	On August 7, 1900, when on patrol duty near Essenbosch Farm, Sergeant Lawrence and a Private Hayman were attacked by twelve or fourteen Boers. Private Hayman's horse was shot, and the man was thrown, dislocating his shoulder. Sergeant Lawrence at once came to his assistance, extricated him from under the horse, put him on his own horse, and sent him on to the picket. Sergeant Lawrence took the soldier's carbine, and with his own carbine as well kept the Boers off until Private Hayman was safely out of range. He then retired for some two miles on foot, followed by the Boers, and keeping them off till assistance arrived.
2nd Battalion East Surrey Regiment.	Private (now Corporal) A. E. Curtis.	On February 23, 1900, Colonel Harris lay all day long in a perfectly open space under close fire of a Boer breast-work. The Boers fired all day at any man who moved, and Colonel Harris was wounded eight or nine times. Private Curtis, after several attempts, succeeded in reaching the Colonel, bound his wounded arm, and gave him his flask—all under heavy fire. He then tried to carry him away, but was unable, on which he called for assistance, and Private Morton came out at once. Fearing that the men would be killed, Colonel Harris told them to leave him, but they declined, and after trying to carry the Colonel on their rifles, they made a chair with their hands, and so carried him out of fire.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to approve the grant of the medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field to the undermentioned soldier, in recognition of his gallant conduct in South Africa on February 23, 1900:

Private T. W. Morton, 2nd Battalion East Surrey Regiment.

CHANCERY OF THE ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL
AND ST. GEORGE, Downing Street,
January 15, 1901.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give directions for the following appointments to the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, in recognition of services rendered in connection with the recent military operations in Ashanti:

To be Ordinary Members of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Distinguished Order: George Basil Haddon-Smith, Esq., Chief Assistant Colonial Secretary of the Gold Coast, lately serving as Political Officer with the Ashanti Field Force; Donald Keith McDowell, Esq., Principal Medical Officer of the West African Frontier Force on the Niger, lately serving as Principal Medical Officer of the Ashanti Field Force.

FOREIGN OFFICE, January 3, 1901.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Sigismund Moritz as Consul General of Persia in Scotland; Mr. N. H. Catchpole as Consul of Belgium at Lowestoft for the county of Suffolk; Mr. A. Knudsen as Consul of Denmark at Manchester; Mr. Thomas Robert Smith as Consul of Sweden and Norway at Victoria for British Columbia; Mr. Koto Motoshiro Shoshichii as Consul of Japan at Hong Kong; Mr. Thomas Dunlop as Consul of Paraguay in Scotland, to reside at Glasgow; Señor Maximilian Aron as Consul of Venezuela at Gravesend; Mr. Richard Turner as Vice-Consul of Mexico at Quebec; and Señor Emile Purgold as Vice-Consul of the Dominican Republic at Liverpool.

WHITEHALL, January 12, 1901.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Edward Tindal Atkinson, Esq., Q.C., to be Her Majesty's Attorney-General of the County Palatine of Durham, in the room of John Forbes, Esq., Q.C., resigned.

WHITEHALL, January 12, 1901.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint John Scott Fox, Esq., Q.C., to be Her Majesty's Solicitor-General of the County Palatine of Durham, in the room of Edward Tindal Atkinson, Esq., Q.C., resigned.

WHITEHALL, January 12, 1901.

The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto Sir John Henry William Schröder, Bart., Her Majesty's Royal license and authority that he may accept and wear the Insignia of the First Class of the Royal Prussian Order of the Crown, conferred upon him by His Majesty the German Emperor, in recognition of his great philanthropic services to Germans in this country and abroad.

WHITEHALL, November 30, 1900.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to grant unto Edward Scudamore Lucas, of Kentchurch Court, in the parish of Kentchurch, in the county of Hereford, and of Castle Shane, in the county of Monaghan, in the Kingdom of Ireland, Esquire, a Deputy-Lieutenant for the said counties of Hereford and Monaghan, Lieutenant-Colonel and Honorary Colonel of the 4th Battalion (Militia) of the Shropshire Light Infantry, only son of Fitzherbert Dacre Lucas (second son of the Right Honourable Edward Lucas, of Castle Shane aforesaid), by Laura Adelaide his wife, the only surviving child and heir of John Lucy Scudamore, of Kentchurch Court aforesaid, a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Militia and Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Hereford, deceased, Her Royal license and authority that he and his issue may, in compliance with a clause contained in the last will and testament of the said John Lucy Scudamore, take and use the surname of Scudamore in addition to and after that of Lucas, and may take and bear the arms of Scudamore quarterly with their own family arms, such arms being first duly exemplified according to the laws of arms, and recorded in the College of Arms, otherwise the said Royal license and permission to be void and of none effect.

And to command that the said Royal concession and declaration be recorded in Her Majesty's College of Arms.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF STAFFORD.

Richard Powell Cooper, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated January 9, 1901.



By the Way.

The following letter in the *Morning Post* gives one a new idea concerning genealogy and succession, and also concerning "Heirs and heirship":

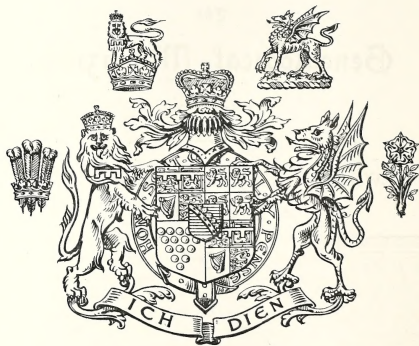
"SIR,—With reference to a letter appearing in your issue of this morning on the subject of 'Savage Notions of Paternity,' it may be of interest to point out that it is not only among Berbers and high caste native tribes of portions of Southern India that the custom of succession obtains, not of the chief's son, but of his sister's son: this custom is also common among the Bantu tribes of the Congo basin in South-West and Central Africa. However correct may be the paternal conduct of the Indian families referred to, I fear on the Congo the reasons for this unusual preference of succession are based on the old adage that while it is a wise child that knows its own father, there can be no doubt whatever that a mother knows her own son. By this process of reasoning the Bantu sticklers for heredity arrive at the conclusion that they ensure a continuance of the true governing blood at the head of their affairs.—Yours, etc.,

R. CASEMENT.

"Kensington, *September 10.*"

This is the sort of thing one gets in the *Sun* as a rule: "English people know very little of the Duke of Cumberland, whose reconciliation with the Kaiser is said to have recently taken place. Had his father been born a week earlier he would now have been the first personage in the Empire. He missed the throne of England by three days, having been born on May 27, 1819, exactly seventy hours after Queen Victoria. Had the Duke's father been born before the Queen, he would have been King of England, instead of merely King of Hanover, and the glorious Victorian Era would never have dawned. The Duke is probably the only living man who has threatened the Queen with a law-suit." Unless the *Sun* can teach the "English people" a little more accurately, their ignorance is better than the information offered. Queen Victoria's right rests on the fact that her *father*, the Duke of Kent, was born November 2, 1767, and that the Duke of Cumberland's *grandfather* was born June 5, 1771. The relative dates of the birth of Her Majesty and the late Duke of Cumberland do not affect the succession at all.

At a Sydney banquet-table, the other night, a descendant of the Macdonalds massacred at Glencoe passed a knife, "with the blade foremost," to a member of a famous old family bearing the historic name of the Macdonalds' betrayers. Most of those who looked on stigmatized the action as merely one of contemptibly bad manners. But one or two, observes the *Sydney Bulletin*, understood the significance, and knew that the betrayal is still unforgiven. Is this pleasing habit a general custom among the Macdonalds? We ask for reasons alike of information and personal safety.



A SUGGESTED ACHIEVEMENT FOR H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CORNWALL AND
YORK, K.G., WHEN CREATED PRINCE OF WALES (*see next page*).



The
Genealogical Magazine.

APRIL, 1901.

WALES AND THE ROYAL ARMS.

BY A. C. FOX-DAVIES.



HERE are some agitations which serve a useful purpose, there are others that are futile and mischievous and foredoomed to failure. Of the latter character is the petition shortly to be presented to His Majesty praying that arms should be assigned to Wales, and that these should be included in the Royal achievement. Of course, as the fountain of honour and the sole arbiter of the laws of honour, the King can do anything. If he choose to issue his warrant that the Royal Arms of this country shall consist of twenty elephants standing upon their heads, depicted upon a field like unto Joseph's coat, that concoction the Royal Arms will be, and there is no one to say him nay. The matter is beyond the control of Parliament, and solely within the prerogative of the Sovereign. His Majesty is hardly likely to so decree, and that a warrant will be issued for arms for Wales to be included in the royal achievement is little less improbable. The suggestion which is now being ventilated once again has hitherto been consistently "cold-watered" by the Crown and its Ministers, and by the officers of the Crown who are deputed to the control of armorial matters. There is no one on the Welsh committee of

the moment who can possess more than the most superficial heraldic knowledge, or the agitation would hardly have reached its present stage. It is purely political—a political bid for separatist recognition of Wales as a nation, and as a separate nation, the thin end of the wedge in a separatist policy for Wales, copied from, and only a more dignified form of, the Irish separatist proceedings. Let us have the issue clear. The bidding is for Wales as a separate nation, and for recognition as such. The insertion or exclusion of the Arms of Wales is but a trivial pawn in the political game; *per se* the utter triviality of the claim is evidenced by the period (1277-1901), six hundred and twenty-four years, which it has taken to bring the agitation even to the point it has reached at the moment.

That the agitation is political, however, is vehemently denied, and certainly the names of some number of prominent Conservatives and Unionists are associated with the present memorial to the King. If they fully appreciated the meaning of their action, there can be little doubt that those names would be absent. It is forcibly and plausibly pleaded that England, Scotland and Ireland are all represented upon the British Royal Arms, and that it is an anomaly that the remaining country of Wales and the Welsh people should have no recognition. To the suggestion that the Colonies have a better claim to representation comes the glib response that the Royal Arms stand for the whole Empire, and that the claim of Wales is based not upon its importance in area or population, but as one of the four original races inhabiting the British Isles, from which four have sprung the Colonies and the Empire; that the arms of the British Isles, the original cradle of the Empire, should stand for the Empire; and that Wales, as an important part of the British Isles, should have due recognition. The plea put thus is plausible, and has obtained great support in the Principality, but the plea is faulty, and based upon a faulty conception of the meaning of the Royal Arms. In this country we make very free with the Royal Arms. The liberties which the public—no less than Government officials—take in their appropriation, assignment and usage do not make for a true understanding of the matter.

The Royal Arms, the "Lion and the Unicorn," stand neither for races nor nationalities; they indicate neither territory, geographical divisions, language, nor religion. They are not now (whatever may have been their original character) "family" arms, and do not typify the descent of anybody from anybody else. The arms are the personal arms of His Majesty the King, and personal only in so far as they belong to the King as the Sovereign for the time being, and

to him only. They indicate and stand for his triple Sovereignty of England, Scotland and Ireland, originally separate Sovereignities, governed and recognised as separate Sovereignities, as such possessing separate armorial rights attached to the Sovereignities, and indicating those Sovereignities, and not the territories thereof. Scotland was not conquered by England, but united with it, consequently the arms of the Sovereignty of Scotland were united with those of the Sovereignty of England, when one person became possessed of both. We hesitate to say when or by whom Ireland was conquered. But no Irish territorial coat was ever adopted or added to the English Royal Arms, nor have the personal arms of any Irish chieftain or family been elevated to do duty for that country. What happened? Ireland was conquered, wholly or in part, by the English Crown, but Ireland was never absorbed into the English Crown. The English Kings established and erected their conquests in Ireland into a separate Sovereignty belonging to themselves, with a separate legislature, and for that separate Sovereignty arms (Azure, a harp or, stringed argent) were assigned, and included in the arms of the English Kings. The appearance and the disappearance of the arms of France and of Hanover in conjunction with the English Royal Arms simply demonstrate beyond the possibility of contradiction the accuracy of the foregoing statements. Therefore, the quarterings upon the Royal Arms, meaning the triple Sovereignty of the English Crown, the inclusion of arms for Wales would mean the definite official recognition of a separate Sovereignty of Wales, unless the laws and meaning which have hitherto governed the Royal Arms are to be ignored. If that comes to pass, Armory itself may just as well pass away, for, shorn of its symbolism, what would Armory amount to beyond a meaningless kind of artistic decoration? That Wales formed of itself a separate Sovereignty distinct from the British Crown has not hitherto been admitted since its conquest. But to give it such separate recognition now raises not only a political but a grave constitutional question. If the request for such recognition is not a political matter, one must confess a need for enlightenment on the accepted definition of the word "political." The Welsh committee must frankly accept the political aspect of the agitation, or else plead ignorance of the meaning of their request. In the latter event, logically the agitation should now come to an end.

If the plea of conquest and absorption, which cannot be denied, is to be argued as no bar to armorial representation because the race and territory still remain, the answer is simple. Whence came the

so-called arms of England? What is their source of origin? Saxon or Norman? Whether any Saxon arms for England ever existed, or whether any arms at all existed at the time of the Conquest, is beside the point. There can be no doubt that the sources from which the three lions of England were derived were Norman and not Saxon.

It is curious in connection with this to notice that in the Channel Islands, the sole remnant of the Duchy of Normandy, the arms usually attributed to England are used alone, and in their earlier form, Gules three *leopards* passant guardant or. In other words, arms of Norman origin were imposed upon the conquered Saxon England by the Norman conquerors. Similarly, the arms of the English Sovereignty, into which Wales was absorbed, were imposed upon the Welsh, and similarly an English manufactured coat—not one of native origin—was imposed upon Ireland by the English Crown to typify the separate Sovereignty in Ireland created by the English Crown, which Sovereignty has since absorbed those earlier native Sovereignities in Ireland which England and the English originally found it so difficult to subdue.

A much more logical and consistent agitation for the moment would be one initiated by those irrepressible Irish members who assert that even yet the conquest of Ireland has not been effected, to the end that the quartering for Ireland should be removed from the arms of the King of England.

It has always been a puzzle to many why the disloyal Irish agitate for and use the "uncrowned harp." The uncrowned harp upon a green ground is the legal and genuine *coat of arms* of the province of Leinster (Vert, a harp or), duly recorded in the Office of Arms established in Dublin Castle by the authority of the Irish Sovereignty of the Kings of England. The uncrowned harp upon a blue ground is the coat of arms which typifies that very Sovereignty which the Irish Nationalist party object to. The old Irish coat for Ireland was (azure?) three *crowns* (or?). Most people outside Ireland would be puzzled to mention the cases where a *crowned* harp appears. The banner of Ireland is Azure, a harp or, stringed argent, and above it an imperial crown. Before this statement is contradicted, one might warn intending critics to refer to the actual banner of Ireland, carried at the last Coronation, and now hanging in the Earl-Marshall's Court Room at the College of Arms. Then there will be no contradiction. The only other appearance of the crowned harp is in the *badge* for Ireland used by the Crown. That the R.I.C. wear this Irish *badge* is doubtless the reason that the crowned variety is so obnoxious to the Irish "pathriot," but why the harp is desired at all

is a mystery. The harp, crowned or uncrowned, is the very sign and symbol of England's domination.

Wales has no arms, and has never had any; 1901 is rather late in the day to assign a brand-new coat of arms to a nation which as a separate entity ceased to exist in 1277. That Wales ever had a united national existence equivalent to England and Scotland is open to argument. No one with any due regard for Armory would care for a twentieth-century coat introduced into the Royal Arms now, unless it be a genuinely new one openly granted now to typify the Colonies which are new, which deserve a recognition that Wales has no claim to, and which have an importance in the Empire which Wales never has had, nor ever will. Nobody can want a "sham-antique" foisted on the Royal Arms which typify the Sovereign Dominion of His Majesty King Edward VII. Save as a geographical expression, Wales ceased to exist in 1277, and there was, and is, less reason to give it a place upon the Royal Arms than there would be to assign the fourth quarter to the Transvaal. The Arms of Man, of the Duchy of Normandy, of the Duchy of Lancaster, of Canada, of the Cape, of Nova Scotia, and (did they exist) of India and Australia, have, heraldically and politically, a far better claim to a place upon the shield which does duty for the Empire than any twentieth-century "sham-antique" invented for a collection of tribes, of chieftains and their followers, who were conquered and absorbed for good and all, and which as a separate nation ceased to exist, in 1277.

Their ludicrous ignorance of their subject is amply typified by the committee's choice of the proposed Arms for Wales—"Per fesse argent and vert, a dragon passant gules." This, judging from the reports I have seen in the press, is popularly supposed to be an existing coat of arms with superior claims to its rival—"Quarterly or and gules, four lions passant guardant counterchanged." The dragon business is not a coat of arms, and never was: it is an attempt to translate into blazon the Dragon Standard of Henry VII. A standard did not display the arms of its owner—his banner, where it was a personal one, did. It is quite a modern misnomer for it, that the Banner of the Royal Arms is so often termed the Royal Standard.

The principal device upon a standard was one of the supporters of the owner of the standard, if he possessed supporters, or, if not, his crest, or a charge from his shield or his badge, or all of them together. The Dragon Standard was simply for the Red Dragon supporter of King Henry VII. The other supporter

of King Henry was a greyhound, and he had consequently a greyhound standard as well as a dragon one. The red dragon is called the Red Dragon of Cadwallader, but it has yet to be shown that Henry VII. adopted it by reason of his Welsh dominions. It is far more likely that he adopted it for personal reasons on account of his own Welsh descent. But even granting that he gave to it a territorial meaning and character, we are confronted with the suggestion in 1901 that a coat of arms should now be granted for a nation which ceased to exist in 1277, that never obtained a recognition of "union" with this country, but which was conquered and absorbed; and the "shield" which is chosen is not a coat of arms, but the design upon a standard, and that one which only originated in the reign of Henry VII. Need one say more?

The red dragon is really a badge, and it may be news to the Welsh committee that it has at the present moment a place as such in the Royal achievement. It is one of the many badges of the Sovereign, and is duly included in the Royal Warrant of Queen Victoria, which was issued at the beginning of her reign, and can be seen whenever the entire achievement is displayed. Unfortunately, this happens but seldom. It is known and called the Red Dragon of Wales, but, unlike all the other badges, it is never depicted with a crown above it, which, if further proof were required, is in itself proof enough that there is no Sovereignty of Wales. Neither kingly crown, nor princely coronet, nor yet a cap of maintenance is given with it. It is simply a Welsh badge, probably adopted and originally adhered to by reason of the Welsh descent from Llewellyn and Cadwallader, of which the English Sovereigns can boast through their Tudor ancestors. It is much of the same character as the badges of the White Rose of York and the Red Rose of Lancaster.

If the Welsh committee had thought a little longer they would have saved themselves another refusal, which they are pretty certain to receive, and they might even have arrived at a suggestion which would probably be granted if properly put forward. Wales as a kingdom never existed, as a separate nation is ended, and will never be revived. But there still remains the title of "Prince of Wales," at present "merged in the Crown," but which is to be conferred upon H.R.H. the Duke of Cornwall and York upon his return from Australia. There would be nothing unheraldic or unprecedented done if arms were to be assigned to him to be borne for his title of Prince of Wales when the new Royal Warrant for his arms is issued. The arms of H.R.H. are purely personal to himself, and no alteration in these could possibly raise any con-

stitutional or political question. There are many precedents for such a course. The Dauphin of France always bore Quarterly 1 and 4, France 2 and 3 (or, a dolphin azure, finned gules) for his title of Dauphin. The Dukes of Westminster bear the arms of that City; the Duke of Cornwall has a coat for that Duchy; the King has a separate coat for his Duchy of Lancaster, which can be seen upon the Seal of the Duchy. The Earl of Mar and Kellie has a coat for his Earldom of Kellie, and the Duke of Abercorn one for his Duchy of Châtelhéault.

Now, what arms should be assigned to H.R.H. to bear for his title of Prince of Wales? There is but one coat which is eligible, and that is the personal coat of Llewellyn ap Griffith, the last native Prince. As the spoil of conquest, it has legally devolved upon the English Crown, if the Crown sets any store thereby, and it is at the disposal of the Crown. The English Royal family have also rights of descent and inheritance in this coat. (To grant a dragon passant without some modern "bedevilment" would now infringe on existing rights.) There is an added reason, moreover, which, if past sentiment is to count for anything whatever, would seem to leave no question of choice. Owen Glendower was a rebel, and of course his acts carry no recognised creative sanction; but it cannot be overlooked that when he assumed the Principality he discarded his own personal arms and assumed *as the arms of his Principality of Wales* those of Llewellyn, namely, "quarterly, or and gules, four lions passant guardant counterchanged."

Fancy any Welshman discarding a genuine coat with such a history attached to it in favour of a "sham antique," manufactured in 1901 from a converted supporter! What can the committee know or care about Armory? By all means keep to the dragon, but let it remain a supporter and a badge. What should we think of Scotland throwing away its "tressured" lion now to invent in 1901 a new coat of arms from its unicorn supporter? Let the petition to His Majesty ask that one of the supporters to be assigned in the new Warrant to H.R.H. be a red dragon. The arms of H.R.H. would then be: 1st and 4th grand quarters, the Royal Arms of England, Scotland, and Ireland quarterly, differenced by the plain label of three points argent as heir-apparent to the English throne; 2nd grand quarter, the arms of Llewellyn (quarterly or and gules, four lions passant guardant counterchanged), assigned to H.R.H. to be borne for his title of Prince of Wales; 3rd grand quarter, the arms of the Duchy of Cornwall, and over all, upon an inescutcheon, his personal arms of Saxony.

Supporters, dexter, his differenced lion of England; sinister, the red dragon of Henry VII. or of Cadwallader, if the latter gentleman had any use for such an animal.

H.R.H. has his one crest of England already. There is no reason why he should not have another for his title of Prince of Wales as well (the King has his three crests of England, Scotland and Ireland), and here again the red dragon might find another home. *Ich dien* will be his motto and the plume his principal badge. But H.R.H. some time ago adopted as a badge the White Rose of York. Heraldic horticulture knows not the ordinary limitations of the science. It has already produced the hybrid rose of York and Lancaster, the hybrid rose and thistle and our present conjoined rose, thistle, and shamrock. Perhaps H.R.H. may be disposed to again use the surgical gardening instruments to add to his white rose of York the root and leaves of the leek of Wales. An unsavoury combination, perhaps; but as a rose by any other name is just as sweet, so perhaps the doctored and henceforth somewhat odoriferous rose of York may pass without objection from Canada, Australia, or India, who would be well advised to protest against the unwarranted gift of precedence above themselves for which Wales is asking.


If the petition be brought within the bounds of practical politics by its modification to the above dimensions, the committee would receive the support, not only of Welshmen, but of nearly every antiquary and herald, official or amateur. They would meet with no opposition unless the personal views of the King and H.R.H. (which, when all is said and done, will be the governing factor) happen to meet the suggestion with disfavour. But if the petition for a place upon the shield of Empire be persisted in against precedent, against heraldic opinion, and against all political reason, it becomes the duty of every colonist to protest against the unwarranted precedence which is claimed for Wales; it becomes the duty of every patriotic Unionist to protest against this, the first political step in the Welsh separatist propaganda; and it certainly becomes the duty of everyone who knows anything at all about Armory to prevent Wales and the Royal Arms alike from becoming the laughing-stock of Europe. It is the plain duty of every Conservative to protest against a "sham antique" and meaningless twentieth-century grant being foisted upon the Royal Arms and associated with the ancient and historic shields we know.

Luckily we have the good taste and the historical knowledge of His Majesty to rely upon to save us from such an abortion in the

exercise of his prerogatives; but lest the well-known good-nature of the King should be imposed upon by the noisy clamour of the Welsh Nationalist and Radical party, we must look to the public press to put forward the protests of the other side, that His Majesty may know that the suggestion is unwelcome to a greater number than its advocates can muster.



THE BUCHANANS OF ARDEN.

- I.  EORGE BUCHANAN, afterwards of Arden, was third son of James Buchanan, of Middle Catter.¹ It seems probable that his mother was Anne Campbell, mentioned as the wife of James Buchanan, of Middle Catter, August 21, 1713.² He became a member of the Buchanan Society in 1730, when he is described as "Merchant Traveller to England, son to James Buchanan of Middleton";³ and on August 23, 1768, "George Buchanan, senior, merchant in Glasgow," is mentioned as "brother-german and executor-dative *qua* nearest in kin" to "Archibald Buchanan in Tellehewn, second lawful son of the deceased James Buchanan of Middle Catter."⁴ About 1770 he acquired certain lands on Loch Lomond side, to which he gave the name of Arden;⁵ and these lands (the Five Pound lands of Auchindennan—commonly called Auchindennan Dennistoun—the Five Pound lands of Bannachra, and the Forty Shilling lands of Stuckrodger) were entailed by deed dated March 23, 1784, upon his three sons and only daughter, failing whom and their heirs, upon three nephews, namely: James Buchanan, of Catter; Duncan Buchanan, in the East Indies; and Robert Buchanan, merchant in Glasgow.⁶ George Buchanan, of Arden, married, first, Marion, daughter of Herbert Neilson, merchant in Glasgow,⁷ by whom he had three sons and one daughter: (1) John, merchant in Glasgow, succeeded his father as second of Arden, member of the Buchanan Society 1780, died *s.p.* 1793;⁸

¹ See GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE, vol. i., p. 500.

² Kilmaronock Session Records, Baptisms.

³ Minute Book of the Buchanan Society.

⁴ Glasgow Commissariat, Register of Testaments, vol. lxiii., p. 394.

⁵ Irving's "Book of Dumbartonshire," vol. ii., p. 214.

⁶ Register of Tailzies, vol. xxii., fol. 392.

⁷ Dennistoun MSS., vol. ii., pp. 37, 38.

⁸ *Ibid.*

(2) Herbert, of whom afterwards; (3) George; (4) Jean, married at Catter, February 26, 1790, Robert Scott, merchant in Glasgow.¹ George Buchanan married, secondly, December 21, 1760, Elizabeth (Betty), daughter of the deceased George Bogle, merchant in Glasgow,² of the Shettleston family. He died before April 17, 1789, when his eldest son, John Buchanan, was served heir-general.³

II. Herbert Buchanan, third of Arden, merchant in Glasgow; born December 26, 1749;⁴ became a member of the Buchanan Society 1774;⁵ succeeded his brother John in 1793. He married Anne, daughter of Robert Fulton, of Hartfield, Renfrewshire,⁶ by whom (who died at Paisley January 3, 1817⁷) he had three sons and four daughters: (1) George, of whom afterwards; (2) John of Glenlora, member of the Buchanan Society 1823, Preses of the Society 1841, 1842,⁸ married at Maxwellton House, near Paisley, November 15, 1836, Jane, daughter of Robert Fulton, of Hartfield,⁹ and died September 27, 1880¹⁰ (his wife having predeceased him, August 2, 1852¹⁰); (3) Herbert, of Brandon Place, Glasgow, merchant, born about 1799, became a member of the Buchanan Society 1828,¹¹ married at Ballindalloch, February 9, 1830, Frances (born October 27, 1803; died October 9, 1843), daughter of Samuel Cooper, of Failford and Ballindalloch,¹² by whom he had Janet Ritchie, eldest daughter (married, 1857, Archibald Buchanan Yuille, and was mother of Andrew Buchanan Yuille, of Darleith¹³), Herbert (merchant in Manchester; member of the Buchanan Society 1880;¹⁴ died April 12, 1896, aged 62¹⁵), Francis (died January 3, 1901, aged 61¹⁶), Elizabeth Jane (died August 11, 1889, aged 49¹⁷), and another son and daughter. Herbert Buchanan, of Brandon Place, died February 22, 1864.¹⁸ The four daughters of Herbert Buchanan, third of Arden, were (1) Elizabeth, born

¹ *Scots Magazine*, vol. lii., p. 152.

² Glasgow Register of Marriages.

³ "Indexes to Services of Heirs in Scotland."

⁴ Glasgow Register of Baptisms. ⁵ Minute Book of the Buchanan Society.

⁶ Crawford's "History of Renfrewshire," Robertson's edition, p. 331.

⁷ *Scots Magazine*, vol. lxxix., p. 80.

⁸ Minute Book of the Buchanan Society.

⁹ *Glasgow Herald*, November 18, 1836.

¹⁰ Tombstone, Glasgow Necropolis.

¹¹ Minute Book of the Buchanan Society.

¹² Paterson's "History of Ayr and Wigton," vol. i., p. 772; *Glasgow Herald*, February 12, 1830.

¹³ Burke's "Landed Gentry."

¹⁴ Minute Book of the Buchanan Society.

¹⁵ Tombstone, Glasgow Necropolis.

¹⁶ *Glasgow Herald*, January 4, 1901.

¹⁷ Tombstone, Glasgow Necropolis.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*

October 1, 1789,¹ married James Ogilvie Mack, died December 4, 1867;² (2) Marion, died April 6, 1869;³ (3) Anna, the third daughter, married, first, July 5, 1830, John McKerrell, junior,⁴ of the Hillhouse family (who died December 6, 1831), issue a daughter Joanna; married, secondly, August 4, 1835, James Brown, of Edinburgh,⁵ and died October 14, 1880;⁶ (4) Jane, died June 19, 1883.⁷ Herbert Buchanan, of Arden, died at Glasgow, April 18, 1825.⁸

III. George Buchanan, fourth of Arden, merchant; born September 29, 1791;⁹ became a member of the Buchanan Society 1823;¹⁰ was served heir of line special to his father in Bannochraes, Dumbartonshire, June 16, 1825;¹¹ married at Annan, June 8, 1830, Elizabeth Grace Bogle Smellie, youngest daughter of the late John Smellie, of Torbanehill,¹¹ and was father of Herbert Buchanan, who succeeded. He died at Birkenhead October 9, 1854.¹²

IV. Major Herbert Buchanan, fifth of Arden; became a member of the Buchanan Society 1862;¹³ sold Arden to Sir James Lumsden in 1867,¹⁴ and purchased other lands in Stirlingshire. He married Jane Thomson, fourth daughter of the late John Scott, of Finnart, co. Renfrew, and had, with other issue: (1) George, of whom afterwards; (2) Herbert Fulton, born 1865; and (3) Flora, married, April 19, 1898, Henry J. Grierson, W.S.¹⁵

V. George Buchanan, of Throsk, co. Stirling; born 1860; married, 1884, Lillias Catherine, second daughter of the late Daniel Ritchie, of Blackwood, Victoria, by whom he had one son, Herbert Blackwood. He died 1894,¹⁶ and his widow married, secondly, Dr. George M. Robertson.

VI. Herbert Blackwood Buchanan, of Throsk, born 1889.

Arms: Or, a lion rampant sa., in his dexter forepaw a dagger ppr. within a double tressure flory, counterflory of the second, all within a bordure gu. *Crest*: A dexter hand grasping a scimitar ppr. *Motto*: "Audaciter."¹⁶

A. W. G. B.

¹ Abbey Parish Register of Baptisms.

² Tombstone, Glasgow Necropolis.

³ *Glasgow Herald*, July 9, 1830.

⁴ *Ibid.*, August 7, 1835.

⁵ Tombstone, Glasgow Necropolis.

⁶ *Scots Magazine*, vol. xcv., p. 640.

⁷ Abbey Parish Register of Baptisms.

⁸ Minute Book of the Buchanan Society.

⁹ "Indexes to Services of Heirs in Scotland."

¹⁰ *Glasgow Herald*, June 18, 1830.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, October 20, 1854.

¹² Minute Book of the Buchanan Society.

¹³ "Book of Dumbartonshire," vol. ii., p. 214; "One Hundred Glasgow Men," vol. ii., p. 184.

¹⁴ *Glasgow Herald*.

¹⁵ Authority, when not otherwise stated, Walford's "County Families."

¹⁶ Burke's "General Armory." [Matriculated 1793, in Lyon Register.—EDITOR GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE.]

"NOTA SINE LABE."

A PLEA FOR THE UNION FLAG.



WO books¹ on the Union Flag, written by Canadians, lie in front of us—the one by Barlow Cumberland, the other by W. H. Holmes. Mr. Cumberland, with no little research, shows how the Flag grew heraldically, and how it acquired glory in the process, *malgré* the growlings of grumblers. Mr. Holmes gives us a well-arranged chronological list of the important victories which have been fought under one or other or all of its emblems, from Sluys in 1340 to Tel-el-Kebir in 1882. But whilst Mr. Barlow's treatment of his subject disarms criticism, that adopted by Mr. Cumberland invites it. Mr. Cumberland writes in support of the Flag as it appears to-day on officially designed bunting, and in doing this he lays great stress, and, indeed, rests the whole of his case upon the fact that "*The Flag-makers were not placing three crosses upon one single flag, but were joining three Jacks into one Union Jack.*" This is his contention and the basis on which he builds up his approval of the present pattern. Once again we are allowed by the editor to examine in these columns the subject of the official proportions of the Union Banner, in doing which we hope to avoid those "perennial uprisings of heraldic bile" which, Mr. Cumberland assures us, are a feature of the arguments which oppose the view he champions by questioning the proportions he admires.

It may be noted at the outset (although the remark is liable to be ruled out of court as begging the question) that heraldry knows but three ways of joining together different "Coats"—viz., by *Dimidiation*, *Impalement* and *Quartering*—and (since you can only dimidiate two coats) the joining of three national flags (or coats of arms) can only be heraldically accomplished by quartering them, as was done in Cromwell's time, when the national Flag took this form, viz., "*Quarterly, 1st and 4th the St. George's Banner; 2nd that of St. Andrew; 3rd azure, a harp, or, for Ireland,*" or by impaling them, a course seldom adopted. This we state to be the only methods known to heraldry, unless, and until, the English Union Banner introduced a new method, which Mr. Cumberland states to be the case. But,

¹ "The Union Jack," by Barlow Cumberland, M.A.; Briggs, Toronto. "The Union Jack," by W. H. Holmes, B.C.L.; Copp Company, Toronto.

if the three Flags (that is, according to Mr. Cumberland, the three "Coats") are joined together in the Union, have we not a right to expect that this will be distinctly stated by the heralds in their verbal blazon? Surely so, for when two Flags (or Coats) of any kind are impaled or quartered the whole coat is enumerated. But what do we find in the three Proclamations? The Proclamation of 1606 speaks thus: "*The Cross of St. Andrew surmounted by the Cross of St. George*"; in Anne's reign it ran thus: "*The Crosses of St. George and St. Andrew conjoynd in such manner as we shall think fit*"; and the Order in Council of 1801 tells of "*the Crosses saltire of St. Andrew and St. Patrick . . . surmounted by the Cross of St. George.*" In no case is there a mention of the three "Achievements" (or Flags), but of the three "Ordinaries" (or Charges) being united in one "Field." And this being the case, the various Ordinaries (or Crosses) must be treated as Charges are always treated.

So far in reply to Mr. Cumberland's main contention. We now come to details. (1) THE ST. GEORGE'S CROSS.—It was only to be expected that sentiment and patriotism would combine to make any change in the form of a national Flag a cause for grumbling. Mr. Cumberland quotes a characteristic comment upon the new "additional Jack" of King James, from the pen of an English Admiral: "*Though it may be more honour to both the Kingdoms to be thus linked and united together, yet in view of the spectators, it makes not so fair a show, if it would please His Majesty.*" One can quite sympathize with this old guardian of "the narrow seas." Englishmen in those days preferred to sail and fight under the old English St. George, and Scotchmen doubtless under the St. Andrew, as in our later years certain Irish Members petitioned Parliament to introduce the ancient "*green Flag, with its three crowns, or.*" But, if a Union Flag is to be flown on which, not the three old Flags are to be quartered in their entirety, but their special crosses to be blended on a common "Field," it follows that each Flag must suffer some curtailment. This, indeed, is what happened, and then followed party efforts to accentuate the features of each Flag. This is seen by the greater width gradually given to the white fimbriation of the St. George, so that it had (as to-day it has) the appearance of a white cross surmounted by a red one. It is this very appearance to which such great objection has been made. The English Flag is *not* a red cross over a white cross, and it is but fair to contend that the Flag should not therefore convey that impression upon the mind of an onlooker acquainted with heraldry, but not aware of the special story of the Union Banner. But here it may be well to

emphasize the fact—for we venture to speak of it as a fact—that the great majority of those who are upholders of heraldic accuracy, and who consequently view with regret the present official pattern, are quite ready to admit that considerable license is always permissible when dealing with a “field” crowded with “Ordinaries,” and, even further, to concede that the words “*fimbriated as the saltire*” may possibly be taken as referring only to similarity of *metal* and not of *width*. But, however they are content to see the actual proportions of the St. George’s Cross and its “fimbriation” dealt with somewhat freely, they are unanimous, and have for the last hundred years been unanimous, in demanding that the treatment of the central charge should not be of such a nature as to be so heraldically misleading as is really the case with the present “fimbriated” St. George.

(2) THE COUNTERCHANGED SALTIRE.—It is here that the great blot, heraldically, mars our present Banner. “Search the world through, from Cadiz to Peru,” and wherever the most ancient science of heraldry is to be met with, there, we venture to say, no example can be found of *counterchanging* which deals with one Ordinary (or Charge) at the expense of another. Counterchanging spells in heraldry “equally dividing.” Refer to any counterchanged Achievement you like, and you will find it substantiates this statement. But what do we see—not in the verbal blazon, not in “the Form made by our Heralds,” but in the official pattern issued by the Admiralty? We find an attenuated St. Patrick, a red saltire, much narrower in its width than its partner the St. Andrew’s white saltire. And all for what reason? It is difficult indeed to say. Granted—freely and readily granted—that the proportions of the Admiralty Union are ingenious and clever, yet they are not *necessary*. We have been instrumental in lately ordering for a public building a Union Flag built up by Messrs. Lane and Neave according to the strict proportions recognised by heraldry. The cross is $\frac{1}{3}$, the combined saltires $\frac{1}{3}$, and the fimbriations or edgings (call them what you will, there has been too much quibbling over the term) are but a narrow border—we forget of what exact width, although we fancy it was $\frac{1}{10}$, which is generally given in continental heraldry as the width of a fimbriation, although in English no definite width is laid down. It will be asked, What is the practical appearance of this Flag as it flies on its staff? Well, every single member of the Corporation referred to is unanimous—nay, enthusiastic—in proclaiming the Flag to be a very striking and handsome one. If this be the outcome of a Flag strictly interpreted, why should not the whole subject be considered afresh? It cannot be too persistently repeated

that the reply of a high official of the Heralds' Office, to an objection long ago raised as to this official pattern, is a most misunderstood reply. It was in effect this, that the Admiralty pattern was made according to the drawing [on the Order or the drawing in the Heralds' Office; it matters not which was meant]. Now, the only drawing on the margin of the Order is a hasty sketch, outlining the general treatment, and therefore quite useless as a guide to proportions; and the official drawing of the 1801 Union made by our heralds has already appeared in these pages (see GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE, No. 26, June, 1899), and is as distinct and clear a contradiction to the accuracy of the Admiralty pattern, so far as the counterchanged saltires are concerned, as it could possibly be; for there they are equally treated, and the St. Patrick's fimbriation is taken off the azure “field,” and not off the saltire itself. One would like to nail to the mast this misleading quotation of Garter King—misleading, that is, as persistently misunderstood and misinterpreted. It has been served up *ad nauseam* as a proof (we quote Mr. Cumberland once again) that “*there is nothing more to be said.*” There is, however, everything to be said, and it will be said over and over again by those who want to see the British Flag *Nota sine labe*, which (freely interpreted and applied) runs thus, “*A Heraldic distinction without a flaw.*” During the recent funeral rites of our most revered, beloved and deeply-mourned Sovereign, a magnificent pall was worked by skilful needle-women. These ladies, we were told, were constantly visited, and their embroidery of the Royal Arms carefully supervised by the heralds themselves. Quite so! Accuracy in all heraldry we long since have lost, but surely in flags and shields officially blazoned and displayed we have a right to demand it. May it be found before long on the Union Flag, as it is on the Royal Banner! The nation, no less than the Sovereign, should have its Banner *Nota sine labe*.

J. R. C.



DIEU ET MON DROIT.



HE mourning of the whole Empire for its Queen-Empress, and the gathering of the representatives of well-nigh every nation to join us in honouring her and in recognising her son as her successor and our rightful Sovereign, were notable commentaries on some recent lucubrations. Old bits of genealogy, besides being often of the greatest value in elucidating history, are oftentimes interesting in themselves; and interest may very well be soberly stirred by the information that a certain lady has a descent from the heiress (in the heraldic sense) of King Charles I., and is, indeed, the senior coheirress (in the same sense) of that heiress, if a certain link in the pedigree to which attention has been somewhat cruelly forced be considered as no bar; and it is interesting to be told who, if she were ruled out, would then be the senior heir. It is all within genealogy's due function; but as heraldry was, as we know, reduced at one time to neglect on account of its baseless assumptions and ineptitudes, so antique genealogical studies might well become a derision if its findings were dressed up as mandates in serious politics. The lady whose name has been so freely bandied about, or the gentleman who has been mentioned as an alternative, is, of course, at liberty to say, if it would afford satisfaction, "I might have been Queen, or I might have been King of England, if it had not been for what was!" And, indeed, it seems pretty clear on further consideration that anyone else is at liberty to say just the same. And even if a bit of far-back descent were of weighty importance, this question comes in, Which is, or would be, the true principle—that of the Salic Law, or inheritance by or through females? And that point, at any rate, should be settled first, before there is any talk of "Divine Right." And it does not exactly seem Wisdom's acme to evoke and carry back to eld, and to rest everything on, a modern principle, and one that was not systematically acted on, even if theoretically favoured, in our own country, and which some other nations have deliberately repudiated as a false one.

It is a queer assumption, too, that the monarchical descent of Charles I. was unimpeachable; he certainly inherited directly from his father, but the latter's succession was, even as to his Scottish throne, much less as to that of England, by no means ordered in all

points and sure; and, further, throughout all English history there has been this element, the most potent of all: the motto *Dieu et mon Droit* belongs as truly to the nation collectively and individually as to any monarch; and whatever the ideas of foreigners may be, Britons both here and in the Colonies will never permit themselves to be treated as any man's, or any system's, mere goods and chattels. In Anglo-Saxon England (and it was the case also in Scotland and Ireland) the throne passed by national election, the choice being from among the males of the Royal House, and these might be legitimate or illegitimate; so that the people were able to have the great Alfred as King, and also that kingly man of men, the Victor of Brunanburgh, Athelstan. And after the Conquest the Crown was still practically elective, as William II., Henry I., and Stephen, and Henry II. (who arrogated to himself his mother's rights while she was alive), and John amply demonstrated at the outset. Various were the principles of succession appealed to: sometimes the heir-male claimed to the exclusion of the heiress-general, sometimes it was *vice versa*; sometimes the hereditary claim was practically nil, but in all the one thing that was really needed was the national assent. And the term 'usurper,' such a glib modern phrase, was, if used at all, merely a term of opprobrium flung out by the opposing faction, and adopted by the general public if—and only if—the ruler and his faction were overthrown. The idea of Divine right was as much or as little with one form of claim as with any other; and a King *de jure* who is not also a King *de facto* is an absurdity; and it is a truly incongruous idea that, while the Divine Power can and will arrange the parents and birth for a particular child, God cannot, or will not, arrange the circumstances, and influence the minds and guide the counsels of those who have the final decision of a matter of such moment to the whole people as the possession of the throne.

Had Henry VI. not been afflicted with imbecility and his Queen with ferocity, and the Yorkists not been themselves Royal Plantagenets in the male line, the descent from Lionel, Duke of Clarence, would never have been dug up at that late period. But the Yorkists had their look-in, and used it so evilly that the people hunted about for a champion on the other side; and the son of the heiress of the legitimated House of Beaufort was chosen, though that would probably not have been the case had not his grandmother been the daughter of a King, and herself the widow of the great King, the victor of Agincourt, and mother of Henry VI., as well as of Henry VII.'s father. But that, of course, gave him not the slightest

real hereditary claim ; and the fact of the Beauforts not having been excluded from the succession to the throne, should they ever be in the right succession, by Act of Parliament, but merely by the dictum of Henry IV., could give them no claim whatever, and only illustrates the irony of things ; for Henry wished to bar the Beauforts, and after the total extermination of his own family the Beauforts found their only ghost of a shadow of hereditary claim to the crown on their having descent from the father of this said Henry, and from the fact that this said Henry had, about a century before, seized the crown. And, what is more, had there been any hereditary right here, it would have been vested, not in Henry VII., but in his mother Margaret ; but evidently the old principle had still vitality, that though right to the crown could be derived from a female, yet an adult male should be preferred as actual ruler—the principle that Edward III. had urged without success against both the distant heir-male and the daughters and young grandsons of his mother's brothers in respect of the French throne. Henry VII. won, but his own claim and all that could be derived from him rests solely on a victory, the voice of the army, and the after-assent of the people ; hereditary right was nowhere. But Elizabeth of York, his Consort—does the Divine Right come in there ? First, there are stark doubts as to whether Elizabeth was not born before any real marriage ceremony. And, furthermore, later on an Act of Parliament expressly declared that the marriage of Edward IV. and Elizabeth Widvile was a “pretensed” marriage, and that all the children of the said “pretensed” marriage were illegitimate ; but the nation, it may be said, desired King Henry to marry Elizabeth of York. That, however, does not remove the doubt as to herself personally, or annul the Parliamentary pronouncement ; for the nation then, as afterwards, in the cases of Queens Mary and Elizabeth (who were both declared illegitimate, yet reigned), dealt with all such questions from the standpoint of solid policy, and not from that of sentimentalism, or ecclesiastical or purist notions. But to those to whom such points seem to be of vital importance it might well cause great searchings of heart and searchings of documents, if that would be of any use, whether Arthur Plantagenet, Viscount L'Isle, may not have been the true legitimate heir of York, or whether both these families must be set aside, and the real possessor of the whole hereditary Yorkish right—whatever it was worth—must be sought among the descendants of George Plantagenet, Duke of Clarence ; and the thought of this, and consequent anxiety and irritation therefrom, were always present to the mind of

Henry VIII. himself. And no human being can ever decide these points absolutely.

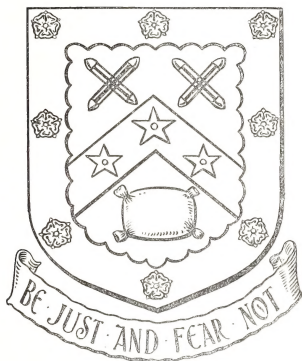
So much for the Stuarts' Divine Right! And their title even to the Scottish crown was a precarious one. Bruce's only rested on his acceptance by the people and his success; and after the death of his son, King David, it might well have been contended that the elder of this latter King's sisters of the whole blood, Matilda, who married Thomas Isaac, should have succeeded him in preference to his sister of the half-blood, who married Walter, the High Steward; but doubtless the latter's influence prevailed. And, again, the title of the second Stuart King and of all his successors had to be secured by that which we are instructed to regard as a pure nullity—an Act of Settlement! With at most, then, such a hodge-podge of title or lack of it—not to dwell on the careers of his father and mother, and the fact that he who was presumably sprung directly through both parents from the fighting Stuarts, etc., was a palpable coward—James I. ascended the English throne.

And yet there was a vaunting of Divine Right! If there was any element of Divine Right, it was from the fact that circumstances had been so arranged and the minds of men had been so influenced that he, despite his shaky title, should be accepted as King, so that England and Scotland might be peacefully united. His son Charles made war on his people, was conquered and slain; so his right, according to the Conquest theory, ended. But by the enthronement of Charles II. the Stuart claim had a new start, and he, by much degradation, and helped by the people's dread of his brother's succeeding, managed to retain the throne till his death; and then that brother, having wearied the nation with his tyranny and plots, fled ignominiously; and when he attempted to retake the kingdom he was crushed utterly at the Boyne. And the conqueror and the nation solemnly decreed the reversion of the crown to the electress Sophia and her issue, being Protestants; and when, after her son's accession, the Stuarts appealed to the sword, they were conquered, and afterwards were totally and finally conquered at Culloden. And to resurrect against the dynasty that began in 1714, and has continued in hereditary regular succession to this year, a shred of descent so valueless reminds one of the Gilbert-Sullivan plays. That quaint person Sir Robert Filmer wrote: "If Adam himself were still living and now ready to die, it is certain that there is one man [he does not, we observe, admit that the heir could be a female], and but one in the world, who is next heir, although the knowledge who should be that one man be quite lost." Why not institute a

search for this one man, this universal heir? It would be about as reasonable as the other kind of antiquarian delving, so far as all practical purposes go, and, if successful, would supersede the other; and it would be absorbingly interesting to hit on [but should the Salic Law, or what law, be here our cue?] the heir of that ancient progenitor who, beginning life about, as is supposed, some six thousand years ago, was ancestor of the mummy, now in the British Museum, who walked the stage of the world about twenty, or perhaps thirty, thousand years ago. But could the plea for the importation of some foreigner or other as Sovereign be shown to be as strikingly reasonable as it is in truth the reverse, yet Englishmen still remember the weary length of time that it took to make even Hanoverians into genuine Britons, and what their foreign non-British interests cost our nation in lives and treasure; and only direst necessity could bring them to try aliens again, especially as Modena and Parma do not sound attractive to British ears, and there was about them in their dictatorial days an atmosphere that was found not to be healthy even for Italian lungs, and how much less would it suit a Briton's breathing! And how could any claim be deduced from King Charles I. to colonies that did not then exist, and an Indian Empire and title that he never dreamed of? By conquest, by long tenure, and by will of the nation, our Royal Family hold the crown, and our late Queen-Empress held it by a conquest greater than that of the sword, and a more Divine right than that of any mere descent. She held it by the conquest of love, and the Divine right of ruling through the nation's affection. Highland sympathy itself and Highland loyalty gave themselves to her, and gave to her as not only a descendant of, but the true representative of the Stuarts, and the manifestation of what they should have been. And there is no claim of descent to the throne that genuine Britons and men of the Empire would value now one jot except descent directly from, or at the very least, closely collaterally connected with, her.

That was a notable incident, and especially as being unpremeditated, at Windsor Station, when, in lieu of mere draught animals, the willing hands of faithful, loving, virile men bore onwards their Queen, affirming thereby the inward power and the true glory of the good, the great, the beloved Queen-Empress Victoria. I. M.





THE ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF PUDSEY, YORKSHIRE.
(See next page.)

THE ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF PUDSEY.



O properly appreciate the hidden meaning of Pudsey's new coat of arms, one needs to know a little about Pudsey. Pudsey has always had a good opinion of itself, an opinion not entirely shared by its wealthier and grander neighbours of Leeds and Bradford. Leeds looked down upon it; Bradford was slowly appropriating parts of Pudsey, and was evidently bent upon absorbing the rest within its own boundaries. What was left of Pudsey failed to appreciate the intended compliment, and towards the close of the past year obtained its own Charter of Incorporation. Incorporation means a coat of arms to be obtained somehow, and Pudsey has had a bad example set before its eyes. Leeds—wealthy Leeds—is still displaying a bogus crest and supporters. Pudsey was above such practices, and at the very outset of its incorporated career obtained a proper grant of arms, the date of the grant being early in the present year. The official blazon is: "Argent, on a chevron vert, between two pairs of shuttles saltirewise in chief and a woolpack in base proper, three mullets pierced or, all within a bordure engrailed gules, charged with eight roses of the field." *Motto*: "Be just, and fear not," which is rather a justly merited gibe at Leeds. Pudsey has recognised, what very few towns do, that it is an anomaly for a corporation to possess a crest. Pudsey has been content without one. The arms are founded upon those (vert, a chevron between three mullets or) of the old family Pudsey of Pudsey. Their motto, "Penser peu de toi," was, however, just a wee little bit too modest for Pudsey. The shuttles and woolpack are of course in allusion to the trade interests of the town, whilst the roses are presumably the white roses of York.

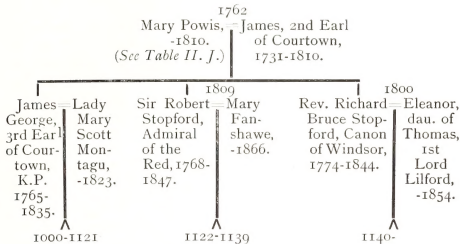


ROYAL DESCENTS (*continued*).

A TABLE OF THE LIVING DESCENDANTS OF MARY, QUEEN CON-SORT OF FRANCE, DUCHESS OF SUFFOLK, ETC., 1498-1533, YOUNGER DAUGHTER OF KING HENRY VII. (*continued*).

BY THE MARQUIS DE RUIGNY AND RAINEVAL.

TABLE II. K.



41. Descendants of James George, 3rd Earl of Courtown, K.P., 1765-1835.
See Table II. K.

1000-1121 Same as Nos. 240-361.

42. Descendants of the Hon. Sir Robert Stopford, Admiral of the Red, 1768-1847.
See Table II. K.

- 1122 738 Rear-Admiral Robert Wilbraham Stopford, 1844 } Grandson ; son of Admiral Robert Stopford, 1811-1891. Fanshawe Stopford, 1811-1891.
- 1123 739 Audrey Stopford, 1887 } Great-grandsons ; sons of
- 1124 740 Robert Neville Stopford, 1888 } No. 1122.
- 1125 741 Colonel Arthur Bouverie Stopford, R.A., 1845 } Grandsons ;
- 1126 742 William Edward Stopford, 1848 } brothers of
- 1127 743 Captain Frederick George Stopford, R.N., 1852 } No. 1122.
- 1128 744 Robert Edward Wilbraham Stopford, 1897 } Great-grandchildren ;
- 1129 745 John Lionel Wilbraham Stopford, 1900 } children of
- 1130 746 Emily Wilbraham Stopford, 1894 } No. 1127.
- 1131 747 Francis James Stopford, Barrister-at-Law, 1857 } Grandchildren ;
- 1132 748 Mary Louisa (wife of the Rev. William Ulgal, Vicar of Freeland, Oxford), 1854 } younger brother and sisters of
- 1133 749 Henrietta Julia Stopford, 1859 } No. 1122.
- 1134 750 Eleanor Anna Stopford, 1862 }
- 1135 751 Louise Catherine Stopford, 1820 }
- 1136 752 Charlotte Anna (wife of the Very Rev. Robert Gregory, Dean of St. Paul's), 1823 } Daughters.
- 1137 753 Eleanor Charlotte Gregory } Grandchildren ;
- 1138 754 Christiana Stopford Gregory } daughters of
- 1139 755 Alice Sophia Gregory } No. 1136.

43. *Descendants of the Hon. and Rev. Richard Bruce Stopford, Canon of Windsor and Chaplain to Queen Victoria, 1774-1884. See Table II. K.*

- | | | | |
|------|-----|---|---|
| 1140 | 756 | Hilda Frances Marguerite Stopford, 1874 | } Great-grand-daughter; daughter of Arthur Charles Stopford, 1846-1895, and grand-daughter of the Rev. Charles Stopford, 1805-1864. |
| 1141 | 757 | Alice Mary Stopford, 1848 | |
| 1142 | 758 | Sackville George Stopford Sackville, Lieut.-Colonel, 3rd Battalion Northampton Regiment, 1840 | } Grandsons; sons of William Bruce Stopford, of Drayton House, Thrapston, 1806-1872, who assumed the name of Sackville. |
| 1143 | 759 | Lionel Richard Sackville, Colonel Rifle Brigade, 1845 | |
| 1144 | 760 | Lionel Charles Stopford Sackville, 1891 | } Great-grandchildren; children of No. 1143. |
| 1145 | 761 | Geoffrey William Stopford Sackville, 1893 | |
| 1146 | 762 | Elinor Beryl Stopford Sackville, 1888 | |
| 1147 | 763 | Diana Mary Stopford Sackville, 1889 | |
| 1148 | 764 | Alexander William Stopford, 1846 | } Grandson; brother of Nos. 1142 and 1143. |
| 1149 | 765 | Edward Rupert Sydney Stopford | |
| | | | } Great-grandson; only son of Sydney Robert Stopford, 1850-1888, brother of Nos. 1142, 1143, 1148. |
| 1150 | 766 | Harriet Caroline Stopford, 1838 | |
| 1151 | 767 | Fanny Louisa (wife of Hon. and Rt. Rev. Augustus Legge, the Bishop of Lichfield) | } Grand-daughters; sisters of Nos. 1142, 1143, 1148. |
| 1152 | 768 | Francis Augustus Legge, 1880 | |
| 1153 | 769 | George Stopford Legge, 1882 | } Great-grandchildren; children of No. 1151. |
| 1154 | 770 | Beatrice Mary Caroline Legge, 1883 | |
| 1155 | 771 | Rhoda Stefanie Legge, 1887 | |
| 1156 | 772 | Georgina Mary (wife of the Hon. Edward P. Thesiger, C.B.), 1842 | } Grand-daughter; sister of Nos. 1142, 1143, 1148, 1150, 1151. |
| 1157 | 773 | Arthur Lionel Bruce Thesiger, 1872 | |
| 1158 | 774 | Bertram Sackville Thesiger, Lieutenant R.N., 1875 | } Great-grandchildren; children of No. 1156. |
| 1159 | 775 | Ernest Frederick Graham Thesiger, 1879 | |
| 1160 | 776 | Sibyl Adeline Thesiger, 1883 | |
| 1161 | 777 | Margaret Elizabeth (wife of William Edmund Wood Collins, of Langley Place, Slough), 1847 | } Grand-daughters; sisters of Nos. 1142, 1143, 1148, 1150, 1151, 1156. |
| 1162 | 778 | Eleanor Mary Agnes (wife of Lionel John William Fletcher, of Ewell Manor, Maidstone), 1851 | |
| 1163 | 779 | Beatrice Evelyn (wife of Harry Samuel Cumming Clarke-Jervoise), 1853 | |
| 1164 | 780 | Kathleen Margaret Clarke-Jervoise | } Great-grand-daughter; only child of No. 1163. |
| 1165 | 781 | Grace (wife of the Hon. Henry Arden Adderley), 1854 | |
| 1166 | 782 | Hubert Bowyer Arden Adderley, 1886 | } Great-grandchildren; children of No. 1165. |
| 1167 | 783 | Muriel Grace Adderley, 1882 | |
| 1168 | 784 | Ruth Margaret Adderley, 1884 | |
| 1169 | 785 | Isabel Julia Adderley, 1887 | |
| 1170 | 786 | Joan Adderley, 1889 | |
| 1171 | 787 | Lettice Mary Adderley, 1894 | |

1172	788	George Walter Stopford, 1870	} Grandchildren ; children of James Sydney Stopford, 1808-1885.
1173	789	Philip James Stopford, 1872	
1174	790	Reginald Arthur Stopford, 1873	
1175	791	Heneage Frank Stopford, Lieutenant R.A., 1877	
1176	792	Wyndham Horace Stopford, Lieutenant R.M.L.I., 1878	
1177	793	Mabel Catherine Stopford, 1869	} Grand-daughter ; daughter of Captain Edward Stopford, R.N., 1809-1895.
1178	794	Eleanor Frances Stopford, 1874	
1179	795	Edith Louisa (wife of Vice-Admiral Sir William R. Kennedy, K.C.B.)	} Great-grand-daughter ; daughter of No. 1179.
1180	796	Alice Emily Kennedy, 1870	
1181	797	Robert Maurice Stopford, 1890	} Great-grandchildren ; children of Lieut.-Colonel Horace Robert Stopford, 1855-1899 (Modder River), son of Robert Stopford, 1813-1878.
1182	798	Norah Grace Eden Stopford, 1889	
1183	799	Evelyn Emma (wife of Walter Copland Perry, Ph.D., Barrister-at-law)	} Grand-daughter ; daughter of Robert Stopford, 1813-1878.
1184	800	Evelyn Walter Copland Perry, 1890	

(To be continued.)



AN OLD SCOTTISH MANUSCRIPT.

A RECORD OF DOCUMENTS UNDER THE GREAT
AND PRIVY SEALS OF SCOTLAND (*continued*).

BY CHARLES S. ROMANES.



INFETMENT to Sir George Mackenzie of Torbat of the lands and barronie of Coigach, Coultalead, and others, holds of his majestie ward and blensch upon the resignatione of Coleine, Earle of Balcarras and severall others.

Composition 100 merks.

Mr. David Watson. Infetment of recognitione of those parts and pertinents of Dounfeild which pertained to the deceast David Pitcairn portioner of Dounfeild to Robert Orrock, merchant in. . . Composition 400 merks.

Infetment to Sir John Munro of Fowlis, Knight and barronet of the lands and estate of Fowlis, holds of his majestie ward and changed to taxt ward for payment of 200 lib for the ward also much for the releiffe and 500 lib for the marriage and erecting the tounne

and village of Eister Fowlis in ane brugh of barronie with ane weeklie mercat and disjoines the said lands from all Earledomes, Lordships, barronies and others whereunto they were formerlie annexed, and erects them in ane free baronie to be called the barronie of Fowlis upon the resignatione of the said Sir John Munro under the King's hand. Composition 200 lib.

Confirmatione of the lands of Findawtie to Petter
 takin out. Davidstone, holds of his majestie feu.

Composition 100 merks.

Infeftment to George Gordon eldest lawfull sone to
 takin out. Patrick Gordon of Boigs of Darley of the toune and lands of Boigs of Darley and others, holds of his majestie ward and changed to taxt ward for payment of 40 lib for the ward also much for the releiffe 120 lib for the marriage under the King's hand upon the resignatione of the said Patrick Gordon his father.

Composition 40 lib.

Tuttorie of William, John, Jean, Catherine and Mary
 takin out. Turnbolls lawfull bairns to the deceast Thomas Turnbull of Boigmilne to Mary Brown their mother.

Composition 10 merks.

Escheat of Mr Gedeon Peinman late minister at
 takin out. Crichtoun to Mr William Livingstone merchant in Edinburgh.

Composition 20 merks.

Escheat of John Hamiltoun now of Blackhall lawfull sone to umquhill Claud Hamiltoun of Blackhall to John Maxwell Merchant Burgess of Paisley.

Composition 10 merks.

Andrew Escheat and liferent of Alexander Burnett of Carlops
 Young. to himselfe.

Composition 20 merks.

Gift of Pension of 400 lib sterling to Sir George Mackenzie his majesties advocate under the King's hand.

SIGNATURE PAST OCTOBER 30, 1677.

Infeftment of adjudicatione of the lands of Mount to
 takin out. Henrie Bowssie writter in Edinburgh adjudged for the soume of 1,756 lib.

Composition 20 merks.

Infeftment to John Imbrie eldest lawfull son to William.
 takin out. Imbrie of Cruvie of the lands of Cruvie Wester with priviledge of pasturage on Lucklawhills and Broundod, holds of his majestie blensch upon the resignatione of the said William Imbrie his father.

Composition 20 lib.

Infetment to Charles, Earle of Aboyne of the lands and lordship of Aboyne, holds of his majestie ward changed to taxt ward for payment of 200 lib for the ward also much for the releiffe and 400 lib for the marriage under the Kings hand with ane erection of the toune and lands of Bountie in ane brough and barronie to be called the burgh of barronie of Charletoune of Aboyne with ane weeklie mercat and four free faires and uniting the parochins of . . . tanner and Aboyne [M.S. torn] called the kirk of Charletoune of Aboyne and libertie of fishing of Cruves upon the river of Dee adjacenting part of the lands of the said Lordship with the office of jurisdiction and forrestrie within the forrests of Morven and others upon the resignation of the said Charles Earle of Aboyne and George Marqwes of Huntley. Composition 10 merks.

Mr. Thomas Escheat of Sir Alexander Forbes of Tolgwhone to Gordon. Mr. James Strachan minister at Tarves upon the his owne horning. Composition 10 merks.

Escheat of umquhile Alexander Dalgairno in Fortrie taken out. to Arthur Dalgairno in Dumstoune.

Composition 20 merks.

George Escheat of the deceast Captain John and William Dallas. Rutherfurds to Patrick Wause goodman of the Tolbuith of Edinburgh. Composition 10 merks.

Hugh Escheat of Theophilus Auchterlonie skipper in Pres- Patersons. tounpans to Thomas Young merchant in Edinburgh upon his owne horning. Composition 20 merks.

Escheat of umquhile Peter Frater Merchant in Edinburgh taken out. burgh to John Hall Merchant there upon his owne horning. It is also sought be William Paterson Merchant burgess of Edinburgh and be the relict of the said umquhile Peter Frater. John Hall preferred. Composition 20 merks.

Mr. James Remission for Adulterie to William Jack in Porter- Weir. toune. Composition 40 merks.

Escheat of umquhile . . . Orr merchant in Glasgow as last Aire of the deceast Bessie and Marioune Orr his children to Marione Craig his relict. Composition 500 merks.



BURKE'S "PEERAGE."



OF all books to which the genealogist has occasion to refer, probably Burke's "Peerage" is most often in his hands. The current volume (Harrison and Sons, Pall Mall, 42s.) came to us at the opening of the year, but the unhappy event which plunged the nation into mourning absorbed much of our space, and we have been compelled to postpone our notice of the work until the present number.

In his introduction the editor, Mr. Ashworth Burke, claims with justice that Burke's "Peerage" is "far wider in scope, far fuller in detail, and more precise in its statements than any other Peerage and Baronetage extant. Burke's 'Peerage' alone records the pedigrees of the Peers and Baronets, and as a genealogical publication remains without a competitor." The claim, which is strictly accurate, is a true judgment upon the book.

Before proceeding to make one or two minor criticisms which occur to us upon the book itself, it will be well to call attention to the preface, its pages this year being chiefly occupied by an erudite comparison of the Peerage at the present moment and at former periods, reaching back to the first year of the reign of Edward III. The chief comparison made, however, lies between the first years of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries respectively and Garter's Roll of "The Lords Temporal in the first Session of the first Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland," dated January 22, 1801, and signed by Sir Isaac Heard, Garter, is reprinted in full, with brief notes as to the present state of the then existing Peerages. At the beginning of the century there were only 266 Peers with seats in the House; there are now 523, excluding in both cases the Representative Peers for Scotland. There are, however, 39 Peerages now in enjoyment which in 1801 were, or are now, under attainder, dormant, in abeyance, merged in higher titles, or vested in Peeresses. These should be borne in mind, as they would slightly alter the figures. Of the Peerages which existed in 1801, 2 have fallen and remain in abeyance, and 79 have become extinct; 244 Peerages extant at the time of the Union in 1801 still exist, but of these 64 are now merged in higher honours and 5 are enjoyed by Peeresses in their own right. Consequently, only 155 titles remain in the new roll as they stood in the old.

The present editor, by careful and persistent work, is doing much

to enhance the accuracy of Burke, and should his present efforts and persistent vigilance be continued unabated for the next five or six years, there will be little room for criticism or fault-finding. The gradual substitution of new and more artistic blocks in place of the old illustrations is rapidly proceeding, and already an appreciable proportion of the arms are from drawings made by Mr. Graham Johnston, which are in every way excellent.

And now, in the hope of assisting the editor in his labours, we would direct his attention to various little matters. The arms assigned to the Duke of Cambridge are not according to his own warrant, but are those of his father. The arms given to the Duke of Cumberland have lapsed, as, in fact, have those which superseded them. Those of the present Duke, we believe, are those of Hanover only. The Duke of Albany (Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha), we believe, bears the arms of *Saxony* with the English arms superimposed thereupon, and not *vice versa*. At any rate, that was the form adopted by the Duke of Edinburgh after his succession to the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. The present Duke, we believe, is not a Knight of the Garter. There is something wrong with the Heygate block, and a new one here would be advantageous. The arms of Lord Herries are quite different from those assigned to him. Lord Gerard's crest is a monkey, and we suggest that the editor should examine the Anstruther arms as well as those of Lord Antrim and the Duke of Roxburghe. The arms of Lord Mar and Kellie are not as they were last matriculated in Lyon Register.

One piece of information which has recently come to our hands we will make Mr. Ashworth Burke a present of. The Duke of Marlborough is *not* a Prince of the Holy Roman Empire nor is he Prince of Mindelheim. We recently had occasion to refer the point to the proper authorities in Vienna, and the official answer we received was that both dignities became extinct at the death of the first Duke without male issue. Consequently, the double eagle and the princely coronet and titles should be removed. Is not the apparent parentage of Elizabeth Godfrey (p. 1013) a misprint?



DEBRETT.



CONSEQUENT upon the demise of the Crown, many alterations were of course necessitated. To meet the fact, and in view of the period which will elapse before the new Debrett is issued, the portion of Debrett concerned with the Royal Family has been reprinted with the necessary alterations, and, under the title of "A Royal Supplement to Debrett," can be obtained at one shilling. It is prefaced by a reproduction of a charming portrait of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria in her coronation robes. One statement contained therein we wish to directly contradict, though Burke and Debrett both agree upon the point. The point relates to the precedence of the Royal Dukes, the statement being made that the Duke of Cambridge, as grandson of a Sovereign of this country, has Royal Precedence, whilst the Duke of Cumberland has not. This idea doubtless originates in what we consider to be a misapprehension of the Act of Henry VIII. for the placing of the Lords. The grandson of the Sovereign for the time being has precedence of all other Dukes.



REVIEW.

Notes on an Old Baptist Family: Ward of Nottingham. Nottingham; printed for private circulation, 1900. Pp. viii—52. Cloth, 8vo. Illustrated.

A pedigree which includes only five generations, and relating to names of such frequent occurrence as Ward and Smith—for the latter family is included as an appendix—would not seem at first sight to afford much opportunity for writing a family history; but Mr. J. T. Godfrey, who is responsible for the compilation, has made good use of the materials supplied by Mr. James Ward, of Nottingham, the present representative of this family; and the result is a successful little book, which will be of permanent interest to the two families concerned and to their friends. The work has the merit of being evidently a faithful record of the people whom it includes, and is in every sense a straightforward narrative. There is no attempt to "hitch on" to some eminent family; and Mr. Godfrey candidly admits that as Benjamin Ward, with whom the pedigree begins, had a contemporary namesake, who also was married at the same church and in the same year, there does not seem much chance of tracing back the ancestry of Benjamin Ward, who was born about 1755, and died in 1823. Mr. Godfrey states that nothing has been admitted "which is not capable of being proved by documentary evidence or trustworthy oral testimony," the latter applying to facts known to living members of the family. We wish that as much could be said of many far more pretentious family histories. The book has a well-printed tabular pedigree, illustrating, not only the Wards, but their descendants in the female line. There are numerous

biographical details about the various persons named, and in the appendix appear various register extracts and monumental inscriptions. The book is further illustrated with half-tone vignette portraits and views of places of interest to the Ward and Smith families; but it is to be regretted that a different class of paper has not been used. The delicate texture of "art" papers is scarcely suited for scarce books, which it may reasonably be expected will be preserved for a long period. It is only requisite to add that it is to Mr. James Ward that we are indebted for the recently-issued volume of "Marriage Registers of St. Mary's, Nottingham."



Queries and Correspondence.

Replies and letters (which MUST be written on ONE SIDE of the paper) should be addressed to the EDITOR, "Genealogical Magazine," 62, Paternoster Row London, E.C. The Editor begs to call the attention of his correspondents to the absolute NECESSITY of writing legibly those queries intended for publication. Names which may be familiar enough to the writers are not equally familiar to others. All queries which have been received at the office of this magazine prior to the insertion of this notice will be inserted in their turn in our pages; but as the queries sent to us for publication are greatly in excess of the space we can devote to them, we give notice that in future all queries of purely personal interest must be accompanied by a postal order for ONE SHILLING. Replies to queries, and also correspondence concerning articles which have appeared in our pages on matters of general interest, will not be charged for. The Editor does not undertake to receive or forward correspondence not intended for publication in these columns.

AN OLD ROMAN MONUMENT.

I would demur to the effect given to the initials "EQ" herein, so suggest the following version:

"To the Gods of the Shades; Flavinus, a horseman of the Petrian wing, Cornet of the Candidian troop; aged 25, served 7 years; is here interred."

"EQ" extended reads *eques* a horseman, and the term *ala* for "wing" forms the only distinction between foot and cavalry. A real knight would be "Equus auratus." Our knight was originally the "horse-boy." A. HALL.



BOOKPLATE OF JAMES, EARL OF CARNARVON.

I should be glad to know the sixth quartering of the bookplate of James, Earl of Carnarvon, 1714-19. I read the shield as follows: 1 and 8. "Arg. on a cross sa. a leopard's face or," *Bridges*. 2. "Arg. a fess betw. three martlets sa.," *Berkeley* (the birds have legs). 3. "Or a pile gu.," *Chandos*. 4. "Quarterly per fess indented arg. and az.," *Acton*. 5. "Gu. on a chev. betw. three leopards' faces or, as many mullets sa.," *Pearle* (chev. is arg., and the mullets are more like fleurs de lys). 6. "Arg. a fess betw. three lozenges (query az.) within bordure az." . . . 7. "Arg. on a bend az. three escallops of the field," *Bernard* (the escallops are scarcely readable). Escut. of Pretence: "Sa. a bend betw. six crosses croiset fitchee 3 and 3 arg.," (the crosses are in nubibus), *Lake*, impaling quarterly 1 and 4. "Or fretty az.," *Willoughby*, 2 and 3. "Or on each of two bars gu. as many waterbougets arg.," *Willoughby*. (I am afraid, as this is an old quartered coat, that the fourth waterbouget for difference is very doubtful.) These asides are mentioned because the eulogium of "accuracy and care" on p. 335 seems scarcely just, however interesting the bookplate really is. F. W.

RAVENSCROFT.

The connection referred to in query (a) is as follows :

Hugh Ravenscroft, = Isabel, eldest daughter and coheir of
second son of William Ravenscroft, of Ralph Holland by Rose Skevington,
Ravenscroft, co. Chester, was Steward of his wife, daughter and heir of John
Hopedale May 1, 9 Henry IV., and of the Skevington, of Bretton, co. Flint.
lordship of Mold, co. Flint.

Amongst their numerous descendants I find only two who bore the name of Robert. One of them in point of date might have been father of the child baptized at Reading in 1665. Thus—

Roger Ravenscroft, = Beatrice, daughter of Segar Peesley, of
Clerk in Holy Orders, fourth son of Abingdon, co. Berks.
George Ravenscroft, of Bretton, Rector
of Dogleston, co. Chester, October 5,
1616, Prebend of Chester. Buried
February 9, 1634.

1	2	3	4		
George.	Thomas.	Robert.	Isaac.	Anne, ux. — Owen.	Catherine, ux. Rev. Charles Duckworth, Rector of Dogleston, February 9, 1634. Buried October 8, 1673.

The connection with Berkshire is rather suggestive. I would advise Mr. W. Ravenscroft to search the Dogleston Register for the baptism of Robert, and to refer to the wills of his father and of the Rev. Charles Duckworth. They would most likely be found at Chester. K.

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HUMPSTON.

In reply to "J. S. S. H.'s" query in the GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE, vol. iv., p. 361, I append a few notes which may be useful.

A Queen's letter, dated July 17, 1601, signifies to the Lord Deputy that she has chosen *Robert Humpston*, M.A. and Preacher, to be Bishop of Downe and Connor (Calendar of Patent and Close Rolls in Chancery, Ireland, vol. ii., pp. 589, 590).

In three fiant of Elizabeth (viz., grant of the bishopric, mandate for consecration, and restitution of temporalities), dated April 5, 1602, he is described as Robert Humpston, M.A. (Pub. Rec. Ir. Rept., 1886, p. 59).

Cotton's "Fasti Eccl. Hib.," vol. iii., pp. 204, 205, runs as follows: "160½ Robert Humpston, M.A., an Englishman, Rector of Barron [? Barrow], in the county of Chester, succeeded by letter of Privy Seal, dated 17 July, 1601, but was not consecrated till 5 April, 1602. He held the sees [Down and Connor] only four years. He published a sermon in 1589. For which see Wood's 'Athenae Oxon.'"

Bishop Humpston died at Kilroot, near Carrickfergus, co. Antrim, in 1606.

There is a short memoir of this prelate (written by the Rev. William Reynell, B.D.) in the "Dictionary of National Biography," vol. xxviii., p. 253.

Humpston used arms Ar. two bars sa. in chief three pellets ("Blazon of Episcopacy," 2nd edit., p. 168).

Laurel Lodge, Terenure, co. Dublin.

GEO. S. CARV.

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BASSET.

Can any of your readers inform me of the ancestry and descendants, if any, of Sir Robert Basset, who was Lord Mayor of London in the year 1475? His arms were: Gu., three helmets ar., vizors and garnishings or. Also the ancestry of Elizabeth Basset, maid of honour to Anne of Cleves about the year 1540.

41, Christchurch Road, Streatham Hill, S.W.

JAMES BASSETT.

PEMBERTON.

I shall be obliged if any reader can give me information about the following family or advise where a pedigree of the same may be found: Pembertons of Lancashire between Sir Adam Pemberton, of 1189, of Pemberton, co. Lancashire; William Pemberton, of Somershall, co. Lancashire, of 1450; and John Pemberton, of Billinge and Bispham Hall, co. Lancashire, of 1713. Also any record of where Sir Lewes Pemberton went after leaving St. Albans about 1627.

I should also be glad to hear from Mr. Walter M. Graham Easton, who writes "The Buchanans" in the February number, when he has completed his "History and Genealogy of the House of Graham," which he mentions as belonging to a branch of the house of Graham. I am keenly interested in the subject.

JESSIE GRAHAM LEIGH-PEMBERTON.

ORIGIN OF BALDERIC OR BAUDRY LE TEUTON.

FOURISHED 1030.

I am anxious to find the paternity and origin of this Balderic. He appears to have been a soldier of fortune, and came to the court of the Duke of Normandy some time before the Conquest of England. Orderic mentions him, and though he does not tell us who he was, he mentions a fine marriage he made with a lady related to the Duke. Balderic is also mentioned in Lodge's "Irish Peerage" in the pedigree of De Courcy, Lord Kingsale, vol. vi., p. 135. His sons and grandsons fought bravely at Hastings, and were well rewarded by King William with large grants of land. Thus I find that some of the best families in England descend from him: De Courcy, Neville, Warren, Mortimer, and myself.

Lodge states that Balderic was descended from the Emperor Charlemagne, and he gives a very correct account of that family down to Charles, Duke of Lorraine, who died in 992, whose son Charles by the second marriage he makes the father of Balderic; but after carefully looking through "L'Art de Vérifier les Dates" (see vol. iii., 140, or vol. iv., 191, 493)—and I suppose it is one of the best French genealogical works—I find that this distinguished ancestry of Balderic cannot be maintained.

Christchurch, New Zealand.

DOMINICK BROWNE.

BATCHELAR.

I should be grateful for information upon any of the following points:

1. The family of Batchelar, of Horstead, near Norwich, bear arms: Argent, on a bend vert, three fleur-de-lis, or, between three plumes. The arms borne by the Batchelars of Easingwold, York-shire, are similar to these, but not identical. Have these two families a common origin?

2. When were arms assigned to them, and what are the mottoes borne by them?

3. Are any of the Batchelar family still living at Horstead or the neighbourhood?

4. A branch of one of these families was settled at East Grinstead, Sussex, in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, having, it is believed, removed thither from Croydon, where it is known they held property. They also possessed several farms at East Grinstead and Lingfield. A member of this family set up the first stage coach between London and Lewes, before the turnpikes on the Lewes Road were erected (which was in 1663), and in 1756 a James Batchelar ran a coach (one of the earliest, if not *the* earliest) between London and Brighton. A Miss Mary Batchelar, belonging to the East Grinstead family, married a clergyman named Blagden. She died in 1771, and was buried at East Grinstead in a family vault, upon which, when undergoing repair a few years since, was found what was doubtless part of an old inscription, "1727, from Croydon."

Any particulars concerning this family previous to the eighteenth century will be gratefully received by

Lingfield, Surrey.

(MISS) CATHERINE S. DEACON.

A Gazette of the Month,

BEING A

Chronicle of Creations, Deaths, and other Matters.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

January 25, 1901.

WHITEHALL, October 12, 1900.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to grant unto Louisa Molyneux, of Glen Eyre, in the parish of North Stoneham, in the county of Southampton, widow and relict of Andrew Mitchell Molyneux, late of Rock Point, in the parish of New Brighton, in the county palatine of Chester, sometime a Captain in the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, deceased, Her Royal license and authority that she and her issue by her late husband, the said Andrew Mitchell Molyneux, may take and use the surname of Mitchell in addition to and before that of Molyneux, and that her said issue may take and bear the arms of Mitchell quarterly with those of Molyneux; such arms being first duly exemplified according to the laws of arms and recorded in the College of Arms, otherwise the said Royal license and permission to be void and of none effect:

And to command that the said Royal concession and declaration be recorded in Her Majesty's College of Arms.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

January 28, 1901.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, January 27, 1901.

The King has been pleased to appoint His Majesty William II., German Emperor, King of Prussia, K.G., G.C.V.O., Colonel-in-Chief 1st (Royal) Dragoons, Honorary Admiral of the Fleet, to be a Field-Marshal in the Army, on the occasion of the anniversary of His Majesty's birthday. The commission dated January 27, 1901.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

January 29, 1901.

WHITEHALL, January 27, 1901.

The King has been pleased to appoint the Right Honourable Charles Thomson Ritchie, being one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, to be an Ecclesiastical Commissioner for England.

ADMIRALTY, January 29, 1901.

NAVAL UNIFORM.

In pursuance of His Majesty's pleasure the following changes are to be made in the uniform of Flag Officers, as regards the collar and cuff of the full-dress coat:

Collar.—Instead of gold lace, oakleaf

pattern embroidery in gold on white cloth; piping at top as before. Collar to be two inches high instead of two and a quarter, with corners slightly rounded.

Cuffs.—Instead of the gold band, oakleaf embroidery, two and a quarter inches round the cuffs, with rows of five-eighths of an inch distinction lace round the sleeve above the cuff, according to rank, viz.: Admiral of the Fleet, 4 rows; Admiral, 3 rows; Vice-Admiral, 2 rows; Rear-Admiral and Commodore 1st Class, 1 row—the upper row to form a circle two inches in diameter, in the centre of the upper sleeve. The embroidered cuff is to have one quarter of an inch piping above the embroidery. The lower row of distinction lace is to be placed one quarter of an inch above the top edge of the piping.

Five years will be allowed before the alterations become compulsory.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF DERBY.

George Herbert Strutt, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated January 23, 1901.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF CAMBRIDGE.

Charles Israel Loraine Allix, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated January 21, 1901.

John Peed, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated January 21, 1901.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

John Drysdale Sandars, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated January 22, 1901.

CROWN OFFICE, January 28, 1901.

The King has been pleased by Letters Patent under the Great Seal to appoint: Thomas Erskine Holland, of Lincoln's Inn, in the county of London, Esq., D.C.L.; Thomas Henry Carson, of Lincoln's Inn, Esq.; Lewis Edmund Glynn, of the Middle Temple, Esq.; Thomas Edward Crispe, of the Middle Temple, Esq.; Horace Edmund Avory, of the Inner Temple, Esq.; Lewis Tonna Dibdin, of Lincoln's Inn, Esq., D.C.L.; Herbert Francis Manisty, of the Inner Temple, Esq.; John Charles Lewis Coward, of Gray's Inn, in the county of London, and of the Middle Temple, Esq.; Stuart Cunningham

Macaskie, of Gray's Inn, Esq.; John Eldon Bankes, of the Inner Temple, Esq.; Thomas Edward Scrutton, of the Middle Temple, Esq.; Collingwood Hope, of the Inner Temple, Esq.; Allan Gibson Steel, of the Inner Temple, Esq.; John Andrew Hamilton, of the Inner Temple, Esq.; Thomas Gardner Horridge, of the Middle Temple, Esq.; and Samuel Thomas Evans, of the Middle Temple, Esq., to be respectively of His Majesty's Counsel learned in the Law.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

Friday, February 1, 1901.

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION

For discontinuing the currency of the Doubloon in the Island of Jamaica.

EDWARD, R.

WHEREAS by virtue of an Order in Council and Proclamation of the third day of February one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, certain portions of "The Coinage Act, 1870," as amended by section two of "The Coinage Act, 1891," were applied to the Island of Jamaica:

And whereas it is provided by the said Order in Council and Proclamation that any coins coined in a foreign country which at the date of the promulgation of the said Proclamation were by law current and a legal tender in any Colony or Possession to which the said Order in Council and Proclamation extended, should, until Our Proclamation otherwise directed, continue to be so current and a legal tender at the same rate and up to the same amount as theretofore:

And whereas under the provisions so applied We may by Proclamation regulate any matters relative to the coinage and the Mint within Our prerogative which are not provided for by the said Act, and may revoke or alter any Proclamation previously made:

And whereas by virtue of an Act of the Island of Jamaica passed in the third year of the reign of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, chapter thirty-nine, entitled "An Act to provide for the assimilation of the currency of this Island with the currency of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland," it was provided that the doubloon should be deemed to be legal tender at and after the rate of three pounds four shillings:

And whereas it is expedient that the doubloon should no longer be legal tender in the said Island:

Now, therefore, We do hereby, in pursuance of the recited provisions and of all other powers enabling Us in this behalf, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, proclaim, direct, and ordain that the doubloon shall as from the first day of April, one thousand nine hundred and one, cease to be

current or legal tender in the Island of Jamaica.

Given at Our Court at *St. James's*, this thirtieth day of *January*, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

God save the King.

WHITEHALL, January 26, 1901.

The marriage between Their Highnesses the Prince Aribert and Princess Aribert of Anhalt, née Princess of Schleswig-Holstein, having been dissolved on the 10th of December, 1900, upon the application of both parties, in virtue of the Family Law of the Ducal House of Anhalt of July, 1900, the Princess, with the consent of the Duke Ernst Günther of Schleswig-Holstein as head of her family, has exercised her right to resume her family name, and will in future be called and known as Louise Auguste, Princess of Schleswig-Holstein.

CHANCERY OF THE ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER, ST. JAMES'S PALACE,
January 18, 1901.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the Royal Victorian Order:

TO BE HONORARY KNIGHT GRAND CROSS,
His Excellency Lieutenant-General Gustav von Kessel.

TO BE HONORARY COMMANDERS,
Major Dietrich von Tretha; Herr Hofrath Gustav Schwerin.

FOREIGN OFFICE, January 25, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to appoint Sir Arthur Henry Hardinge, K.C.M.G., C.B., to be His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the Shah of Persia.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

Tuesday, February 5, 1901.

CHANCERY OF THE ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER, ST. JAMES'S PALACE,
January 22, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to appoint General His Royal Highness Prince Frederic Christian Charles Augustus of Schleswig-Holstein, one of the Personal Aides-de-Camp to Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, to be a Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order.

CHANCERY OF THE ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER, ST. JAMES'S PALACE,
January 27, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the Royal Victorian Order:

TO BE A KNIGHT GRAND CROSS,
Captain His Serene Highness Adolphus, Duke of Teck, 1st Life Guards, K.C.V.O.

TO BE AN HONORARY KNIGHT GRAND CROSS.

His Royal Highness Leopold Charles Edward George Albert, Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Duke of Albany.

DOWNING STREET, February 2, 1901.

The King has been pleased to give directions for the appointment of John Edward Plummer, Esq., to be an Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council of the Colony of British Honduras.

DOWNING STREET, February 4, 1901.

The King has been pleased to give directions for the reappointment of Nicholas Darnell Davis, Esq., C.M.G. (Auditor-General), and Charles Boughton Hamilton, Esq., C.M.G. (Receiver-General), to be Members of the Executive Council of the Colony of British Guiana.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF BERKS.

The Right Honourable Reginald Balliol, Viscount Esher, K.C.V.O., C.B., to be Deputy-Lieutenant.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

Tuesday, February 12, 1901.

[The following Notice is substituted for that which appeared in the *London Gazette* of February 8, 1901.]

CHANCERY OF THE ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER, ST. JAMES'S PALACE, February 1, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the Royal Victorian Order:

TO BE HONORARY KNIGHT GRAND CROSS.
Count Paul Wolff Metternich.

TO BE KNIGHT GRAND CROSS.

Vice - Admiral Sir John Fullerton, K.C.V.O., C.B.

TO BE A COMMANDER.

Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets
Henry Charles Woods, M.D., M.V.O.

TO BE M.V.O., FOURTH CLASS.

Lieutenant Henry B. Pelly, R.N.; Staff Captain George A. Broad, R.N.; Captain Arthur Henry Orlando Lloyd, Grenadier Guards; Captain Hubert Alcock Nepean Fyers, Royal Rifle Reserve Regiment.

TO BE M.V.O., FIFTH CLASS.

Second-Lieutenant Ian Onslow Dennistoun, Grenadier Guards; Second Lieutenant the Honourable Cyril Myles Brabazon Ponsonby, Grenadier Guards; Lieutenant Haughton Ealdred Okeover, Royal Rifle Reserve Regiment.

CHANCERY OF THE ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE, DOWNING STREET, February 11, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to give directions for the following appointment to the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George:

To be an Ordinary Member of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Most Distinguished Order: Captain the Honourable Arthur Lawley, on appointment as Governor of the State of Western Australia.

WHITEHALL, February 11, 1901.

The King has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, nominating the Reverend Frederic Edward Ridgeway, D.D., Rector of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, to be Bishop Suffragan of Kensington, in the Diocese of London.

WHITEHALL, February 11, 1901.

The King has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, nominating the Venerable Thomas Stevens, M.A., Archdeacon of Essex, to be Suffragan Bishop of Barking, in the Diocese of St. Albans.

WHITEHALL, February 11, 1901.

The King has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, granting the dignities of Viscount and Earl of the said United Kingdom unto—

Frederick Sleigh, Baron Roberts of Kandahar, K.G., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., V.C., Field-Marshal and Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Forces, lately Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief the Forces in South Africa, by the names, styles, and titles of—

Viscount St. Pierre and Earl Roberts of Kandahar in Afghanistan, and Pretoria in the Transvaal Colony, and of the City of Waterford; with remainder to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten:

And in default of male issue with remainder to his elder daughter, the Honourable Aileen Mary Roberts, Spinster, to hold the names, styles, and titles of Viscountess St. Pierre and Countess Roberts of Kandahar in Afghanistan, and Pretoria in the Transvaal Colony, and of the City of Waterford; and after her decease to the heirs male of her body lawfully begotten, by the names, styles, and titles of Viscount St. Pierre and Earl Roberts of Kandahar in Afghanistan, and Pretoria in the Transvaal Colony, and of the City of Waterford:

With the like remainder in default of such issue of the said Aileen Mary Roberts to the Honourable Ada Edwina Stewart Roberts, Spinster, younger daughter of the said Baron Roberts, and the heirs male of her body lawfully begotten :

With the like remainder in default of such issue to every other younger daughter lawfully begotten of the said Baron Roberts, successively in order of seniority of age and priority of birth, and to the heirs male of their bodies lawfully begotten.

WHITEHALL, February 11, 1901.

The King has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great

Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, granting the dignity of a Knight of the said United Kingdom unto the Honourable Henry John Miller, Speaker of the Legislative Council of the Colony of New Zealand.

WHITEHALL, February 11, 1901.

The King has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, granting the dignity of a Knight of the said United Kingdom unto Hugh Adcock, Esq., C.M.G., Consulting Physician-in-Chief to His Imperial Majesty the Shah of Persia.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

WAR OFFICE, February 12, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to signify His intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the undermentioned Officers and Non-Commissioned Officer, whose claims have been submitted for His Majesty's approval, for their conspicuous bravery in South Africa, as stated against their names :

Corps.	Name.	Act of Courage for which recommended.
Royal Army Medical Corps, attached to Mounted Infantry.	Lieutenant W. H. S. Nickerson.	At Wakkerstroom, on the evening of the 20th April, 1900, during the advance of the Infantry to support the Mounted Troops, Lieutenant Nickerson went, in the most gallant manner, under a heavy rifle and shell fire, to attend a wounded man, dressed his wounds, and remained with him till he had him conveyed to a place of safety.
1st Battalion Derbyshire Regiment, Mounted Infantry.	Corporal H. Beet.	At Wakkerstroom, on the 22nd April, 1900, No. 2 Mounted Infantry Company, 1st Battalion Derbyshire Regiment, with two squadrons, Imperial Yeomanry, had to retire from near a farm, under a ridge held by Boers. Corporal Burnett, Imperial Yeomanry, was left on the ground wounded, and Corporal Beet, on seeing him, remained behind and placed him under cover, bound up his wounds, and by firing prevented the Boers from coming down to the farm till dark, when Doctor Wilson, Imperial Yeomanry, came to the wounded man's assistance. The retirement was carried out under a very heavy fire, and Corporal Beet was exposed to fire during the whole afternoon.
Imperial Light Horse.	Captains C. H. Mullins and R. Johnstone.	On the 21st October, 1899, at Elandsлагte, at a most critical moment, the advance being momentarily checked by a very severe fire at point-blank range, these two Officers very gallantly rushed forward under this heavy fire and rallied the men, thus enabling the flanking movement, which decided the day, to be carried out. On this occasion Captain Mullins was wounded.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, February 9, 1901.

The King was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on Edward Henry Busk, Esq., Chairman of Convocation of the University of London.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, February 9, 1901.

The King was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on Robert Harvey, Esq., High Sheriff of Cornwall.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, February 9, 1901.

The King was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on John Mark, Esq., J.P., of Didsbury, Lancashire.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, February 9, 1901.

The King was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on Edward Wollaston Knockner, Esq., C.B., Registrar of the Cinque Ports.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, February 9, 1901.

The King was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on Alfred Cooper, Esq., of The Gables, Surbiton.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, February 9, 1901.

The King was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on Hiram Stevens Maxim, Esq.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, February 9, 1901.

The King was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on Joseph Sykes Rymer, Esq., late Lord Mayor of York.

WAR OFFICE, February 15, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointment to the Most Honourable Order of the Bath:

To be an Honorary Member of the Civil Division of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross, of the said Most Honourable Order, viz., His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Michael Alexandrowich of Russia.

CHANCERY OF THE ROYAL VICTORIAN

ORDER, ST. JAMES'S PALACE,

February 2, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the Royal Victorian Order:

TO BE AN HONORARY KNIGHT GRAND CROSS.

His Royal Highness Prince Christian Frederic Charles George Waldemar Axel of Denmark, G.C.B.

TO BE KNIGHTS GRAND CROSS.

Captain His Serene Highness Prince Louis of Battenberg, G.C.B., K.N.; The Most Noble John Douglas Sutherland, Duke of Argyll, K.T., G.C.M.G.; The Most Noble Alexander William George, Duke of Fife, K.T.; Colonel Lord Edward William Pelham-Clinton, K.C.B.; Major-General Sir John Carstairs McNeill, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.; Sir Francis Knollys, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.; Lieutenant-Colonel the Right Honourable Sir Fleetwood Isham Edwards, K.C.B.; Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Arthur John Bigge, K.C.B., C.M.G.; Sir James Reid, Bart., M.D., K.C.B.

TO BE A KNIGHT COMMANDER.

Maurice Holzmann, Esq., C.B.

TO BE HONORARY KNIGHTS COMMANDERS.

His Excellency Surgeon-General Professor von Leuthold; Count von Wedel.

TO BE HONORARY COMMANDER.

Captain von Grümm.

TO BE COMMANDERS.

Albert Edward Wilfred, Count Gleichen, C.M.G.; Major, Grenadier Guards; Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable William Henry Peregrine Carington, C.B.; Lieu-

tenant-Colonel the Honourable Henry Charles Legge, M.V.O.; Captain Frederick Edward Grey Ponsonby, M.V.O., Grenadier Guards; Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Davidson, M.V.O.; Captain George Lindsay Holford, C.I.E., M.V.O., 1st Life Guards; Colonel Alfred Mordaunt Egerton, C.B.; Richard K. Holmes, Esq., M.V.O.; Rear-Admiral Adolphus FitzGeorge; Colonel John Palmer Brabazon, C.B., A.D.C.

TO BE HONORARY M.V.O., FOURTH CLASS.

Herr Georg von Pfiffer-Heydegg.

TO BE M.V.O., FIFTH CLASS.

James Forbes, Esq., His Majesty's Commissioner at Balmoral; The Most Noble Henry John, Duke of Roxburghe, Lieutenant, Royal Horse Guards; Reginald Herbert, Esq. (commonly called Lord Herbert), Lieutenant, Royal Horse Guards.

WAR OFFICE, February 15, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to confer the Decoration of the Royal Red Cross upon Madame de Ferrières, Superintendent of the French Hospital, Johannesburg, in recognition of her services in nursing sick and wounded soldiers in South Africa.

SCOTTISH OFFICE, WHITEHALL,

February 13, 1901.

The King has been pleased, by Warrants under His Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, bearing date the 7th instant, to direct Letters Patent to pass the Great Seal in Scotland, appointing the Right Honourable Lord Elphinstone and Sir Ludovic Grant, Bart., Regius Professor of Public Law in the University of Edinburgh, to be Trustees and Commissioners of the Board of Manufactures in Scotland, to fill the vacancies occasioned by the deaths of Major-General Sir Robert Murdoch Smith, K.C.M.G., and Sir John Cowan, Bart.

SCOTTISH OFFICE, WHITEHALL,

February 13, 1901.

The King has been pleased, by Warrants under His Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, dated the 9th instant, to reappoint for a further period of five years the Members of the Fishery Board for Scotland, in office on the 21st January, 1901, viz.: Angus Sutherland, Esq., Chairman; Donal Crawford, Esq., Advocate, Sheriff of Aberdeen, Kincardine, and Banff, Legal Member and Deputy Chairman; D'Arcy Wentworth Thompson, Esq., M.A., C.B., Professor of Natural History, University College, Dundee, Scientific Member; James Ritchie Welch, Esq.; William Robert Duguid, Esq., M.D.; Lachlan Milloy, Esq.; Daniel Mearns, Esq.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

February 19, 1901.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF SALOP.

John Sidney Burton Borough, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated February 9, 1901.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF SOUTHAMPTON.

The Most Noble Arthur Charles, Duke of Wellington, to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated February 11, 1901.

The Right Honourable James Edward, Earl of Malmesbury, to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated February 11, 1901.

William Holding, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated February 13, 1901.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

February 22, 1901.

CHANCERY OF THE ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE, DOWNING STREET, February 22, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to give directions for the following promotion in the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and St. George:

To be an Ordinary Member of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Most Distinguished Order:

John Anderson, Esq., C.M.G., of the Colonial Department, who has been selected as one of the Staff of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cornwall and York, on the occasion of the approaching visit of His Royal Highness to the Colonies.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, ST. JAMES'S PALACE, February 18, 1901.

The King has been pleased to appoint Charles, Lord Suffield, K.C.B., to be one of the Lords in Waiting in Ordinary to His Majesty, in the room of General Viscount Bridport, G.C.B.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF ANGLESEY.

Richard Bennett, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated February 19, 1901.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF WORCESTER.

Edward Vincent Vashon Wheeler, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated February 19, 1901.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

March 1, 1901.

AT THE COURT AT OSBORNE, January 24, 1901.

The King, as Sovereign of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, hath been graciously

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pleased, by Letters Patent under His Royal Sign Manual and the Great Seal of the Order, bearing date this day, to dispense with all the Statutes and Regulations usually observed in regard to Installation, and to grant unto Field-Marshal Frederick Sleigh, Lord Roberts of Kandahar (since created Viscount St. Pierre and Earl Roberts of Kandahar in Afghanistan, and Pretoria in the Transvaal Colony, and of the City of Waterford), Knight of the said Most Noble Order, and duly invested with the Ensigns thereof, full power and authority to exercise all rights and privileges belonging to a Knight Companion of the aforesaid Most Noble Order of the Garter, in as full and ample a manner as if his Lordship had been formally installed, any decree, rule, or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

AT THE COURT AT OSBORNE, January 28, 1901.

The King, as Sovereign of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, hath been graciously pleased, by Letters Patent under His Royal Sign Manual and the Great Seal of the Order, bearing date this day, to dispense with all the Statutes and Regulations usually observed in regard to Installation, and to grant unto His Imperial and Royal Highness Prince Frederic William Victor Augustus Ernest, Crown Prince of Germany and Prussia, Knight of the said Most Noble Order, and duly invested with the Ensigns thereof, full power and authority to exercise all rights and privileges belonging to a Knight Companion of the aforesaid Most Noble Order of the Garter, in as full and ample a manner as if His Imperial and Royal Highness had been formally installed, any decree, rule, or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

DOWNING STREET, February 27, 1901.

The King has been pleased to appoint Colonel Sir Henry Edward McCallum, R.E., K.C.M.G. (Governor of Newfoundland), to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Natal.

DOWNING STREET, February 28, 1901.

The King has been pleased to appoint Sir Cavendish Boyle, K.C.M.G. (Government Secretary of British Guiana, and lately administering the Government of that Colony in the absence of the Governor), to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.

DOWNING STREET, March 1, 1901.

The King has been pleased to appoint the Honourable Sir Arthur Lawley, K.C.M.G., to be Governor of the State of Western Australia and its Dependencies.

YORK HOUSE, March 1, 1901.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cornwall and York has been pleased to appoint Beilby,

Lord Wenlock, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., to be Lord in Waiting; and Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Arthur J. Bigge, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.M.G., to be Private Secretary to His Royal Highness.

CROWN OFFICE, February 28, 1901.

Member returned to serve in the present Parliament, South-East Lancashire, Stretford Division: Charles Alfred Cripps, Esq., K.C., in the place of Sir John William Maclure, Bart., deceased.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

By virtue of an Act passed in the twenty-fourth year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, intituled "An Act to repeal so much of two Acts made in the tenth and fifteenth years of the reign of His present Majesty, as authorizes the Speaker of the House of Commons to issue his Warrant to the Clerk of the Crown for making out Writs for the Election of Members to serve in Parliament, in the manner therein mentioned, and for substituting other provisions for the like purpose"; I do hereby nominate, appoint, and authorize the Right Honourable John William Mellor, Sir John Edward Dorington, Bart., the Right Honourable James Alexander Campbell, Sir Thomas Henry Grattan-Desmonde, Bart., Mr. Henry Hobhouse, and Mr. John Edward Ellis, being Members of the House of Commons, or any one or more of them, to execute all and singular the powers given to the Speaker of the House of Commons for the time being, for issuing Warrants to the Clerk of the Crown, in the cases as in the said Act specified.

Given under my hand and seal this tenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

WILLIAM COURT GULLY, Speaker.

December 14, 1900.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY PALATINE OF CHESTER.

The Lord Newton to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated February 23, 1901.

Colonel Edward Thomas Davenant Cotton-Jodrell, J.P., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated February 23, 1901.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

March 5, 1901.

WAR OFFICE, March 5, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointment to the Most Honourable Order of the Bath: To be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions, of the said Most Honourable Order, viz.: Sir John Charles Robinson, of His Majesty's Household.

WAR OFFICE, March 5, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the under-mentioned Officers of the Volunteer Force, who have been duly recommended for the same under the terms of the Royal Warrant, dated July 25, 1892:

EASTERN DISTRICT.

Rifle.

1st Volunteer Battalion, The Essex Regiment:
Captain and Honorary Major (Instructor of Musketry) Edward Neville Cubitt.

HOME DISTRICT.

Engineers.

East London Royal Engineers (Volunteers: Tower Hamlets):

Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant and Honorary Colonel William Whetherly.
Major Robert Norman, retired.

1st London Royal Engineers (Volunteers):
Quartermaster and Honorary Captain John Hague.

Rifle.

5th (West) Middlesex Volunteer Rifle Corps:
Honorary Colonel General Sir William Gordon Cameron, K.C.B.

18th Middlesex Volunteer Rifle Corps:
Captain and Honorary Major Alfred Bayliffe, retired.

NORTH-EASTERN DISTRICT.

Artillery.

2nd East Riding of Yorkshire Volunteer Artillery (Western Division, Royal Garrison Artillery):
Major and Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel John Travis-Cook.

Rifle.

3rd Volunteer Battalion, The Lincolnshire Regiment:
Captain William Hoff.

3rd Volunteer Battalion, The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment):

Captain and Honorary Major (Instructor of Musketry) Joseph Charles Chambers.

NORTH-WESTERN DISTRICT.

Artillery.

1st Worcestershire Volunteer Artillery:
Acting Chaplain the Reverend Sydney Rhodes James, M.A.

Rifle.

2nd (Earl of Chester's) Volunteer Battalion, The Cheshire Regiment:
Quartermaster and Honorary Captain Charles Edwards.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, The East Lancashire Regiment:
Lieutenant-Colonel James Henry Hardman.

1st Volunteer Battalion, The South Staffordshire Regiment :

Major Arthur John Rabone.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment) :

Second Lieutenant Frederick John West.

1st Volunteer Battalion, The Manchester Regiment :

Captain and Honorary Major Richard Charles Aubrey, retired.

5th (Ardwick) Volunteer Battalion, The Manchester Regiment :

Lieutenant-Colonel and Honorary Colonel Harry Moore.

SCOTTISH DISTRICT.

Artillery.

1st Aberdeenshire Volunteer Artillery :

Captain and Honorary Major William Davidson Adam.

1st Banff Volunteer Artillery :

Quartermaster and Honorary Captain John Cranna.

Acting Chaplain the Reverend John Bine Davidson, M.A.

The Highland Volunteer Artillery :

Captain James Ferguson Thomson.

Rifle.

1st Lanarkshire Volunteer Rifle Corps :

Captain and Honorary Major William Alexander Smith.

4th (Perthshire) Volunteer Battalion, The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders) :

Captain and Honorary Major David Christie Campbell.

3rd (Morayshire) Volunteer Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, The Duke of Albany's) :

Captain and Honorary Major Charles Grant Mackenzie.

4th (Donside Highland) Volunteer Battalion, The Gordon Highlanders :

Lieutenant John Rhind.

SOUTH-EASTERN DISTRICT.

Artillery.

2nd Cinque Ports Volunteer Artillery (Eastern Division, Royal Garrison Artillery) :

Quartermaster and Honorary Captain Charles Tallett Whittaker.

Rifle.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, The Royal Sussex Regiment :

Captain and Honorary Major Barnard Thornton Hodgson.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Artillery.

1st Dorsetshire Volunteer Artillery (Southern Division, Royal Garrison Artillery) :

Quartermaster and Honorary Captain Charles Frederick Hawker.

Rifle.

3rd (Duke of Connaught's Own) Volunteer Battalion, The Hampshire Regiment :
Lieutenant Edward Arnold.

1st Volunteer Battalion, The Dorsetshire Regiment :

Major Francis Gwynne Wheatley.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

Rifle.

1st Volunteer Battalion, The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry) :

Captain and Honorary Major John Gauler Wilton.

Captain and Honorary Major Egbert Lewis.

3rd Volunteer Battalion, The Welsh Regiment :

Captain and Honorary Major Richard Hill-Male.

Captain and Honorary Major David Thomas Jenkins.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, ST. JAMES'S PALACE, March 5, 1901.

The King has been pleased to appoint Lionel Henry Cust, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., to be Surveyor of Pictures in Ordinary to His Majesty, in succession to Sir John Charles Robinson.

WHITEHALL, March 4, 1901.

The King has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, empowering His Royal Highness the Duke of Cornwall and York, K.G., to confer the honour of Knighthood on the occasion of His Royal Highness's Mission to Australia.

WHITEHALL, March 4, 1901.

The King has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, conferring the dignity of a Baronet of the said United Kingdom unto :

John Aird, of Hyde Park Terrace, in the borough of Paddington, in the county of London, Esquire, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten ; and

Jonathan Edmund Backhouse, of Uplands, in the borough of Darlington, in the county palatine of Durham, and of The Rookery, in the parish of Middleton Tyas, in the North Riding of the county of York, Esquire, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

WHITEHALL, March 4, 1901.

The King has been pleased to give and grant unto His Highness Aga Sultan Muhammad Shah, Aga Khan, K.C.I.E., His Majesty's Royal license and authority that His Highness may accept and wear the Insignia of the First Class of the Royal Prussian

Order of the Crown, conferred upon him by His Majesty the German Emperor, in recognition of the valuable services rendered by His Highness to the Imperial German Government in the settlement of various matters with the Mohammedan population in German East Africa.

WHITEHALL, March 4, 1901.

The King has been pleased to give and grant unto John Langley, Esq., Inspector of Irrigation, Lower Egypt, His Majesty's Royal license and authority that he may accept and wear the Insignia of the Imperial Ottoman Order of the Osmanieh, of the Third Class, conferred upon him by His Highness the Khedive of Egypt, authorized by His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey, in recognition of his services to His Highness in the Egyptian Public Works Department.

WHITEHALL, March 4, 1901.

The King has been pleased to give and grant unto each of the under-mentioned Gentlemen His Majesty's Royal license and authority that he may accept and wear the Insignia of the Imperial Ottoman Order of the Medjidieh of the Third Class, which decoration has been conferred upon them by His Highness the Khedive of Egypt, authorized by His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey, in recognition of their services to His Highness in the Egyptian Public Works Department :

Charles Edward Dupuis, Esq., Inspector of Irrigation, Lower Egypt ; and
Thomas Herbert Clowes, Esq., Inspector of Irrigation, Upper Egypt.

WHITEHALL, March 4, 1901.

The King has been pleased to give and grant unto each of the under-mentioned Gentlemen His Majesty's Royal license and authority that he may accept and wear the Insignia of the Imperial Ottoman Order of the Osmanieh of the Fourth Class, which decoration has been conferred upon them by His Highness the Khedive of Egypt, authorized by His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey, in recognition of their services to His Highness in the Egyptian Public Works Department :

Hugh Wilson Molesworth, Esq., Director of Works, Lower Egypt ;
Percy Marmaduke Tottenham, Esq., Director of Works, Lower Egypt ;
Harry Glen Finlaison, Esq., Director of Works, Lower Egypt ; and
George Barton Perkins Ireland, Esq., Director of Works, Upper Egypt.

WHITEHALL, March 4, 1901.

The King has been pleased to give and grant unto Edbert Ansgar Hewett, Esq., the Agent at Shanghai of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, His Majesty's Royal license and authority that

he may accept and wear the Cross of the Order of Orange Nassau, conferred upon him by Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands in recognition of valuable services rendered by him to the Officer commanding the Netherland Naval Division at that port.

WHITEHALL, March 4, 1901.

The King has been pleased to give and grant unto John McDonald, Esq., Member of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, His Majesty's Royal license and authority that he may accept and wear the Insignia of the Fifth Class of the Imperial Japanese Order of the Mirror, conferred upon him by His Majesty the Emperor of Japan in recognition of his services in connection with Japanese Government Railways.

WHITEHALL, November 9, 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to grant unto William Thomas Penfold, of Melrose Cottage, St. Leonard's Road, in the borough of Eastbourne, Clerk in Holy Orders, Her Royal license and authority that he may, in compliance with a clause contained in the last will and testament of John Spofforth Dixon, late of Holly Bank, in the parish of Diben, in the county of Southampton, Gentleman, deceased, take and use the surname of Dixon in addition to and after his own surname of Penfold, and that he may bear the arms of Dixon quarterly with his own family arms, the said arms being first duly exemplified according to the laws of arms, and recorded in Her Majesty's College of Arms, otherwise this Her Majesty's Royal license and permission to be void and of none effect :

And to command that the said Royal concession and declaration be recorded in the College of Arms.

CROWN OFFICE, March 2, 1901.

MEMBER RETURNED TO SERVE IN THE PRESENT PARLIAMENT.

Borough of Maidstone. Sir Francis Henry Evans, K.C.M.G., in the place of John Barker, Esq., whose election has been determined to be void.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF NORTHAMPTON.

James Griffith Dearden, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated February 28, 1901.

CHANCERY OF THE ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER, ST. JAMES'S PALACE,
March 8, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the Royal Victorian Order :

To be Knights Grand Cross : Field-Marshal His Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, K.P., G.C.B. ; the Right

Honourable Charles, Lord Suffield, K.C.B.; Admiral Sir Michael Culme-Scymour, Bart., G.C.B.; Sir Frederick Abel, Bart., K.C.B.; Admiral Sir Charles Frederick Hotham, K.C.B.

To be Honorary Knights Grand Cross: His Majesty George, King of the Hellenes, K.G.; His Royal Highness Christian Frederick William Charles, Crown Prince of Denmark, K.G., G.C.B.; His Excellency Freiherr von Reischach, K.C.V.O.; His Excellency the Count de Ficalho.

To be Knight Commanders: Sir Richard Douglas Powell, Bart., M.D.; Sir Thomas Barlow, Bart., M.D.; Sir Thomas Lipton; Major-General H. Trotter.

To be Honorary Knight Commanders: Vice-Admiral Pinha; Count d'Arnos; General Reineck; Colonel Daschkoff; Lieutenant-General Thou; Professor Renvers.

To be Commanders: Major-General Reginald Pole-Carew, C.B.; Captain the Honourable Seymour Fortescue, M.V.O.; The Honourable Sidney Greville, C.B.; Colonel H. Ricardo, Commanding Grenadier Guards; Colonel D. A. Scott, C.B., D.S.O.; Captain Charles Windham, R.N.; Captain Walter Campbell, M.V.O.; Professor H. von Herkomer, R.A.

To be Honorary Commanders: Commander Pinto Basto; Leibarzt Spielhagen; District Railway Inspector Laué.

To be Members of the Fourth Class: Lord Marcus Beresford; the Honourable Derek Keppel; the Honourable R. Acton; Commander Sir Charles Cust, Bart., K.N.; Sir Walter Parratt; Captain David Nairn

Welch, R.N.; Lieutenant-Colonel F. C. Ricardo; Lieutenant-Colonel S. B. Steele, Commanding "Strathcona's Horse"; Captain and Honorary Major A. W. Jarvis.

To be Honorary Members of the Fourth Class: Captain Count Chérémétéff; Captain Boeck; Herr Emil Fuchs; Geheimer Hofrath Heyre.

To be Honorary Members of the Fifth Class: Lieutenant von Gilhausen; Herr Seeligmüller.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, March 5, 1901.

The King has been pleased, on the nomination of Lord Belper, the Captain, to appoint Major John MacRae-Gilstrap, late of the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), to be one of His Majesty's Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, vice Lieutenant-Colonel J. E. Varty Rogers, deceased.

CROWN OFFICE, March 5, 1901.

The King has been pleased, by Letters Patent, to present the Reverend Marcus Steinman Kennis to the Rectory of Knapwell, in the county of Cambridge and diocese of Ely, void by the death of the Reverend David Craig, the last Incumbent, and in His Majesty's gift in full right.

CROWN OFFICE, March 5, 1901.

The King has been pleased, by Letters Patent, to present the Reverend John Thomas Medlycott Rumsey to the Rectory of Rendlesham, in the county of Suffolk and diocese of Norwich, void by the resignation of the Reverend William West, the last Incumbent, and in His Majesty's gift in full right.

WAR OFFICE, March 8, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to signify His intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the undermentioned Officer, whose claims have been submitted for His Majesty's approval, for his conspicuous bravery at Korn Spruit, as stated against his name:—

Regiment.	Name.	Act of Courage for which recommended.
Indian Staff Corps, attached to Robert's Light Horse.	Lieutenant F. A. Maxwell, D.S.O.	<p>Lieutenant Maxwell was one of three Officers not belonging to "Q" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, specially mentioned by Lord Roberts as having shown the greatest gallantry, and disregard of danger, in carrying out the self-imposed duty of saving the guns of that Battery during the affair at Korn Spruit on March 31, 1900.</p> <p>This Officer went out on five different occasions and assisted to bring in two guns and three limbers, one of which he, Captain Humphreys, and some gunners, dragged in by hand.</p> <p>He also went out with Captain Humphreys and Lieutenant Stirling to try to get the last gun in, and remained there till the attempt was abandoned.</p> <p>During a previous Campaign (the Chitral expedition of 1895) Lieutenant Maxwell displayed gallantry in the removal of the body of Lieutenant-Colonel F. D. Battye, Corps of Guides, under fire, for which, though recommended, he received no reward.</p>

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF BUTE.

Sir Charles Dalrymple, Bart., M.P., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated March 4, 1901.
Richard Carnaby Foster, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated March 4, 1901.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

John Dupuis Cobbold, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated March 2, 1901.

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE, March 9, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that a petition has been presented to His Majesty in Council by certain inhabitant householders of the urban district of Morecambe, in the county of Lancaster, praying for the grant of a Municipal Charter of Incorporation; and notice is hereby further given that the said petition will be taken into consideration by a Committee of the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, on the eighteenth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and one.

CHANCERY OF THE ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE, DOWNING STREET, March 9, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to give directions for the appointment of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cornwall and York, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.V.O., to be an Extra Member of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George.

THE GRAND PRIORY OF THE ORDER OF THE HOSPITAL OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM IN ENGLAND.

CHANCERY OF THE ORDER, ST. JOHN'S GATE, CLERKENWELL, LONDON, March 11, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to sanction the following promotions in, and appointments to, the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England:

Honorary Bailiff: Sir John Furley (from Honorary Commander).

Honorary Commander: The Right Honourable Sir Henry Thurstan, Viscount Knutsford, G.C.M.G.

Knight of Justice: The Right Honourable Sir Llewelyn Nevil Vaughan, Lord Mostyn (from Knight of Grace).

Ladies of Justice: Maria Turner, Lady Furley (from Lady of Grace); the Right Honourable Margaret Jean, Viscountess Knutsford (from Lady of Grace).

Knights of Grace: Hamilton Gatliff, Esq. (from Esquire); Colonel Sir Herbert Jekyll, R.E., K.C.M.G.; His Grace William John Arthur Charles James, Duke of Portland,

G.C.V.O.; Frederick Treves, Esq., F.R.C.S.; Alfred Downing Fripp, Esq., M.S., F.R.C.S., M.V.O.; John L. Langman, Esq.; Alfred Mosely, Esq.; Field-Marshal the Right Honourable Sir Frederick Sleigh, Earl Roberts, K.G.; Major William Grant Macpherson, R.A.M.C.; Lieutenant-Colonel George Sterling Ryerson, M.D. (from Esquire); the Honourable Justice Buchanan; Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick William Edward Forestier-Walker, K.C.B., C.M.G.; James J. Van Alen, Esq. (Honorary).

Ladies of Grace: Cicely Mary, Lady Charles Cavendish-Bentinck; Annie Emily, Mrs. Hanbury Williams; Jane, Mrs. Leather Culley; the Right Honourable Georgiana Elizabeth, Countess Howe; Olivia, Lady Henry Cavendish-Bentinck; Jenny, Mrs. George Cornwallis West; Agnes, Miss Keyser; the Right Honourable Georgiana, Countess of Dudley; the Right Honourable Carina, Viscountess Parker; Alice, Lady Edward Cecil; Jennie G., Mrs. Blow (Honorary).

Esquires: Henry Claude Blake, Esq. (Athlone Pursuivant of Arms); Gerald Bonham Carter, Esq.; J. Fairbairn, Esq.

WHITEHALL, March 12, 1901.

The King has been pleased by Warrant under His Majesty's Royal Sign Manual to ordain and declare that Charlotte Knollys, spinster, daughter of General the Right Honourable Sir William Thomas Knollys, K.C.B., deceased, shall have and enjoy the same style, title, place, pre-eminence, and precedence, in all assemblies or meetings whatsoever, as the daughter of a Baron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; and His Majesty has also been pleased to command that the said order and declaration be registered in the College of Arms.

FOREIGN OFFICE, March 4, 1901.

The King has been pleased to approve of Count Annibale Raybaudi Massiglia as Consul-General of Italy, with jurisdiction over the coast of Hindostan, from Cape Comorin to the northern frontier of Arakan, to reside at Calcutta.

FOREIGN OFFICE, March 5, 1901.

The King has been pleased to approve of Mr. Edward Higginson as Consul of Peru at Southampton.

FOREIGN OFFICE, March 9, 1901.

The King has been pleased to approve of Dr. Bento Carvalho do Paço as Consul of the United States of Brazil at Manchester.

DOWNING STREET, March 9, 1901.

The King has been pleased to appoint Sir George Chardin Denton, K.C.M.G., Administrator of the Gambia, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of that Colony.

DOWNING STREET, March 9, 1901.

The King has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Edward Daniel Laborde, Esq. (Chief of Police), to be a Member of the Executive Council of the Island of St. Vincent ; and of George Anton, Esq. (Registrar of the Supreme Court), to be an Official Member of the Legislative Council of that island.

YORK HOUSE, ST. JAMES'S PALACE,
March 9, 1901.

The Duke of Cornwall and York has been pleased to make the following appointments to his Staff for the period of His Royal Highness's visit to the Colonies :

Sir Donald Wallace, K.C.I.E., to be Assistant Private Secretary ; Commander Bryan

Godfrey-Faussett, Royal Navy, Major J. H. Bor, Royal Marine Artillery, C.M.G., Captain Viscount Crichton, Royal Horse Guards, and Lieutenant Duke of Roxburghe, Royal Horse Guards, M.V.O., to be Aides-de-Camp ; Lieutenant-Colonel J. J. Bryon, Royal Australian Artillery, to be Extra Aide-de-Camp.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF NORFOLK, AND OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF THE CITY OF NORWICH.

The Honourable Charles Stanhope Melville Bateman Hanbury to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated March 7, 1901.

Peter Edward Hansell, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated March 7, 1901.



By the Way.

IN this number will be found two articles which we must frankly confess are to a certain extent political. The GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE has no politics, and the articles express only the politics of the writers. In the one, "Wales and the Royal Arms," it is difficult to dissociate the subject from its political side, which has been ignored by the public, and the question at issue is distinctly germane to our pages. The other, "Dieu et mon Droit," is sent us as a protest against the Legitimist articles which have appeared on two previous occasions in our pages. Our contributor, perhaps, has hardly realized that it was purely the genealogical interest which appealed to us in the conduct of the magazine ; but as possibly there are others who think with the writer of the article, we desire to be impartial and publish the article, and with that the Legitimist subject must finally disappear from our pages.

Our heraldic stage critic draws our attention to the heraldry of Mr. Tree's beautiful revival in "Twelfth Night" at Her Majesty's Theatre, in which all the servants and dependants of Olivia are represented with an entire quarterly achievement of arms, with helmet and mantling—this for a *lady*—embroidered on the *tops of their left boots* ! On a future occasion perhaps we shall see a coat of arms adorning an even less dignified position on their nether integuments.

Some misapprehension exists concerning the golden chain which the late Lord Chief Justice wore. The collar of S.S. was worn by all the chiefs of the three old courts. The Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench and the Chief

Baron of the Exchequer had each to provide his own collar, but the insignia of the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas followed the office. The collar worn by the late Lord Coleridge as Chief Justice of the Common Pleas—he was the last judge to occupy that post—belonged originally to Sir Edward Coke, and is now an heirloom in the possession of the present Lord Coleridge. The golden chain worn by Lord Russell of Killowen first belonged to Sir Alexander Cockburn, who entailed it upon his successors in the office of Lord Chief Justice.

The late keeper of the archives at Haarlem has just been discussing the question of the antecedents of the late Boer General Joubert, and among other remarks (says an *Express* correspondent), makes the following curious statement: "Through the marriage of one of Joubert's forefathers, a Joubert, with a certain Desmier, Piet Joubert, the General, was really entitled to call Queen Victoria 'cousin.'" Strange as it may appear to some, the maker of this statement is quite prepared to demonstrate the truth of what he says by documentary evidence. He gives the genealogy of the Joubert family, stating that it comes from Poitou (France), and that the Boer General is a descendant in a direct line from the Knight Joubert, Grand Master of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in 1169, and that a great-great-grandson of the said Knight was killed by the English in 1356 in the Battle of Poitiers.

Mr. Robert Burns Begg, grand-nephew of Robert Burns, the poet, has recently died at Kinross at the age of sixty-seven. He was a lawyer by profession, and was factor of Kinross estate, Sheriff-Clerk for the County of Kinross, and Clerk to the County Council and Commissioners of Supply. His literary gifts were of no mean order. He wrote several books, "The Loch Leven Angler," "The History of Loch Leven Castle," a memoir of Isobel Burns, the sister of Robert Burns, the poet, and a short account of witchcraft in Kinross-shire. He was a devoted Freemason and a Conservative. The elder of his two sons, Robin, was for some time an advocate in Edinburgh, and is now, after acting for some time as Lieutenant in Kitchener's Horse, Secretary to the Military Governor of Pretoria.

An addition of interest has been made to the collection of South African war relics in the museum of the Royal United Service Institution in Whitehall. This consists of the official "arms" of the late Orange Free State, taken down from the Volksraad at Bloemfontein after the entry of British troops. It is of iron, and represents the Republican emblem surmounted by Dutch flags. It has been sent to England by Major-General Pretymann, the Governor of Bloemfontein.





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